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OKLAHOMA

labor MARKET

JOB SERVICE

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

SEPTEMBER 1980

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1907

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Affiliated with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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[illegible] E. Skelly Drive	[illegible]
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OKLAHOMA labor market

SEPTEMBER 1980

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

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OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W.J. BOWMAN, CHIEF

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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LOCAL OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED
ADA	*Pontotoc*
ALTUS	*Jackson, Greer, Harmon, Kiowa and Tillman*
ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
CHICKASHA	*Grady and Caddo*
CLAREMORE	*Rogers*
CLINTON	*Custer, Blaine, Dewey and Washita*
DUNCAN	*Jefferson and Stephens*
DURANT	*Bryan, Atoka, Johnston and Marshall*
EDMOND	*Oklahoma and Logan*
ELK CITY	*Beckham and Roger Mills*
ENID	*Garfield, Alfalfa, Grant, Major and Woods*
GUYMON	*Texas, Beaver and Cimarron*
HOLDENVILLE	*Hughes*
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IDABEL	*McCurtain*
LAWTON	*Comanche and Cotton*
McALESTER	*Pittsburg, Coal, Latimer, McIntosh and Haskell*
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PONCA CITY	*Kay and Osage*
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PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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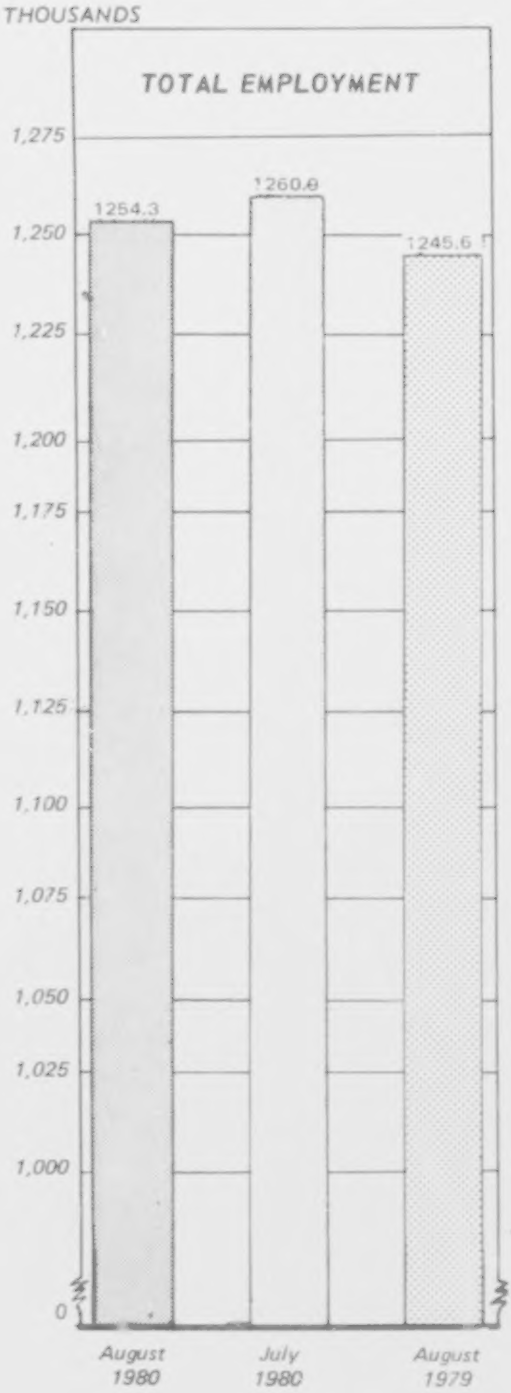
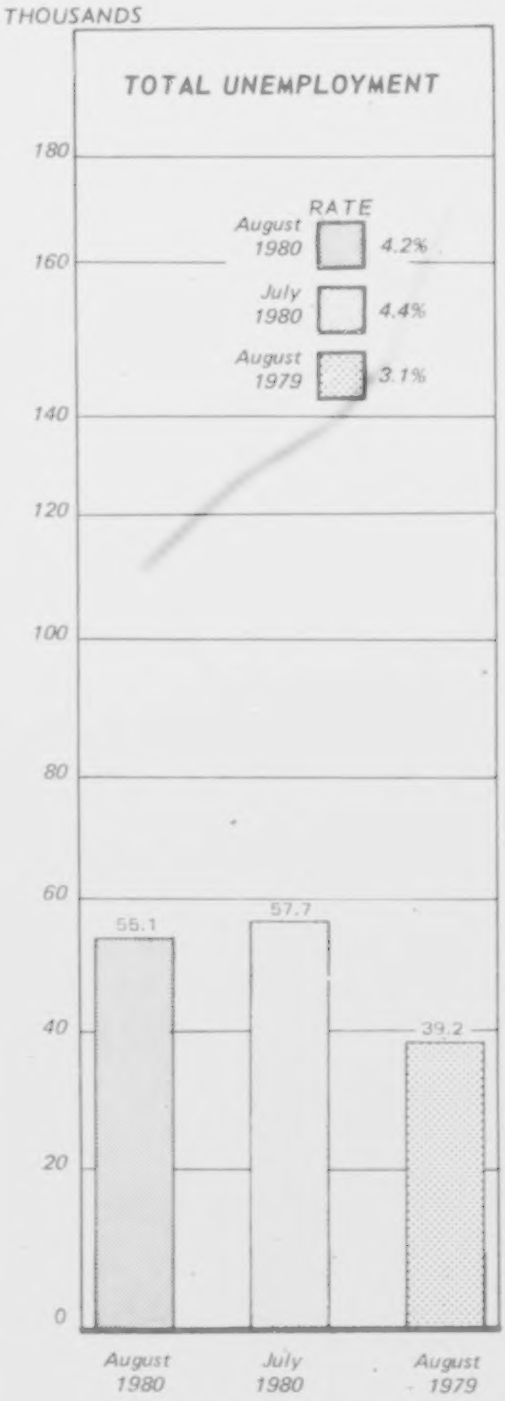
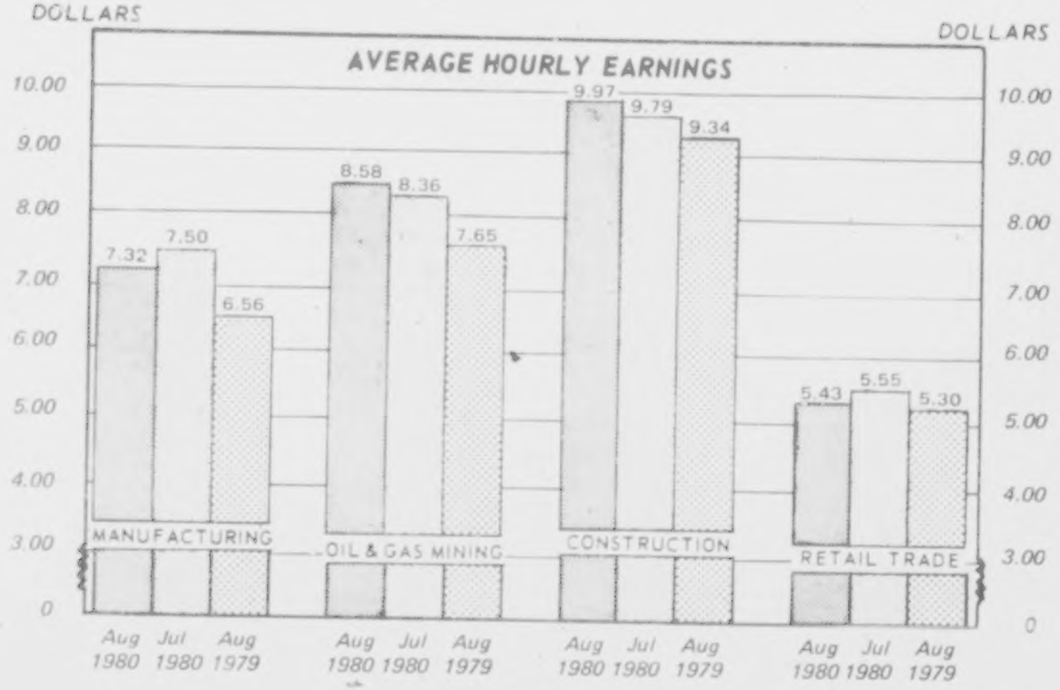
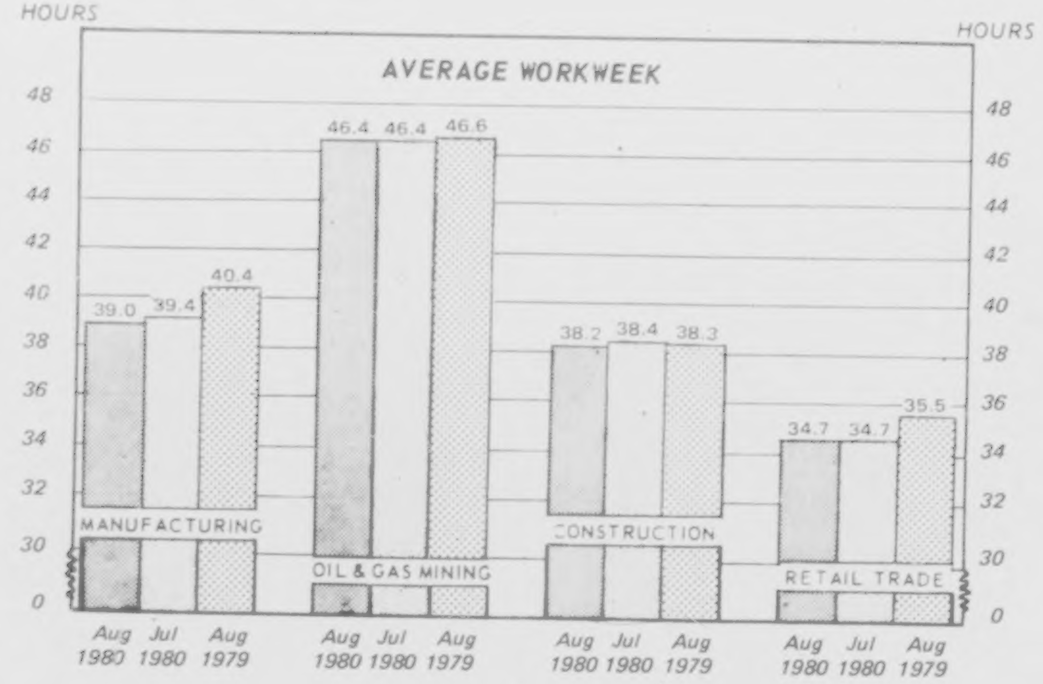
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
1,075
1,050
1,025
1,000
0
1254.3
1260.8
1245.6
August 1980
July 1980
August 1979


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
RATE
August 1980 4.2%
July 1980 4.4%
August 1979 3.1%
55.1
57.7
39.2
August 1980
July 1980
August 1979

Highlights


AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
DOLLARS
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
0
MANUFACTURING
7.32
7.50
6.56
OIL & GAS MINING
8.58
8.36
7.65
CONSTRUCTION
9.97
9.79
9.34
RETAIL TRADE
5.43
5.55
5.30
Aug 1980
Jul 1980
Aug 1979


AVERAGE WORKWEEK
HOURS
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
MANUFACTURING
39.0
39.4
40.4
OIL & GAS MINING
46.4
46.4
46.6
CONSTRUCTION
38.2
38.4
38.3
RETAIL TRADE
34.7
34.7
35.5
Aug 1980
Jul 1980
Aug 1979

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma continued its decline in August, falling to 1,254,300, or 6,600 below the previous month. The loss resulted mainly from seasonal cutbacks, particularly in agriculture. Compared to a year ago, however, the number employed in the state was still 8,700 higher.

Unemployment dropped for the second straight month, totaling 55,100 in August and down 2,600 from July. The jobless rate fell to 4.2 from 4.4 percent over the month. Essentially, the latest unemployment rate was little changed from the 4.1 percent last May. Compared to a year ago, the number unemployed had climbed by nearly 16,000, while the jobless rate increased from 3.1 percent the previous August.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Jul 1980 to Aug 1980	Aug 1979 to Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**1,309.4**	**1,318.6**	**1,284.8**	-.7	**-9.2**	**24.6**
Unemployment	55.1	57.7	39.2	-4.5	-2.6	15.9
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*4.2*	*4.4*	*3.1*	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*4.0*	*4.1*	*3.1*	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,254.3	1,260.9	1,245.6	-.5	-6.6	8.7
Agriculture	50.1	57.5	50.5	-12.9	-7.4	-.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	169.6	173.4	167.7	-2.2	-3.8	1.9
Idled by Labor Disputes	.8	.8	.7	0	0	.1

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.*

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS RISE IN AUGUST

Nonfarm payroll employment turned upward during August, increasing 4,300 from July. The rise stemmed from scattered job gains among the nonmanufacturing industry divisions, in addition to a minor increase for manufacturing. However, at 1,133,900, the number employed in wage and salary industries was about the same as what it was last May.

The sharpest monthly gain occurred in wholesale-retail trade, up 2,600 due to a seasonal upswing in the retail sector. The latter reflected increases by general merchandise outlets, food stores, automotive dealers and service stations, plus apparel and accessory stores.

Services had the next largest gain, 1,500, stemming largely from seasonal factors. Also, mining rose 700, continuing an upward trend. This reflected the rise in oil and gas drilling in Oklahoma that has been evident so far this year. As a result, the number of workers in mining reached 70,700—the highest on record.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
in Oklahoma
AUGUST 1980

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Jul 1980 to Aug 1980	Aug 1979 to Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary**	1,133.9	1,129.6	1,099.9	.4	4.3	34.0
Manufacturing	183.7	183.6	185.1	.1	.1	-1.4
Durable Goods	118.8	119.5	118.2	-.6	-.7	.6
Lumber & Wood Products	3.4	3.5	3.9	-2.9	-.1	-.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.1	9.9	10.8	2.0	.2	-.7
Primary Metal Industries	5.3	5.3	5.6	0	0	-.3
Fabricated Metal Products	22.2	22.2	22.4	0	0	-.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.0	14.9	14.4	.7	.1	.6
Machinery, except Electrical	36.6	37.1	36.2	-1.3	-.5	.4
Oil Field Machinery	11.3	11.5	10.2	-1.7	-.2	1.1
General Industrial Machinery	5.9	5.9	5.9	0	0	0
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.7	13.0	13.5	-2.3	-.3	-.8
Transportation Equipment	21.6	21.8	18.7	-.9	-.2	2.9
Nondurable Goods	64.9	64.1	66.9	1.2	.8	-2.0
Food & Kindred Products	16.3	16.3	16.5	0	0	-.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.9	11.0	11.7	-.9	-.1	-.8
Printing & Publishing	10.3	10.4	10.4	-1.0	-.1	-.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.9	5.9	5.8	0	0	.1
Petroleum Refining	7.6	7.6	7.7	0	0	-.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	10.8	9.8	11.4	10.2	1.0	-.6
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.7	5.7	6.9	17.5	1.0	-.2
Mining	70.7	70.0	61.4	1.0	.7	9.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	67.5	66.8	58.4	1.0	.7	9.1
Contract Construction	61.1	61.0	64.4	.2	.1	-3.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	65.9	65.9	66.1	0	0	-.2
Transportation	36.7	36.4	37.2	.8	.3	-.5
Railroad Transportation	3.4	3.4	4.3	0	0	-.9
Communications & Public Utilities	29.2	29.5	28.9	-1.0	-.3	.3
Trade	269.9	267.3	260.5	1.0	2.6	9.4
Wholesale	68.8	68.5	66.0	.4	.3	2.8
Retail	201.1	198.8	194.5	1.2	2.3	6.6
General Merchandise	28.3	27.9	27.7	1.4	.4	.6
Food Stores	30.3	30.1	29.5	.7	.2	.8
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	27.8	27.2	27.1	2.2	.6	.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.6	13.4	13.1	1.5	.2	.5
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	56.0	56.1	54.9	-.2	-.1	1.1
Banking	19.2	19.2	18.6	0	0	.6
Services	204.7	203.2	188.8	.7	1.5	15.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.2	11.1	10.7	.9	.1	.5
Personal Services	9.9	9.9	9.9	0	0	0
Health Services	63.6	63.2	60.9	.6	.4	2.7
Government	221.9	222.5	218.7	-.3	-.6	3.2
Federal	46.9	48.6	47.9	-3.5	-1.7	-1.0
State & Local	175.0	173.9	170.8	.6	1.1	4.2

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

Only a slight gain occurred in manufacturing over the past month. The increase resulted when nondurable goods rose 800 due to recall of numerous workers temporarily laid off in the rubber and plastic products industry. This outweighed a loss of 700 in durable goods that reflected cutbacks in nonelectrical machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, and transportation equipment.

Losses appeared however in two major industry divisions. Government dropped 600 largely as a result of layoffs of federal workers hired temporarily for the 1980 census enumeration. Finance-insurance-real estate also decreased nominally, while transportation-public utilities remained unchanged.

Other comparisons revealed that nonfarm payroll employment was up 34,000 from a year ago. During this span, services continued to lead the expanding industry divisions. Significant gains also were shown in mining and trade. On the other hand, construction and manufacturing lagged behind their year-ago levels.

In services, employment rose 15,900 over the year. That growth was attributed to health and social services, nonprofit concerns, and automotive repair services and garages.

Meanwhile, wholesale-retail trade increased by 9,400, with expansion largely centered in the retail sector. Most of the new jobs created were in general merchandise, food stores, automotive dealers and service stations, eating and drinking places and other retail outlets.

Mining rose 9,300 compared to a year ago August, reflecting the sharply expanded oil and gas drilling operations in this state.

Other job expansion occurred in government, up 3,200 due to growth at the state and local level; also, finance-insurance-real estate climbed 1,100 during this period.

Less favorably, construction declined 3,300 from the previous August, reflecting a slump particularly in the residential building industry. Furthermore, manufacturing fell 1,400 from one year earlier, and the first time since 1975 that factory employment has dropped below its year-ago level. Transportation-public utilities also declined 200 over this period due to the closing of a large railroad in Oklahoma.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma declined eleven percent to 17,845 during the week ending August 23. The decrease was attributed to a 13.8 percent drop in male claimants and about seven percent fewer females. Men accounted for 57 percent of the total insured unemployed in August, little changed from 58 percent the previous month.

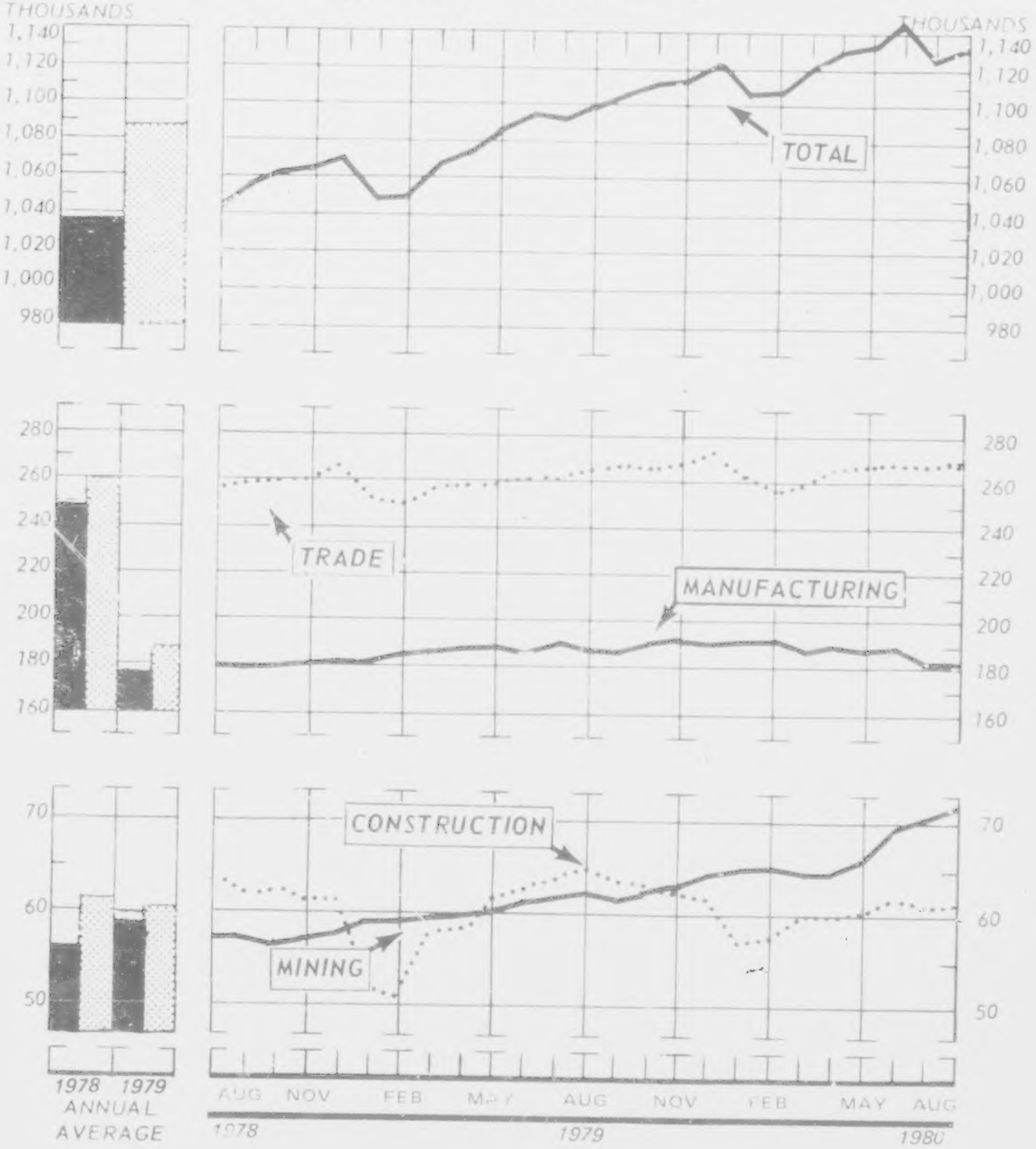
The decline of unemployed persons filing for jobless benefits was largely due to a substantial drop of 23 percent in manufacturing workers. Another significant reduction appeared in contract construction, with 9.6 percent fewer unemployed. Also, the total of claimants formerly employed in wholesale-retail trade fell by 7.3 percent.

Among occupational groups, the drop in unemployed bench workers accounted for most of the decline in total claimants. This largely resulted from recalls by manufacturing firms. Structural workers comprised another group with considerably fewer claimants, followed by a sizeable loss in the miscellaneous category. Finally, clerical, sales, service, farming-fishery-and-related, processing and machine trades occupations had small to moderate decreases. Conversely, the professional-technical-managerial group showed slightly more claimants.

CHART 1

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

in Oklahoma*



* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

By duration, those jobless for less than five weeks fell sharply, off 25 percent. Also, fewer persons were noted among those unemployed between 5 and 14 weeks. In contrast, the number without jobs for 15 weeks or longer rose by eight percent during this period.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average hours and earnings of Oklahoma production workers declined during August from the preceding month. Hours worked weekly dropped four-tenths of an hour to 39.0, while hourly pay fell 18 cents to $7.32. This brought workers' salaries to $285.48, off $10.02 weekly. Both durable and nondurable goods sectors of manufacturing contributed to the overall decline in hours and earnings between July and August.

In the durable goods group, the workweek at 39.5 was almost one-half hour less in August. Hourly pay dropped to $7.45, or 22 cents below July's wage rate, as weekly earnings fell to $294.28, down $11.75. This decline apparently reflected weakness in those industries affected by the national recession. Most durable components generally had longer workweeks and greater earnings.

Workers in the nondurables sector averaged 38.0 hours weekly, off six-tenths of an hour in August. Concurrently, hourly earnings slipped ten cents to $7.05, bringing paychecks to $267.90, off $8.09 weekly. Petroleum refining reported the sharpest decrease in hours and earnings of any soft goods industry. Specifically, refining's workweek was cut to 38.2 hours, down six hours from July, while hourly earnings slipped 60 cents to $10.20. This brought average pay down to $389.64, off $87.72 weekly. In the food and kindred products group, the workweek dropped nearly an hour, causing a decline in weekly wages. At reduced hourly earnings, smaller paychecks resulted for workers in newspapers and periodicals.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, the oil and gas mining group's weekly earnings averaged to $398.11, up by $10.21, as the workweek was unchanged but hourly earnings rose 22 cents. Construction workers also averaged $380.85, or $4.91 more weekly as their hourly pay jumped 18 cents, despite a two-tenths of an hour shorter workweek. Conversely, workers in public utilities, wholesale trade and retail trade excluding eating and drinking places, all sustained reduced earnings in August.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma is expected to swing upward in September and October. The anticipated rise should reflect seasonal gains in both agriculture and nonfarm payroll workers.

The principal job increase over the forecast period will probably occur in government. Traditionally, schools and colleges recall nonteaching personnel as fall arrives. Moreover, wholesale-retail trade should add more workers as retail sales begin to pick up. Transportation-public utilities and services could decline by October, however, as job cutbacks often occur in fall. Mining may change little, and construction will more than likely drop due both to seasonal factors and slowness in the housing market. But the outlook in manufacturing appears uncertain, although a slight drop seems possible for September unless some recalls occur.

During the upcoming two-month period, unemployment may remain near its current level. Job expansion should appear in such industries as trade and government, but employment losses could show in construction and services. At present, little significant expansion is foreseen in manufacturing even though some workers previously laid off may return to jobs. The jobless rate in Oklahoma could dip slightly, but remain above 4 percent.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Accessions in Oklahoma's manufacturing industries rose sharply during August, to 58 from 50 per thousand workers. The rise reflected new hiring in both durable and nondurable goods. These hires were particularly brisk in lumber and wood, metal processing and transportation equipment plants.

Meanwhile, separations were up 37 per thousand, totaling 92 per thousand in August. Durable goods reported significantly more separations, both quits and layoffs. The largest volume of layoffs occurred in transportation equipment during this period, stemming from a sizeable number temporarily laid off by a major Oklahoma City plant. Quits were higher in both durable and nondurable goods sectors. Particularly large were those in lumber and wood, metal processing and transportation equipment in durables, and also food and kindred products and printing-publishing.

Despite the monthly hiring increase, accessions were down sharply over the year in most component industries, generally as a result of less new hiring. On the other hand, separations were higher in manufacturing, as layoff activity climbed substantially in durable goods, reflecting the temporary cutback of transportation equipment workers.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

Per 100 Employees

INDUSTRY	**Accession Rates†**						**Separation Rates†**								
	Total			**New Hires**			**Total**			**Quits**			**Layoffs**		
	Aug 1980	**Jul 1980**	**Aug 1979**	**Aug 1980**	**Jul 1980**	**Aug 1979**	**Aug 1980**	**Jul 1980**	**Aug 1979**	**Aug 1980**	**Jul 1980**	**Aug 1979**	**Aug 1980**	**Jul 1980**	**Aug 1979**
Manufacturing	**5.8**	**5.0**	**7.7**	**4.9**	**4.3**	**7.0**	**9.2**	**5.5**	**8.5**	**4.9**	**3.7**	**6.7**	**3.2**	**.9**	**.5**
Durable Goods	5.1	4.4	7.0	4.5	3.8	6.4	9.7	5.0	7.8	4.2	3.0	6.0	4.4	.9	.4
Lumber & Wood Products	10.9	10.0	10.4	10.8	9.6	9.8	11.6	7.6	11.8	9.3	6.1	8.4	.1	.4	*
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.1	5.6	8.3	4.9	4.5	7.2	7.4	5.5	11.3	5.1	4.2	8.1	1.0	.2	2.0
Metal Processing	6.8	6.0	10.0	6.4	5.6	9.5	7.9	6.7	10.4	5.7	4.3	8.0	.9	.7	.3
Machinery	4.0	3.5	5.4	3.4	3.1	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.8	3.5	2.6	4.7	.7	1.6	.1
Trans. Equip.	3.2	1.9	4.9	2.4	1.4	4.0	24.0	1.6	4.0	2.3	.9	3.0	21.2	.3	.1
Nondurable Goods	7.0	6.2	9.0	5.6	5.0	8.1	8.2	6.6	9.9	6.3	4.9	8.0	.9	.8	.7
Food & Kindred Products	11.2	10.4	12.1	8.6	8.3	10.0	11.0	10.2	13.6	8.6	7.5	10.7	1.4	1.8	1.8
Printing & Pub.	3.9	3.4	6.4	3.5	3.3	6.2	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.8	3.6	5.2	*	*	.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.5	4.0	1.7	4.5	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.7	.1	*
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	4.8	5.0	9.5	4.0	3.6	9.2	5.5	5.6	9.4	4.0	3.7	7.9	.6	1.1	.2

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Change From Jul 1980	Change From Aug 1979
Total Labor Force	**410,900**	**412,600**	**392,500**	**-1,700**	**18,400**
Unemployment	15,700	16,000	11,100	-300	4,600
Rate	*3.8*	*3.9*	*2.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	395,200	396,600	381,400	-1,400	13,800

Employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area slipped to 395,200 in August, down 1,400 from the previous month, but was 13,800 ahead of August 1979. Unemployment edged off 300, dipping to 15,700 in August, while the jobless rates were 3.8 percent for the latest month and 3.9 in July. Comparisons showed, however, the number unemployed was up 4,600 from a year ago when the jobless rate stood at 2.8 percent.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment reached 407,300 in August, up 2,000 from July. This net gain resulted from widely scattered increases in nonmanufacturing industries. Specifically, trade gained 1,100 jobs for the largest expansion, with over 80 percent of these in the retail sector. In addition, mining, construction, services and government rose 300 each. Combined, these increases outweighed losses of 100 and 200 each in transportation-public utilities and manufacturing.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls gained 23,200 jobs. Trade paced the annual growth, netting 7,100, followed by services with 5,400 additions, while government added 4,200 more jobs. Other gains included manufacturing, up 2,400 mostly in the durable goods group due to expansion in the transportation equipment industry. Mining, construction and finance-insurance-real estate increased 1,800, 1,500 and 1,000, respectively.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**407,300**	**405,300**	**384,100**	**2,000**	**23,200**
Manufacturing	56,100	56,300	53,700	-200	2,400
Durable Goods	37,700	37,900	35,900	-200	1,800
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,400	6,500	6,400	-100	0
Machinery	16,200	16,400	17,100	-200	-900
Transportation Equipment	9,800	9,800	7,600	0	2,200
Nondurable Goods	18,400	18,400	17,800	0	600
Food & Kindred Products	7,000	7,000	6,800	0	200
Printing & Publishing	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
Nonmanufacturing	351,200	349,000	330,400	2,200	20,800
Mining	15,600	15,300	13,800	300	1,800
Construction	22,600	22,300	21,100	300	1,500
Transportation & Public Utilities	23,000	23,100	23,200	-100	-200
Transportation	11,100	11,200	12,000	-100	-900
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,900	11,900	11,200	0	700
Trade	103,400	102,300	96,300	1,100	7,100
Wholesale	25,900	25,700	24,500	200	1,400
Retail	77,500	76,600	71,800	900	5,700
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	25,300	25,300	24,300	0	1,000
Banking	6,300	6,300	6,000	0	300
Services	74,600	74,300	69,200	300	5,400
Health Services	20,200	20,100	19,000	100	1,200
Government	86,700	86,400	82,500	300	4,200
Federal	26,300	26,700	26,000	-400	300
State & Local	60,400	59,700	56,500	700	3,900

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

Manufacturing workers in Oklahoma City area plants during August worked 38.9 hours at $7.64 per hour for $297.20 in weekly salaries. This compared to a 40.7 hour workweek with $8.00 hourly and weekly earnings of $325.60 in July. The over-the-month drop of $28.40 was reflected in both durables and nondurables sectors. In durables, the workweek dropped 2.4 hours to 38.8 in August, while hourly pay fell 45 cents to $7.81. Nondurables also had a shorter workweek at lower pay. Over the year, manufacturing workers weekly paychecks increased 10.7 percent on average.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r
All Manufacturing	**$297.20**	**$325.60**	**$268.38**	**38.9**	**40.7**	**41.1**	**$7.64**	**$8.00**	**$6.53**
Durable Goods	303.03	340.31	277.47	38.8	41.2	41.6	7.81	8.26	6.67
Prim. & Fab. Mtls	252.98	250.38	238.62	39.1	39.0	41.0	6.47	6.42	5.82
Nondurable Goods	282.36	291.17	249.60	39.0	39.4	40.0	7.24	7.39	6.24
Food & Kindred Prod	315.59	321.44	269.78	41.2	41.8	41.0	7.66	7.69	6.58
Printing & Publishing	265.18	278.32	258.90	34.8	35.5	38.7	7.62	7.84	6.69

* *Averages are for approximately 40,600 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Accessions in Oklahoma City area plants increased moderately during August to 49 per thousand, up from 40 per like number in July. New hires were largely responsible for the monthly gain. During this period, separations spurted to 133 per thousand, an 85 per thousand increase. This reflected a temporary layoff by a large transportation equipment manufacturer. Overall, however, accession and separation increases were small-to-moderate in the durable goods sector. In nondurables the accession rate was higher, and separations rose sharply, spurred by more quits while layoffs declined.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979
Manufacturing	**4.9**	**4.0**	**7.2**	**4.2**	**3.4**	**6.5**	**13.3**	**4.8**	**8.1**	**4.0**	**3.3**	**6.5**	**8.3**	**.7**	**.4**
Durable Goods	4.2	3.3	5.9	4.0	3.0	5.4	16.3	4.1	6.8	3.5	2.8	5.7	12.0	4	*
Metal Processing	6.6	4.6	10.0	6.3	4.3	9.5	6.6	6.2	11.1	5.5	4.6	10.0	*	1	*
Machinery	3.3	2.9	4.8	3.0	2.8	4.6	5.1	3.8	4.9	3.0	2.1	3.9	9	7	*
Trans. Equip.	2.2	1.5	3.1	2.1	1.3	2.1	46.3	1.2	2.9	1.3	8	2.1	44.7	1	*
Nondurable Goods	6.2	5.5	10.0	4.8	4.3	8.7	7.0	6.3	10.7	5.2	4.2	8.2	8	1.2	1.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.4	7.1	10.4	5.0	4.9	7.6	9.1	7.4	12.9	6.2	4.4	9.0	2.0	2.0	2.3
Printing & Pub.	4.4	2.8	6.7	4.3	2.8	6.6	5.7	4.6	5.2	4.9	3.9	4.8	*	*	1

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Change From Jul 1980	Change From Aug 1979
Total Labor Force	**311,900**	**313,700**	**309,700**	**-1,800**	**2,200**
Unemployment	12,300	12,600	8,800	-300	3,500
Rate	*3.9*	*4.0*	*2.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	299,600	301,100	300,900	-1,500	-1,300

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment declined to 299,600 in August, off 1,500 from the previous month. Also, this latest total stood 1,300 below the year-ago employment level. Concurrently, unemployment dipped to 12,300, down 300 monthly, but 3,500 above one year ago, when 8,800 workers were unemployed. Jobless rates were 3.9 percent this August, 4.0 in July and 2.8 percent August 1979.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in August totaled 292,500, up 600 from the month before. Gains or losses were recorded in all major industry groups. For instance, trade advanced 700 mainly due to growth in retail outlets. Services, up 400, had the next largest gain, while manufacturing and mining netted 200 jobs each. Finally, transportation-public utilities added 100 jobs. These increases outweighed cutbacks of 100 in finance-insurance-real estate, 300 by construction and 600 for government.

Year-ago comparisons indicated an overall job increase of 5,200 for nonfarm payroll establishments. Gains of 1,700 apiece occurred in mining and services, pacing the growth. Transportation-public utilities also added 1,100, while trade and manufacturing rose 900 each. The latter gain was mostly due to expansion in the durable goods sector. Conversely, government and construction declined 200 and 900, respectively. Finance-insurance-real estate was the only industry division unchanged since August 1979.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**292,500**	**291,900**	**287,300**	**600**	**5,200**
Manufacturing	61,200	61,000	60,300	200	900
Durable Goods	48,100	47,800	47,300	300	800
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,100	3,900	4,100	200	0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	16,800	16,700	16,600	100	200
Machinery	16,400	16,300	16,200	100	200
Transportation Equipment	7,300	7,500	6,700	-200	600
Nondurable Goods	13,100	13,200	13,000	-100	100
Printing & Publishing	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	100
Petroleum Refining	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	231,300	230,900	227,000	400	4,300
Mining	20,000	19,800	18,300	200	1,700
Construction	15,900	16,200	16,800	-300	-900
Transportation & Public Utilities	23,500	23,400	22,400	100	1,100
Trade	71,500	70,800	70,600	700	900
Wholesale	21,700	21,500	21,300	200	400
Retail	49,800	49,300	49,300	500	500
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	14,800	14,900	14,800	-100	0
Services	56,600	56,200	54,900	400	1,700
Health Services	17,600	17,400	16,800	200	800
Government	29,000	29,600	29,200	-600	-200

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Weekly hours in Tulsa manufacturing plants edged up in August to 38.9 from 38.8 hours the month before. However, hourly earnings declined by nine cents to $7.82, resulting in a weekly wage of $304.20, off $2.71 over the month. Durable goods workers averaged two-tenths an hour's longer workweek, but four cents less hourly; consequently, weekly earnings rose only fractionally higher. Conversely, workers in nondurables plants worked a slightly shorter workweek, with hourly pay 27 cents below July. Over the year, all manufacturing workers averaged 7.4 percent more earnings per week than recorded for a comparable period in 1979.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r
All Manufacturing	**$304.20**	**$306.91**	**$283.11**	**38.9**	**38.8**	**40.1**	**$7.82**	**$7.91**	**$7.06**
Durable Goods	315.51	315.44	293.06	39.0	38.8	40.2	8.09	8.13	7.29
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	331.23	319.58	287.50	41.3	40.3	39.6	8.02	7.93	7.26
Machinery	297.65	301.85	263.87	39.9	38.6	39.8	7.46	7.82	6.63
Nondurable Goods	262.48	274.32	244.55	38.6	38.8	38.7	6.80	7.07	6.16
Printing & Publishing	280.01	279.61	279.07	41.3	40.7	40.8	6.78	6.87	6.84

* *Averages are for approximately 42,600 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Accessions at Tulsa area plants increased to 55 per thousand employees in August from 52 per thousand in July. New hires accounted for much of this gain. Also, separations were up sharply to 67 per thousand from 54 per like number. Quits were responsible for the greater number of separations. A higher quit rate usually indicates an optimistic outlook of job demand in an area. Accessions and separations followed the same pattern for both durables and nondurables. However, nondurables workers experienced a significant increase in layoffs.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979
Manufacturing	**5.5**	**5.2**	**7.5**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**7.0**	**6.7**	**5.4**	**7.8**	**4.6**	**3.3**	**5.8**	**.8**	**.9**	**.3**
Durable Goods	5.6	5.3	7.4	4.9	4.6	6.8	6.4	5.7	7.6	4.2	3.3	5.3	.8	1.1	.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.1	7.7	8.9	3.6	5.4	8.1	8.9	5.1	8.0	6.3	4.3	7.0	1.6	.2	.2
Metal Processing	7.2	7.5	9.3	6.6	6.9	8.8	7.5	9.2	10.2	5.5	4.5	7.0	.4	2.6	.4
Machinery	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.8	3.0	2.8	3.6	.1	.3	.1
Trans. Equip.	2.0	1.5	6.7	1.0	1.3	5.6	4.9	1.4	2.8	1.4	7	2.1	3.1	.3	.1
Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.1	8.2	4.5	4.4	7.8	8.1	4.5	8.8	6.2	3.3	7.4	.9	.2	.3
Printing & Pub.	3.0	4.5	5.1	2.4	4.4	4.9	4.2	3.5	5.4	4.0	3.0	4.7	.1	.1	.3

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Total employment in the Ardmore area dropped to 17,125 during August, 75 less than in July and 50 fewer than last year. Meanwhile, unemployment edged up to 650, or 25 more than a month earlier and 100 ahead of twelve months ago. Respective jobless rates were 3.7 percent in August, 3.5 in July and 3.1 percent last year during August.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	 Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**17,775**	**17,825**	**17,725**	**-50**	**50**
Unemployment	650	625	550	25	100
Rate	*3.7*	*3.5*	*3.1*	xxx	xxx
Employment	17,125	17,200	17,175	-75	-50

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs rose to 16,275 in August, 50 more than July. More specifically, manufacturing increased 25 to total 3,950, while offsetting gains and losses were shown in the nonmanufacturing sector. For instance, the all other group added 50 followed by 25 more in construction. Conversely, mining and wholesale-retail trade dipped slightly, but public employment and transportation-public utilities were unchanged monthly.

For the year, nonfarm employment rose 350, all within the nonfactory sector. For example, wholesale-retail trade added 150 jobs, while mining rose 100 due to increased energy exploration activities. Also, government and transportation-public utilities gained 50 each, and the all other group increased 25. Finally, construction was nearly steady over the year.

Employment and joblessness are not expected to fluctuate significantly over the next two months from their August levels. Government and trade may rise seasonally, but this may be offset by declines in mining and construction. Unemployment should fall through October as fewer persons are expected to join the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	 Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**16,275**	**16,225**	**15,925**	**50**	**350**
Manufacturing	3,950	3,925	3,950	25	0
Nonmanufacturing	12,325	12,300	11,975	25	350
Mining	1,825	1,850	1,725	-25	100
Construction	575	550	600	25	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	950	950	900	0	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,575	3,600	3,425	-25	150
Government	2,250	2,250	2,200	0	50
All Other*	3,150	3,100	3,125	50	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

ENID AREA

Enid metropolitan area's employment fell to 26,400 in August, off 550 from July's revised total. However, the latest count was 150 higher than the year-earlier level. During this span, joblessness dropped to 675, or 100 less than a month ago, and was 50 above the August 1979 level. Respective jobless rates were 2.5 percent in August, 2.8 in July and 2.3 percent one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	27,075	27,725	26,875	-650	200
Unemployment	675	775	625	-100	50
Rate	2.5	2.8	2.3	xxx	xxx
Employment	26,400	26,950	26,250	-550	150

Nonagricultural payroll employment fell to 25,500 in August, a 225 loss from the month before. Government led the downturn as that division showed 125 fewer jobs this month. Concurrently, mining and wholesale-retail trade dropped 50 apiece, and the all other group dipped 25. Conversely, factory employment gained 25, while construction and transportation-public utilities held steady.

For the year, nonfarm employment rose by 675. Strong growth was centered in the nonmanufacturing sector. Mining led the way with 300 more jobs as the result of increased oil and gas drilling activities. In addition, the all other group increased 225, especially among service components. Also, wholesale-retail trade rose 125 while transportation-public utilities gained 100. The manufacturing sector added 75 jobs during the past year. Conversely, construction posted a loss of 175 jobs.

Total employment could rise over the next 60 days in this area. For example, agricultural jobs may gain seasonally through October before falling in November. Some improvement could also occur in wholesale-retail trade. Joblessness should remain close to August levels over the next two months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	25,500	25,725	24,825	-225	675
Manufacturing	2,875	2,850	2,800	25	75
Food & Kindred Products	425	400	400	25	25
All Other Manufacturing	2,450	2,450	2,400	0	50
Nonmanufacturing	22,625	22,875	22,025	-250	600
Mining	1,825	1,875	1,525	-50	300
Construction	1,675	1,675	1,850	0	-175
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,825	2,825	2,725	0	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,775	6,825	6,650	-50	125
Government	3,650	3,775	3,625	-125	25
All Other*	5,875	5,900	5,650	-25	225

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in Kay County declined seasonally in August to 21,075, off 325 from the month before. However, this August's employment stood 275 above one year ago. During the period, joblessness was steady at 675, unchanged from July but had increased 250 since the same month of 1979. Comparative jobless rates were 3.1 percent for July and August and 2.0 percent the previous year.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**21,750**	**22,075**	**21,225**	**-325**	**525**
Unemployment	675	675	425	0	250
Rate	*3.1*	*3.1*	*2.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	21,075	21,400	20,800	-325	275

Nonagricultural payroll jobs dipped slightly in August to 19,600, or 25 less than in July. Government led the decrease with a loss of 75 jobs. Also, wholesale-retail trade and metals and machinery manufacturing fell 25 apiece. Conversely, construction added 75 followed by 25 more jobs in the all other manufacturing component. Finally, mining, transportation-public utilities and the all other group were unchanged monthly.

For the year, nonfarm employment pushed ahead by 850 jobs. Much of the growth was centered in manufacturing which rose by an identical number — 850. Largest strength was posted by the all other manufacturing component, up 700 due to the opening of a plant and other expansion. Concurrently, metals and machinery added 150 jobs. Meanwhile, mining and the all other group gained 50 each, while wholesale-retail trade rose 25. Conversely, government was off 125, and construction and transportation-public utilities were steady over the year.

Overall, employment may not change significantly through September, although government will increase as nonfaculty educational workers are recalled for the fall semester. In addition, employment could rise through October due to the harvest in agriculture. Meanwhile, unemployment is expected to vary little from the comparatively low level in this area.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**19,600**	**19,625**	**18,750**	**-25**	**850**
Manufacturing	7,100	7,100	6,250	0	850
Metals & Machinery	1,825	1,850	1,675	-25	150
All Other Manufacturing	5,275	5,250	4,575	25	700
Nonmanufacturing	12,500	12,525	12,500	-25	0
Mining	525	525	475	0	50
Construction	1,125	1,050	1,125	75	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	750	750	750	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,900	3,925	3,875	-25	25
Government	2,425	2,500	2,550	-75	-125
All Other*	3,775	3,775	3,725	0	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *This area includes Kay County only.*

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Both employment and unemployment turned down in the Lawton metropolitan area during August. The number employed totaled 28,925 for the latest month, off 600 from July and 1,875 below a year ago. Meanwhile, unemployment fell to 1,650, down 125 from July but 250 above August 1979. The jobless rates for these periods were 5.4 percent this August, 5.7 in July and 4.3 percent one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**30,575**	**31,300**	**32,200**	**-725**	**-1,625**
Unemployment	1,650	1,775	1,400	-125	250
Rate	*5.4*	*5.7*	*4.3*	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,925	29,525	30,800	-600	-1,875

This area's wage and salary divisions declined 325 jobs to reach 27,175 this August. More specifically, the only drop, 475, occurred in government, reflecting cutbacks in the federal, as well as state and local sectors. However, most of these job losses were of a seasonal type, rather than long term. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade added 100 jobs, followed by 25 apiece in construction and transportation-public utilities. Finally, manufacturing and the all other group held steady over the month.

For the year, nonfarm jobs fell 1,150. Much of the loss — 750 — occurred in construction due to the completion of a major industrial project. Also, government was down 475 and wholesale-retail trade lost 75 jobs. On the other hand, manufacturing added 75, while transportation-public utilities increased 50 and the all other group rose 25.

Employment should rise from the current level through October. The most significant gain should occur in government, particularly as nonteaching personnel return to schools for the fall semester. A seasonal rise also may be expected in wholesale-retail trade. Joblessness should decline slightly over this period as more students leave the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**27,175**	**27,500**	**28,325**	**-325**	**-1,150**
Manufacturing	2,775	2,775	2,700	0	75
Nonmanufacturing	24,400	24,725	25,625	-325	-1,225
Construction	1,300	1,275	2,050	25	-750
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,250	1,225	1,200	25	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,000	6,900	7,075	100	-75
Government	9,425	9,900	9,900	-475	-475
All Other*	5,425	5,425	5,400	0	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

Employment dipped in Pittsburg County to 11,050 in August, or 25 below July's count and 400 under last year. Meanwhile, unemployment fell to 1,100, off 75 from July but 325 above twelve months earlier. The August jobless rate dropped to 9.1 percent from 9.6 over the month. Compared to a year ago, however, the rate was up considerably from the 6.3 percent at that time.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	12,150	12,250	12,225	-100	-75
Unemployment	1,100	1,175	775	-75	325
Rate	*9.1*	*9.6*	*6.3*	xxx	xxx
Employment	11,050	11,075	11,450	-25	-400

Nonagricultural payroll employment edged up to 10,875 in August, rising 25 from July. Largest gain, 75, occurred in wholesale-retail trade, while transportation-public utilities added 25 jobs. Conversely, government fell 75. Finally, manufacturing, construction and the all other group held steady.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll jobs fell by 175. Individually, manufacturing lost 275 jobs due to the closing of two nondurable goods plants and layoffs in the durable goods sector. Concurrently, construction fell 75 and transportation-public utilities dipped 25. On the other hand, government gained 100 while increases of 50 apiece were noted in the all other group and wholesale-retail trade.

Employment and unemployment should change little in the McAlester area during September and October. However, unemployment could dip slightly, as students and others withdraw from the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	10,875	10,850	11,050	25	-175
Manufacturing	1,575	1,575	1,850	0	-275
Nonmanufacturing	9,300	9,275	9,200	25	100
Construction	375	375	450	0	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	400	375	425	25	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,150	2,075	2,100	75	50
Government	3,725	3,800	3,625	-75	100
All Other*	2,650	2,650	2,600	0	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Ottawa County employment rose to 11,250 in August, a rise of 1,025 from July but 925 under a year ago. Unemployment fell to 1,000 this August, down substantially from the 2,025 total one month earlier. However, the latest figure stood 525 above a year ago. Comparative jobless rates were 8.2 percent in August, dropping by one-half from the 16.5 rate shown for July. The sharp downturn occurred after factory workers returned to jobs from a temporary layoff the previous month. The current jobless rate was nevertheless much higher than the 3.8 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**12,250**	**12,250**	**12,650**	**0**	**-400**
Unemployment	1,000	2,025	475	-1,025	525
Rate	*8.2*	*16.5*	*3.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,250	10,225	12,175	1,025	-925

Nonfarm payroll employment moved ahead to 9,675 during August, a gain of 975 since July. All of the increase occurred in manufacturing after a sizeable number of workers returned to jobs when a brief layoff ended at a large nondurable goods plant. In the nonmanufacturing sector, no change was noted for any of the several component industry divisions.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls fell by 600 jobs. Manufacturing divisions were generally responsible for the loss, with the all other factory component dropping 450, and metals, machinery and transportation equipment plants decreasing 150. Concurrently, minor losses of 25 each were seen in wholesale-retail trade and the all other division. Conversely, transportation-public utilities and government increased 25 apiece.

This area's employment total may rise through September and October, which for the most part will reflect seasonal gains. Largest increase should occur in government as nonteaching personnel are recalled to jobs. Joblessness could decline as students and others leave the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**9,675**	**8,700**	**10,275**	**975**	**-600**
Manufacturing	3,975	3,000	4,575	975	-600
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	500	525	650	-25	-150
All Other Manufacturing	3,475	2,475	3,925	1,000	-450
Nonmanufacturing	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
Construction	225	225	225	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	125	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,875	1,875	1,900	0	-25
Government	1,600	1,600	1,575	0	25
All Other*	1,850	1,850	1,875	0	-25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Total employment in the Muskogee area dropped to 25,050 in August, off 300 from July and 1,000 below a year earlier. Unemployment rose to 1,725, up 150 from last month and 575 above twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 6.4 percent, 5.9 and 4.2 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**26,775**	**26,925**	**27,200**	**-150**	**-425**
Unemployment	1,725	1,575	1,150	150	575
Rate	*6.4*	*5.9*	*4.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,050	25,350	26,050	-300	-1,000

This area's nonfarm payroll job total dropped to 23,275 in August, down 150 from July. Government led the decline with a loss of 225 due to cutbacks of 1980 census workers and federally-funded local government jobs. Meanwhile, the all other group dipped 50, while the all other manufacturing sector lost 25. Conversely, construction rose 100 while food processing and transportation-public utilities added 25 each. Wholesale-retail trade was unchanged.

Over the year, nonagricultural payroll employment fell 325. Manufacturing led the slide, down 225, with its all other factory component losing two-thirds of those jobs and food processing the remainder. Cutbacks in durable goods industries and a plant closing in the food sector were largely responsible. Meanwhile, wholesale-retail trade declined 100, while the all other group dipped 50 and government decreased by 25. Conversely, construction added 75 jobs.

Total employment in the Muskogee area should change little over the next two months ending in October. However, government will rise as nonteaching personnel are recalled to schools for the fall semester. Joblessness should remain essentially at its present level as students and others exit the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**23,275**	**23,425**	**23,600**	**-150**	**-325**
Manufacturing	4,800	4,800	5,025	0	-225
Food & Kindred Products	675	650	750	25	-75
All Other Manufacturing	4,125	4,150	4,275	-25	-150
Nonmanufacturing	18,475	18,625	18,575	-150	-100
Construction	1,625	1,525	1,550	100	75
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,400	1,375	1,400	25	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,200	5,200	5,300	0	-100
Government	6,500	6,725	6,525	-225	-25
All Other*	3,750	3,800	3,800	-50	-50

p-Preliminary. r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

Employment in the Okmulgee-Henryetta area declined in August to 11,700, off 75 from July's revised total, and also 150 below a year ago. Unemployment reached 750 in August, up 50 from the month before. This latest unemployed count stood 200 ahead of the August 1979 level. Comparative jobless rates were 6.0 percent this August, 5.6 in July and 4.4 percent recorded during the year-earlier period.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	12,450	12,475	12,400	-25	50
Unemployment	750	700	550	50	200
Rate	*6.0*	*5.6*	*4.4*	xxx	xxx
Employment	11,700	11,775	11,850	-75	-150

Nonfarm payroll employment edged up to 9,550 in August or 25 more than July's count. More specifically, manufacturing and wholesale-retail trade added 25 apiece. Conversely, public employment dipped 25 over this period. Finally, mining, construction, transportation-public utilities and the all other group were unchanged from month-earlier totals.

Over the year, nonagricultural payroll employment gained 50. More specifically, wholesale-retail trade added 100 for the largest individual yearly gain. Next, government rose 75, followed by 50 more in the all other group. On the other hand, construction fell 100, accompanied by losses of 25 each in manufacturing, mining and transportation-public utilities.

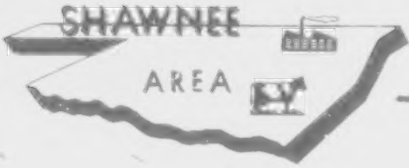
Total employment in the Okmulgee-Henryetta area may remain near current levels during the next 60 days. However, government should rise as nonteaching personnel return to schools, while trade may gain seasonally. Unemployment could hold near its present level during the upcoming two months as students and others withdraw from the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	9,550	9,525	9,500	25	50
Manufacturing	1,475	1,450	1,500	25	-25
Nonmanufacturing	8,075	8,075	8,000	0	75
Mining	275	275	300	0	-25
Construction	175	175	275	0	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	250	250	275	0	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,175	2,150	2,075	25	100
Government	3,075	3,100	3,000	-25	75
All Other*	2,125	2,125	2,075	0	50

p-Preliminary, r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*



SHAWNEE AREA

Pottowatomie County employment dropped to 26,325 in August, or 100 less than July. However, this latest total stood 900 over the year-ago figure. Unemployment dipped 50 in August to reach 1,150, but stood 250 higher than in August 1979. Comparative jobless rates were 4.2 percent, 4.3 and 3.4 percent of the labor force.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**27,475**	**27,625**	**26,325**	**-150**	**1,150**
Unemployment	1,150	1,200	900	-50	250
Rate	*4.2*	*4.3*	*3.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	26,325	26,425	25,425	-100	900

Nonagricultural payroll employment remained at 15,900 in August, unchanged from the revised-July total. For example, government added 75, while mining and wholesale-retail trade gained 25 apiece. Conversely, a loss of 100 jobs occurred in construction and manufacturing dipped 25. Transportation-public utilities and the all other group held steady at month-ago levels.

For the year, nonfarm employment increased 450. Greatest strength appeared in government, which rose 425 due to increased hiring that resulted from federally-funded jobs. Furthermore, the all other group rose 125, while transportation-public utilities added 50. Also, mining posted a 25 gain. Conversely, manufacturing lost 100 jobs, while wholesale-retail trade declined 75. Finally construction was unchanged.

Total employment should hold close to August levels through September and October. Government may rise while trade could gain, both due to seasonal influences. Unemployment meantime is not expected to differ significantly, but many students and others will withdraw from the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**15,900**	**15,900**	**15,450**	**0**	**450**
Manufacturing	2,500	2,525	2,600	-25	-100
Food & Kindred Products	300	300	300	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,200	2,225	2,300	-25	-100
Nonmanufacturing	13,400	13,375	12,850	25	550
Mining	325	300	300	25	25
Construction	1,000	1,100	1,000	-100	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	900	850	0	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,825	3,800	3,900	25	-75
Government	3,850	3,775	3,425	75	425
All Other*	3,500	3,500	3,375	0	125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER AREA

Employment in the Stillwater area declined in August to 24,725, off 150 from July. Furthermore, this latest total was 875 under the year-ago level. Unemployment dropped substantially in August to reach 1,075, a drop of 900 from July, primarily due to the recall of workers laid off previously in manufacturing. However, this latest total stood 650 higher than last August's 425. Jobless rates were 4.2 percent, down sharply from the 7.4 percent unemployed a month ago, but up markedly from the 1.6 rate one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	25,800	26,850	26,025	-1,050	-225
Unemployment	1,075	1,975	425	-900	650
Rate	4.2	7.4	1.6	xxx	xxx
Employment	24,725	24,875	25,600	-150	-875

Nonfarm payroll employment held at 21,175 in August, unchanged from July. This resulted when manufacturing gained 200 but was offset by a loss in the nonmanufacturing sector. More specifically, government fell 175 while wholesale-retail trade lost 50. Also, mining dipped 25. The all other group and construction added 25 apiece, and transportation-public utilities was unchanged.

Compared to August 1979, nonagricultural payroll employment was down 175. Largest loss was 800 in manufacturing which resulted from layoffs by both durables and nondurables plants earlier this year. Concurrently, construction fell 300 due to contract completions. Conversely, government climbed 525, while transportation-public utilities added 175 jobs. Also, trade rose 150, and the all other group increased 50, followed by mining which gained 25.

Total employment should rise in Payne County over the next 60 days, mainly due to a seasonal rise in government as schools and a major university add nonfaculty personnel. Meanwhile, factory employment may level off as no significant new hiring is anticipated. Joblessness may decline with possible recalls in manufacturing and hiring by government.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	21,175	21,175	21,350	0	-175
Manufacturing	1,950	1,750	2,750	200	-800
Nonmanufacturing	19,225	19,425	18,600	-200	625
Mining	550	575	525	-25	25
Construction	675	650	975	25	-300
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,275	1,275	1,100	0	175
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,625	4,675	4,475	-50	150
Government	9,175	9,350	8,650	-175	525
All Other*	2,925	2,900	2,875	25	50

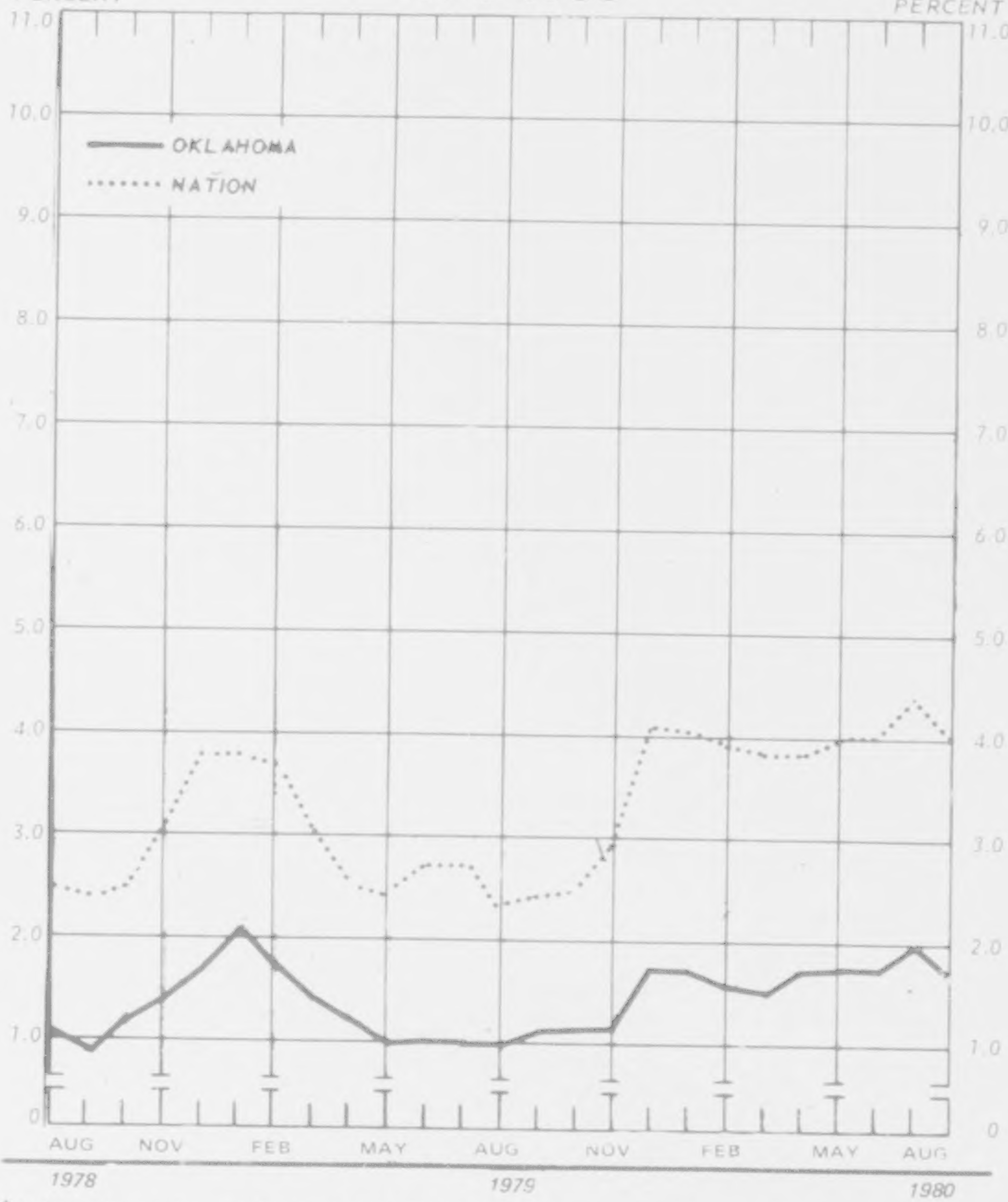
p-Preliminary   r-Revised   This area includes Payne County only

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

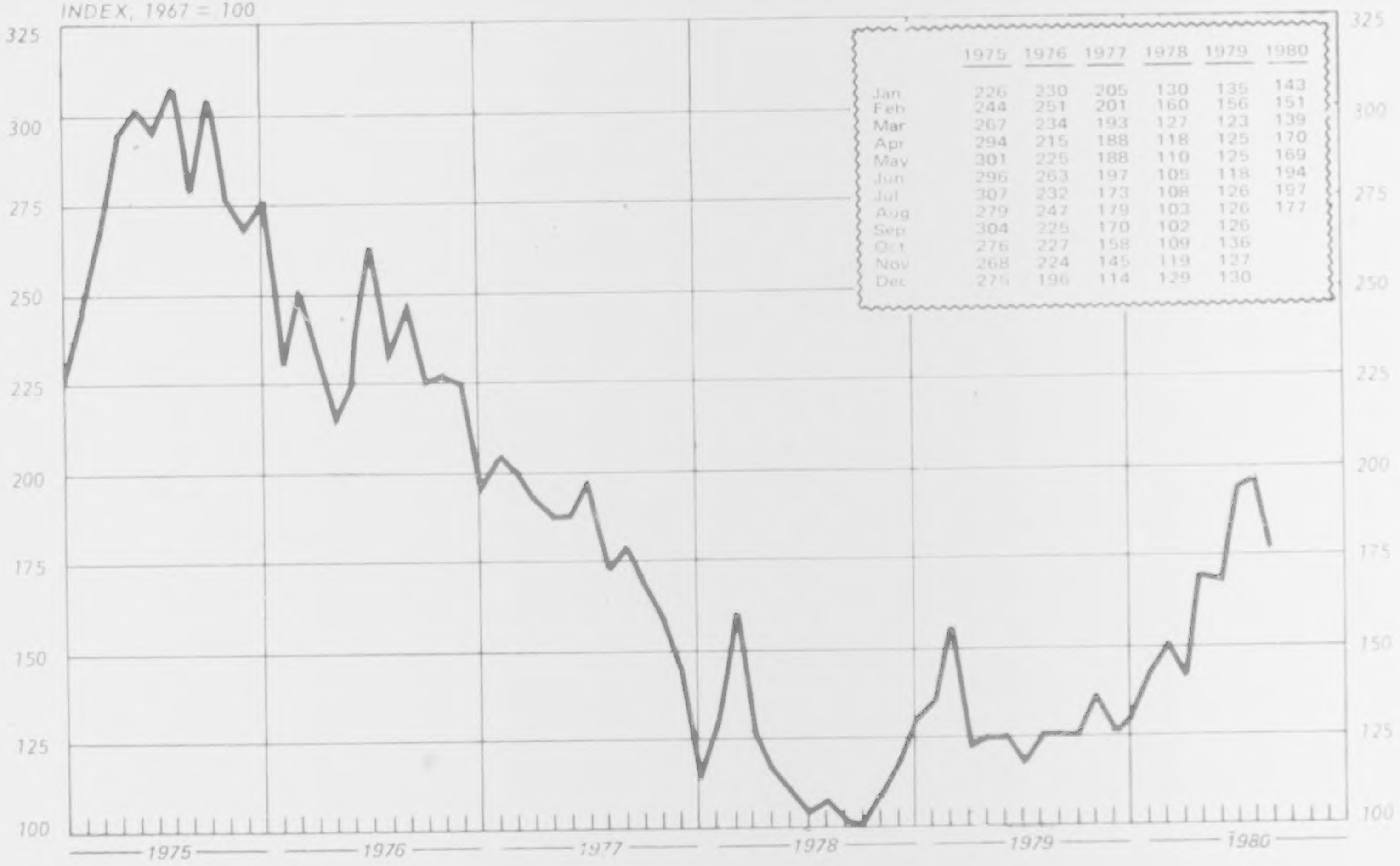
1978-1980



* *Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment



	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Jan	226	230	205	130	135	143
Feb	244	251	201	160	156	151
Mar	267	234	193	127	123	139
Apr	294	215	188	118	125	170
May	301	225	188	110	125	169
Jun	296	263	197	105	118	194
Jul	307	232	173	108	126	197
Aug	279	247	179	103	126	177
Sep	304	225	170	102	126	
Oct	276	227	158	109	136	
Nov	268	224	145	119	127	
Dec	275	196	114	129	130	

* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - Ada's Job Service office reported no significant labor supply or demand in August. Several area construction projects were reaching completion, while new building activity was virtually nil. August unemployment in Pontotoc County dropped to 3.3 percent of the labor force, down from July's 4.5 percent.

ALTUS - Job Service records at the Altus local Employment Service office during August showed most surplus labor supply was among applicants registered as child-care attendants and warehouse workers. Many of these were military dependents seeking to supplement family incomes. Jackson County joblessness fell to 4.0 percent in August from 4.5 percent the previous month.

BARTLESVILLE - Labor surplus during August in the Bartlesville area was largely confined to the following occupations: waiter/waitress, kitchen helper, nurse aide, general office clerk, construction laborer and cashier-checker. However, the applicant count for each of those occupational groups decreased during the latest month, except for construction laborers. This latter group remained at virtually the same level as reported for July, reflecting the continued slowdown for construction. Joblessness in Washington County rose to 2.6 percent from a low 1.9 rate in July.

CHICKASHA - Chickasha's local Job Service office in August indicated little change in the labor surplus situation from the prior month. Labor needs were apparently met satisfactorily during this period, while economic activity remained stable in most industry groups. Grady County joblessness reached 5.2 percent of the labor force, up from 4.5 the month before.

CLAREMORE - Labor surpluses during August in the Claremore area were reported primarily among applicants seeking jobs as waiter/waitresses, production assemblers and construction workers. However, little change occurred in the overall job applicant total from the previous month. During this most recent period, welders were needed in agricultural equipment manufacturing. Also, a longstanding job remained open for a electrical and machine maintenance repairer in this area. Rogers County unemployment rose to 5.2 percent in August from 4.7 percent during July.

CLINTON - Clinton's Employment Service office in August continued to report that demand exceeded the available labor supply. Unfilled job openings existed for a bookmobile librarian, route service representative, a doffer in textile manufacturing, as well as cashier-checker and stock clerk. Construction activity began to accelerate from the month before and was up from a year ago, while retail business had reportedly increased, and oil exploration continued to pick up tempo. Conversely, agriculture lagged due to the prolonged drought, with the cotton crop down sharply from last year. Unemployment in Custer County moved up to 3.6 percent in August compared to 2.6 percent in July.

DUNCAN - The oversupply of applicants in the Duncan area continued in August from the previous reporting period. Lack of available jobs and inexperience among jobseekers mainly contributed to the labor surplus. At the same time, longstanding demand existed for X-ray technologists, medical-laboratory technicians, operating-room technologists, registered nurses and an air-conditioning mechanic. Stephens County's unemployment in August stood at 2.3 percent, virtually unchanged from the 2.4 rate for July.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

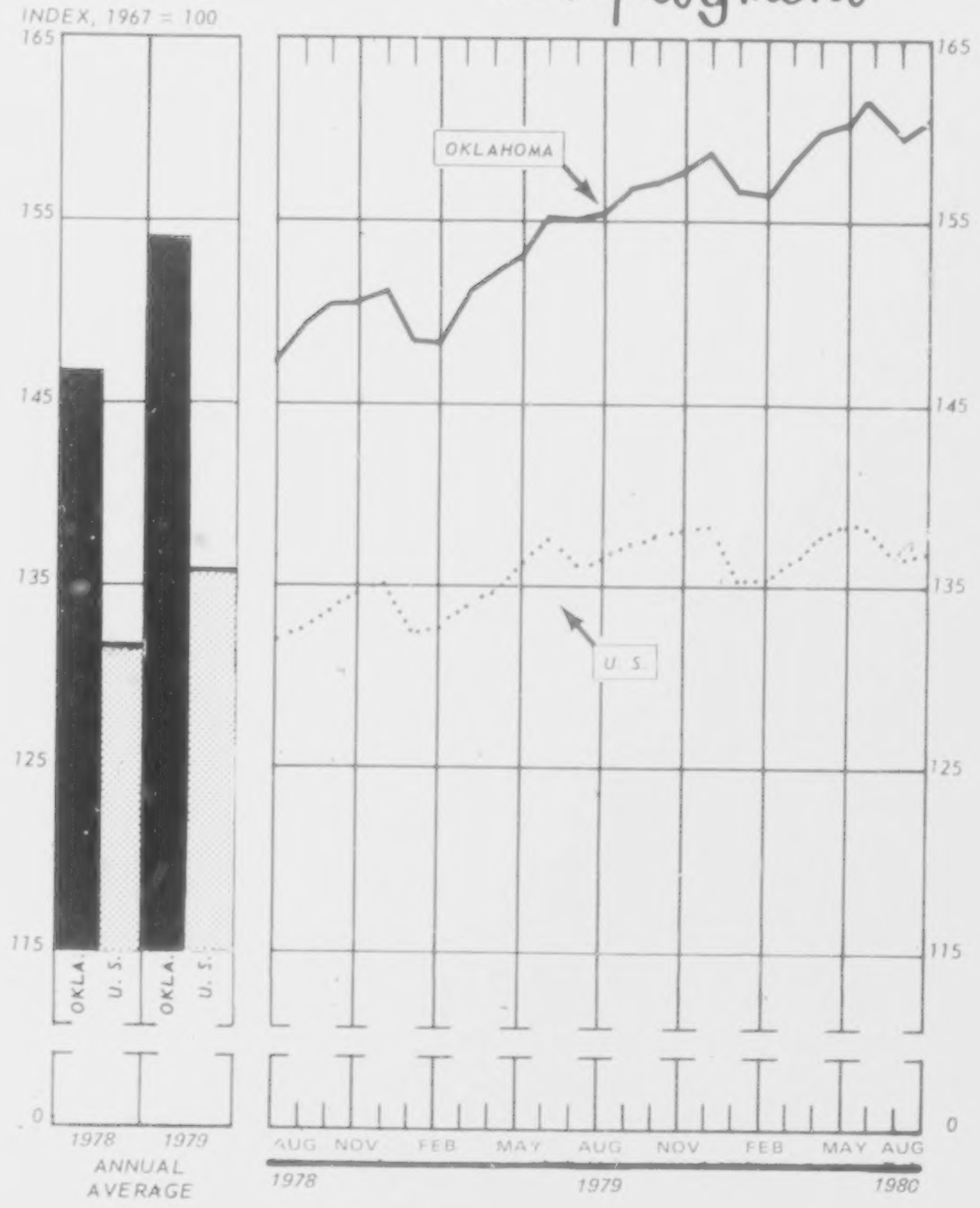
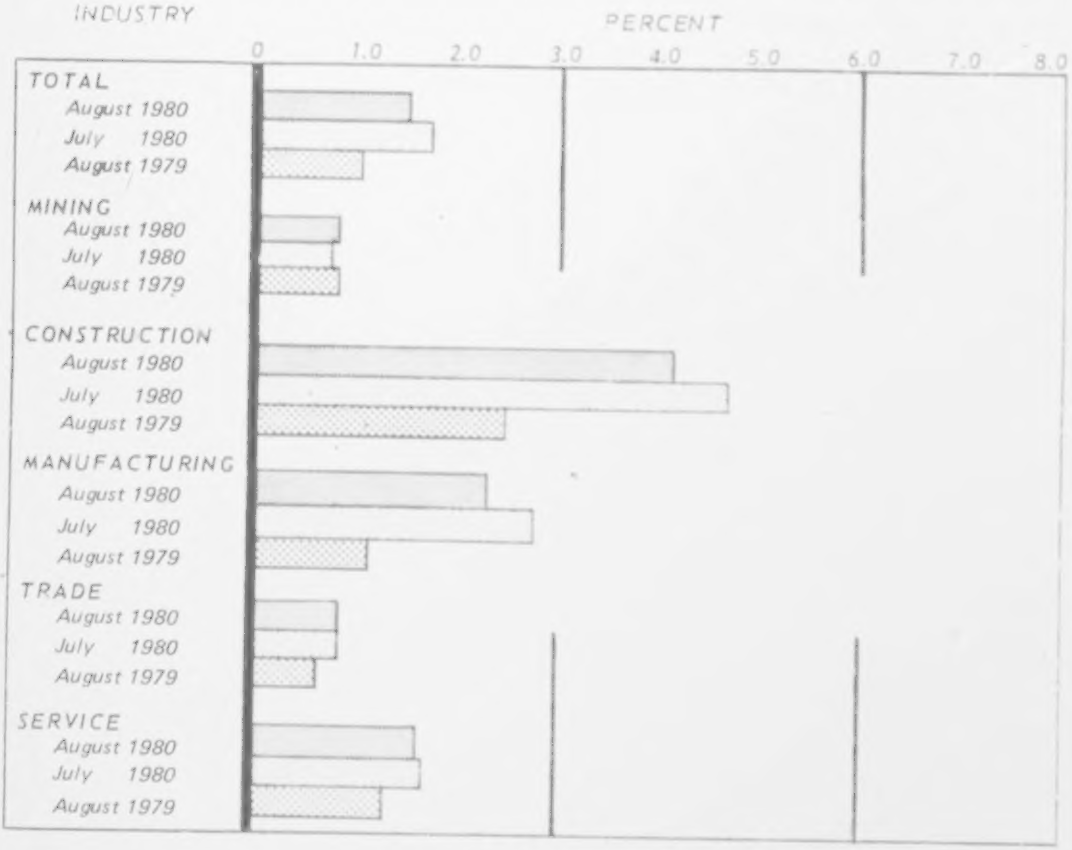


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT January 1979 to December 1979	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT August 1980	July 1980	August 1979
TOTAL	886,800	13,535	14,924	8,259
MINING	61,100	471	409	424
CONSTRUCTION	58,900	2,495	2,810	1,440
MANUFACTURING	183,700	4,284	5,090	1,851
TRADE	252,200	1,989	2,128	1,471
SERVICE	158,100	2,543	2,628	1,968

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* Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.

(Continued from page 25)

DURANT - Durant's local Employment Service office in August reported labor surpluses among applicants registered as welders, cashier-checkers, nurse aides, waiter/waitresses and counter attendants. During this same period, employers indicated a need for sewing-machine operators, injection-molding-machine operators and warehouse workers. Unemployment in Bryan County slipped to 5.5 percent during August, down from 5.7 percent the previous month.

ELK CITY - The Elk City office of the State Employment Service during August indicated a relatively small labor surplus. Most applicants were classified as general office clerks, truck drivers and general laborers. The clerks were generally women who entered the labor force after their children returned to school. Most of the surplus truck drivers were residents, who returned following layoffs in other states. On the demand side, workers were needed for numerous oilfield service jobs in this area. Beckham County joblessness during August dipped to a low 2.0 percent from 2.3 percent in July.

GUYMON - Guymon's Job Service office indicated only a nominal labor surplus existed during August. This comprised of a few office workers, construction equipment operators and truck drivers. During this same period, cattle feed-pen riders were needed in addition to floorworkers or derrick hands for oil-well servicing operations. Meanwhile, arc welders and diesel mechanics continued as a longstanding need in this area. Texas County's jobless rate stood at 2.3 percent, virtually the same as the 2.2 rate for July.

HOLDENVILLE - The active file count of job applicants registered with the local Employment Service office in Holdenville remained about the same in August when compared with July. Surplus applicants were centered among those classified as sewing-machine operators, nurse aides and rotary-driller helpers. During this period, expansion of an elementary school was the only major construction project planned in this area. Unemployment in Hughes County dropped to 5.9 percent of the labor force during August, down from 6.6 percent in July.

HUGO - Hugo's Job Service office again reported a large surplus labor-supply during August, with labor demand apparently met satisfactorily in this area. Choctaw County's jobless rate stood at 8.4 percent, down from 10.3 percent in July.

NORMAN - The Norman office of the State Employment Service in August continued to report a surplus of applicants registered for work in the building trades. This oversupply resulted from a decline in construction activity. Most existing projects were large commercial buildings, with only minor activity in residential construction. However, some remodeling and additions were taking place in the area. Cleveland County joblessness dipped to 3.0 percent during August, almost unchanged from July's 3.1 rate.

POTEAU - Labor surplus in the Poteau area declined somewhat in August from the previous month. However, excess numbers of applicants were again centered in the following occupations: administrative clerk, waiter/waitress, sewing-machine operator, factory production assembler, construction worker and truck driver. On the other hand, labor demand was reported within several occupations. For instance, employers sought injection-molding machine operators, fork-lift operators, forestry aides, sales clerks and qualified secretaries. Unemployment in LeFlore County edged up to 8.4 percent of the work force from 8.3 percent in July.

(Continued on page 32)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1979 - 1980

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	MANUFACTURING			DURABLE GOODS			STONE, CLAY & GLASS			PRIMARY METALS			FABRICATED METALS		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1979															
August	$265.02	40.4	$6.56	$274.03	40.9	$6.70	$318.43	43.8	$7.27	$292.73	40.1	$7.30	$256.88	40.2	$6.39
September	269.84	40.7	6.63	278.39	41.0	6.79	310.25	42.5	7.30	308.56	40.6	7.60	247.98	39.3	6.31
October	271.89	40.4	6.73	279.61	40.7	6.87	307.30	42.8	7.18	313.88	40.5	7.75	262.91	40.2	6.54
November	279.45	40.5	6.90	286.53	40.7	7.04	307.44	42.0	7.32	303.74	38.4	7.91	255.82	39.6	6.46
December	291.58	41.3	7.06	304.92	42.0	7.26	323.47	42.9	7.54	288.75	37.5	7.70	272.95	41.8	6.53
1980															
January	281.70	40.3	6.99	292.44	40.9	7.15	298.48	41.0	7.28	314.82	39.5	7.97	272.99	41.3	6.61
February	283.60	40.0	7.09	293.30	40.4	7.26	275.76	38.3	7.20	319.56	39.5	8.09	264.67	39.8	6.65
March	290.79	40.5	7.18	305.62	41.3	7.40	300.94	41.0	7.34	315.09	38.9	8.10	280.57	41.2	6.81
April	291.85	40.2	7.26	303.96	40.8	7.45	303.81	40.4	7.52	293.88	37.2	7.90	278.36	40.4	6.89
May	292.33	40.1	7.29	303.69	40.6	7.48	292.59	38.6	7.58	288.04	37.9	7.60	290.28	41.0	7.08
June	291.73	39.8	7.33	303.06	40.3	7.52	333.52	41.9	7.96	323.02	38.5	8.39	294.52	41.7	7.07
July r	295.50	39.4	7.50	306.03	39.9	7.67	329.26	40.4	8.15	320.14	37.4	8.56	274.03	40.5	7.11
August p	285.48	39.0	7.32	294.28	39.5	7.45	325.97	40.9	7.97	319.32	38.8	8.23	294.76	40.6	7.26

YEAR AND MONTH	FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL			OIL FIELD MACHINERY			ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.			NONDURABLE GOODS		
1979															
August	$261.35	39.9	$6.55	$253.94	40.5	$6.27	$271.58	42.5	$6.39	$278.51	41.2	$6.76	$248.46	39.5	$6.29
September	264.14	39.9	6.62	259.67	40.7	6.38	273.26	42.3	6.46	289.80	42.0	6.90	254.23	40.1	6.34
October	280.01	41.3	6.78	258.45	40.7	6.35	272.81	42.1	6.48	277.17	40.7	6.81	256.71	39.8	6.45
November	271.49	40.4	6.72	262.85	40.5	6.49	283.98	41.7	6.81	284.00	41.4	6.86	266.12	40.2	6.62
December	283.24	41.9	6.76	271.32	40.8	6.65	282.49	41.3	6.84	296.96	43.1	6.89	264.94	39.9	6.64
1980															
January	287.18	41.5	6.92	268.52	40.5	6.63	274.58	40.8	6.73	297.65	42.1	7.07	260.41	39.1	6.66
February	274.32	40.4	6.79	270.96	40.2	6.74	286.34	40.5	7.07	289.39	41.4	6.99	264.03	39.0	6.77
March	285.52	41.2	6.93	273.23	40.3	6.78	283.41	40.2	7.05	287.41	41.0	7.01	260.74	38.8	6.72
April	286.44	40.4	7.09	275.93	40.4	6.83	295.90	41.5	7.13	274.97	40.2	6.84	267.93	39.0	6.87
May	297.46	41.2	7.22	270.96	40.2	6.74	289.80	41.4	7.00	283.59	41.4	6.85	269.10	39.0	6.90
June	304.08	42.0	7.24	272.63	39.8	6.85	306.29	41.9	7.31	285.93	40.5	7.06	269.66	38.8	6.95
July r	291.18	40.1	7.26	274.03	39.6	6.92	308.70	42.0	7.35	266.57	38.3	6.96	275.99	38.6	7.15
August p	300.70	40.8	7.37	281.18	40.4	6.96	311.96	42.1	7.41	282.69	40.5	6.98	267.90	38.0	7.05

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS			APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1979															
August	$243.01	40.3	$6.03	$142.50	37.9	$3.76	$235.30	38.7	$6.08	$248.90	38.0	$6.55	$365.88	39.9	$9.17
September	242.81	40.2	6.04	145.92	38.3	3.81	240.24	39.0	6.16	246.65	38.3	6.44	397.10	41.8	9.50
October	242.41	40.2	6.03	142.48	37.2	3.83	252.57	39.9	6.33	261.46	39.2	6.67	390.51	41.9	9.32
November	260.57	41.1	6.34	140.91	36.6	3.85	251.30	39.7	6.33	264.01	39.7	6.65	412.90	43.1	9.58
December	253.89	40.3	6.30	141.31	36.8	3.84	264.00	40.0	6.60	257.66	38.4	6.71	393.54	42.0	9.37
1980															
January	273.19	41.9	6.52	152.76	38.0	4.02	267.05	39.1	6.83	265.03	37.7	7.03	340.28	34.9	9.75
February	272.33	41.2	6.61	146.21	36.1	4.05	261.75	38.4	6.87	257.40	36.0	7.15	398.73	39.4	10.12
March	265.86	39.8	6.68	145.12	36.1	4.02	260.22	38.1	6.83	259.92	36.0	7.22	380.93	38.4	9.92
April	272.57	40.5	6.73	146.83	35.9	4.09	255.30	37.6	6.79	258.11	36.2	7.13	406.46	39.5	10.29
May	273.24	40.6	6.73	148.15	36.4	4.07	264.81	39.0	6.79	264.33	37.6	7.03	421.76	41.8	10.09
June	265.46	40.1	6.62	152.76	36.2	4.22	282.89	39.9	7.09	261.59	37.0	7.07	424.27	40.6	10.45
July r	276.86	40.3	6.87	147.80	35.7	4.14	264.38	37.5	7.05	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
Ausust p	271.47	39.4	6.89	148.68	36.0	4.13	263.41	37.9	6.95	274.36	38.0	7.22	389.64	38.2	10.20

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXT.			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1979															
August	$357.72	38.3	$9.34	$356.49	46.6	$7.65	$314.06	41.0	$7.66	$253.58	40.9	$6.20	$188.15	35.5	$5.30
September	365.38	38.3	9.54	363.36	48.0	7.57	318.35	40.4	7.88	259.89	39.8	6.53	184.07	34.6	5.32
October	366.05	38.9	9.41	359.38	47.6	7.55	317.38	40.9	7.76	269.03	40.7	6.61	183.22	34.7	5.28
November	338.72	36.5	9.28	363.78	47.0	7.74	322.26	41.0	7.86	276.48	40.9	6.76	183.57	34.9	5.26
December	369.57	38.1	9.70	375.80	46.8	8.03	322.00	40.0	8.05	277.85	40.8	6.81	185.33	35.3	5.25
1980															
January	358.13	37.5	9.55	375.56	45.8	8.20	324.28	41.1	7.89	272.95	40.8	6.69	192.89	33.9	5.69
February	333.40	34.3	9.72	373.83	45.7	8.18	320.31	40.7	7.87	270.95	40.2	6.74	181.06	33.1	5.47
March	347.12	36.5	9.51	377.76	45.9	8.23	334.15	41.0	8.15	273.38	40.5	6.75	186.53	34.1	5.47
April	359.28	37.7	9.53	383.29	46.8	8.19	323.95	40.8	7.94	285.19	40.8	6.99	184.13	33.6	5.48
May	343.31	35.1	9.51	374.10	45.4	8.24	318.33	40.5	7.86	280.49	40.3	6.96	188.36	34.0	5.54
June	367.25	37.9	9.69	383.11	45.5	8.42	324.82	40.2	8.08	275.93	40.4	6.83	185.91	34.3	5.42
July r	375.94	38.4	9.79	387.90	46.4	8.36	327.64	40.7	8.05	278.92	40.6	6.87	192.59	34.7	5.55
August p	380.85	38.2	9.97	398.11	46.4	8.58	320.37	40.4	7.93	273.10	40.4	6.76	188.42	34.7	5.43

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 135,900 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1979 benchmark.*
Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**
*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1978 - 1980

PLACE	Aug* 1980	Jul* 1980	Jun* 1980	Aug* 1979	Aug* 1978
State Total	**18,007**	**20,079**	**19,230**	**12,785**	**10,429**
Ada	232	297	256	194	141
Altus	136	179	192	141	123
Ardmore	355	418	622	321	205
Bartlesville	202	183	171	162	138
Broken Arrow*	205	246	226	88	- -
Chickasha	223	275	232	226	134
Claremore*	317	322	262	173	118
Clinton	74	81	81	63	29
Duncan	145	168	158	127	86
Durant	400	516	479	234	237
Edmond*	183	198	191	93	- -
Elk City	62	67	62	56	32
Enid	155	158	136	140	124
Guymon	25	18	22	26	27
Holdenville	176	233	218	175	124
Hugo	203	295	264	167	187
Idabel	388	468	453	242	270
Lawton SMSA***	543	650	700	482	279
McAlester	498	598	650	453	425
Miami	652	971	797	313	252
Muskogee	807	892	845	543	540
Norman*	292	345	399	192	152
Oklahoma City SMSA***	4,606	4,924	4,805	2,827	2,335
Okmulgee	317	346	325	279	226
Ponca City	208	251	220	193	188
Poteau	449	448	448	352	280
Pryor	415	447	437	273	176
Sallisaw**	316	407	532	- -	- -
Sapulpa*	410	379	330	243	172
Seminole	108	123	122	122	83
Shawnee	368	427	443	277	292
Stillwater	779	517	435	134	215
Tahlequah	455	470	417	289	202
Tulsa SMSA***	3,892	4,392	3,921	2,994	2,210
Woodward	33	30	27	22	21
All Other	1,568	1,704	1,640	1,508	1,316

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

PRYOR - The previously idled labor surplus situation in the Pryor area improved during August as foundry workers were recalled to work. However, sizeable numbers of entry-level jobseekers and construction workers still remained in the active files of the Employment Service at Pryor. Local job openings were apparently filled during the month in this area. Some manufacturing plants had announced hiring freezes for the next month or two. However, a slight increase in residential construction was noted. Unemployment declined to 5.3 percent of the labor force in Mayes County during August, compared to 6.1 percent the month before.

SALLISAW - The Sallisaw local Job Service office in August reported a surplus of factory assemblers, waiter/waitresses, truck drivers., mechanics and building trades workers in this area. Labor demand was apparently met satisfactorily over this thirty-day span. August joblessness in Sequoyah County dropped to 9.0 percent of the labor force, compared to 9.9 percent a month earlier.

SAPULPA - Sapulpa's local Employment Service office indicated an increase in labor supply during August. Specifically, those occupations with the largest surpluses were as follows: lock manufacturing assemblers idled by layoff; carpenters, unemployed due to limited construction activity; welders, temporarily out of work at a pressure vessel manufacturing plant; construction workers, idled due to the drop in building projects; and heavy-duty truck drivers affected by the recession. Meanwhile, employers sought to fill vacancies for floorworkers in glass manufacturing, shop helpers, nurse aides, building wrecking laborers and retail grocery store baggers. Creek County joblessness rose to 4.6 from 3.9 percent between July and August.

SEMINOLE - Labor surplus in the Seminole area remained at about the same total in August as reported for the preceding month. The excess supply included general office clerks, sewing-machine operators and construction workers. Local job vacancies were apparently filled satisfactorily over this thirty-day span. Unemployment in Seminole County climbed to 4.7 percent, edging up from July's 4.6 rate.

TAHLEQUAH - The Tahlequah office of the State Employment Service reported a substantial decline in labor surplus during August compared to the prior month. Tractor-trailer drivers, carpenters and machinists comprised most of the oversupply. Conversely, employers sought workers for job openings as nurse aides, cashiers, sales clerks and kitchen helpers. August joblessness in Cherokee County dropped to 5.9 percent from July's 6.2 rate.

WOODWARD - The local Job Service at Woodward in August again listed surplus applicants in the clerical and construction occupations. Employers continued to need sewing-machine operators, a persistant shortage in this area. Unemployment in Woodward County remained low, dropping to 2.2 percent in August compared to a 2.4 rate the previous month.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA AUGUST 1980 *

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE †											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	17,845	100.0	10,083	7,762	5,542	8,409	3,894	14,866	4,649	7,058	3,159	1,897	544	855	498	782	224	392	166
Mining	562	3.1	477	85	175	276	111	522	160	261	101	27	9	9	9	12	6	6	0
Contract Construction	3,091	17.3	2,866	225	926	1,367	798	2,685	824	1,186	675	282	67	128	87	119	35	50	34
Manufacturing, Total	5,337	29.9	2,926	2,411	1,569	2,589	1,179	4,376	1,292	2,182	902	525	122	235	168	188	51	89	48
Food & Kindred Products	393	2.2	193	200	115	180	98	318	94	146	78	35	13	15	7	41	8	18	15
Apparel & Related Products	400	2.2	40	360	111	193	96	348	94	172	82	19	6	7	6	21	7	8	6
Lumber & Wood Products	174	1.0	126	48	60	72	42	134	48	56	30	16	5	3	8	23	6	13	4
Printing & Publishing	68	.4	26	42	18	33	17	56	15	27	14	9	2	4	3	3	1	2	0
Refining	86	.5	64	22	35	40	11	81	34	38	9	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	198	1.1	128	70	58	85	55	164	50	71	43	30	7	13	10	4	1	1	2
Primary Metal Products	237	1.3	170	67	95	110	32	198	84	89	25	30	7	16	7	8	4	4	0
Fabricated Metal Products	717	4.0	454	263	257	323	137	606	227	276	103	65	21	20	24	15	4	7	4
Machinery, except Electrical	160	.9	99	61	55	72	33	146	52	67	27	11	2	3	6	2	1	1	0
Electrical Machinery	697	3.9	279	418	153	334	210	478	109	227	142	118	16	65	37	27	8	12	7
Transportation Equipment	565	3.2	393	172	166	277	122	489	149	250	90	67	16	23	28	6	0	4	2
All Other Manufacturing	1,642	9.2	954	688	446	870	326	1,360	336	763	261	120	26	64	30	38	11	19	8
Transportation & Public Utilities	947	5.3	726	221	283	478	186	811	248	415	148	110	30	50	30	24	5	12	7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,479	13.9	975	1,504	735	1,167	577	2,188	668	1,035	485	234	59	97	78	43	8	24	11
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	375	2.1	91	284	96	189	90	337	85	172	80	32	8	14	10	5	3	2	0
Services	3,417	19.1	1,203	2,214	1,038	1,720	659	2,722	805	1,360	557	450	153	228	69	220	61	129	30
State Government	211	1.2	77	134	57	103	51	165	42	86	37	32	12	11	9	14	3	6	5
All Other	1,426	8.0	742	684	663	520	243	1,060	525	361	174	205	84	83	38	157	52	74	31

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE[1]											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**17,845**	**100.0**	**10,083**	**7,762**	**5,542**	**8,409**	**3,894**	**14,868**	**4,649**	**7,068**	**3,159**	**1,897**	**544**	**855**	**498**	**782**	**224**	**392**	**186**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,978	11.1	987	991	534	1,039	405	1,694	451	889	354	168	41	97	30	91	26	49	16
Clerical	2,913	16.3	326	2,587	825	1,438	650	2,532	713	1,244	575	231	69	117	45	130	40	68	22
Sales	737	4.1	354	383	207	356	174	672	189	326	157	46	14	21	11	15	4	7	4
Service	1,592	8.9	436	1,156	465	797	330	1,154	350	579	225	328	101	148	79	91	13	60	18
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	221	1.2	152	69	66	101	54	175	49	84	42	25	10	9	6	20	7	8	5
Processing	517	2.9	297	220	149	238	130	411	120	186	105	53	19	23	11	49	9	26	14
Machine Trades	1,312	7.4	1,017	295	417	581	314	1,146	379	507	260	94	21	41	32	42	15	17	10
Bench Work	2,313	13.0	959	1,354	643	1,182	488	1,832	485	985	362	232	42	112	78	87	22	45	20
Structural Work	3,578	20.1	3,386	192	1,125	1,574	879	3,029	969	1,344	716	368	98	148	122	162	53	69	40
Miscellaneous	2,263	12.7	1,921	342	705	1,093	465	1,867	605	904	358	305	82	139	84	77	17	43	17
INA	421	2.4	248	173	406	10	5	354	339	10	5	47	47	0	0	18	18	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
	Number	Percent Distribution	Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
			Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**17,845**	**100.0**	**5,542**	**8,409**	**3,894**	**14,866**	**4,649**	**7,058**	**3,159**	**1,897**	**544**	**855**	**498**	**782**	**224**	**392**	**166**
Under 22	1,744	9.8	651	834	259	1,474	556	711	208	188	70	92	26	53	23	15	15
22-24	2,151	12.1	666	1,035	450	1,711	549	825	337	304	66	151	87	90	30	43	17
25-34	5,908	33.1	1,799	2,837	1,272	4,843	1,473	2,354	1,016	681	206	302	173	263	73	139	51
35-44	3,484	19.5	960	1,716	808	2,959	834	1,456	669	313	65	149	99	168	42	96	30
45-54	2,393	13.4	649	1,160	584	2,009	541	995	473	211	54	88	69	131	27	69	35
55 and over	2,165	12.1	817	827	521	1,870	697	717	456	200	83	73	44	77	29	30	18
Male-Total	**10,083**	**56.5**	**3,303**	**4,609**	**2,171**	**8,292**	**2,714**	**3,857**	**1,721**	**1,149**	**331**	**497**	**321**	**429**	**142**	**188**	**99**
Under 22	1,088	6.1	405	530	153	900	340	436	124	141	49	72	20	29	14	8	7
22-24	1,297	7.3	416	625	256	1,014	337	503	174	197	42	90	65	47	16	20	11
25-34	3,515	19.7	1,141	1,635	739	2,880	927	1,361	592	410	127	180	103	144	46	65	33
35-44	1,802	10.1	535	837	430	1,508	451	707	350	172	37	78	57	92	28	45	19
45-54	1,238	6.9	338	570	330	1,017	265	491	261	115	27	42	46	72	20	33	19
55 and over	1,143	6.4	468	412	263	973	394	359	220	114	49	35	30	45	18	17	10
Female-Total	**7,762**	**43.5**	**2,239**	**3,800**	**1,723**	**6,574**	**1,935**	**3,201**	**1,438**	**748**	**213**	**358**	**177**	**353**	**82**	**204**	**67**
Under 22	656	3.7	246	304	106	574	215	275	84	47	21	20	6	24	9	7	8
22-24	854	4.8	250	410	194	697	212	322	163	107	24	61	22	43	14	23	6
25-34	2,393	13.4	658	1,202	533	1,963	546	993	424	271	79	122	70	119	27	74	18
35-44	1,682	9.4	425	879	378	1,451	383	749	319	141	28	71	42	76	14	51	11
45-54	1,155	6.5	311	590	254	992	276	504	212	96	27	46	23	59	7	36	16
55 and over	1,022	5.7	349	415	258	897	303	358	236	86	34	38	14	32	11	13	8

* Based on data for week of August 17-23, 1980.

† Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS

of Factory Employees

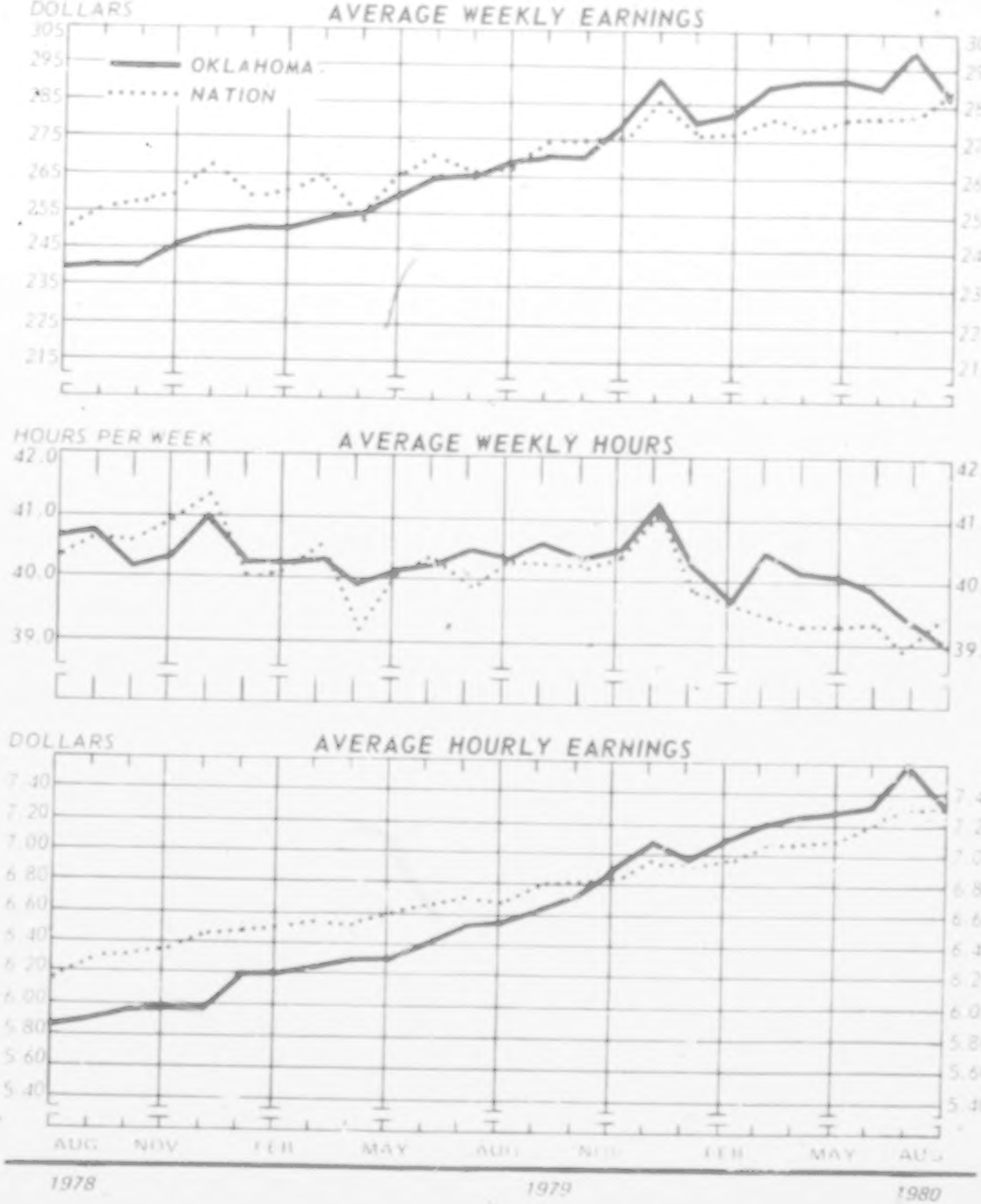


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

AUGUST 1980

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,254,300**	**55,100**	**1,309,400**	**4.2**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	395,200	15,700	410,900	3.8
Tulsa SMSA**	299,600	12,300	311,900	3.9
Lawton SMSA***	28,925	1,650	30,575	5.4
Adair	6,260	680	6,940	9.8
Alfalfa	2,870	40	2,910	1.4
Atoka	3,440	220	3,660	6.0
Beaver	2,930	50	2,980	1.7
Beckham	8,490	170	8,660	2.0
Blaine	5,270	110	5,380	2.0
Bryan	11,850	690	12,540	5.5
Caddo	11,610	500	12,110	4.1
Canadian	25,525	1,475	27,000	5.5
Carter	17,125	650	17,775	3.7
Cherokee	12,880	810	13,690	5.9
Choctaw	4,690	430	5,120	8.4
Cimarron	1,540	110	1,650	6.7
Cleveland	55,525	1,725	57,250	3.0
Coal	1,650	180	1,830	9.8
Comanche	28,925	1,650	30,575	5.4
Cotton	2,540	80	2,620	3.1
Craig	6,720	210	6,930	3.0
Creek	26,300	1,275	27,575	4.6
Custer	11,710	440	12,150	3.6
Delaware	8,640	540	9,180	5.9
Dewey	2,710	60	2,770	2.2
Ellis	2,060	40	2,100	1.9
Garfield	26,400	675	27,075	2.5
Garvin	11,180	310	11,490	2.7
Grady	15,410	840	16,250	5.2
Grant	2,490	70	2,560	2.7
Greer	2,710	60	2,770	2.2
Harmon	1,750	60	1,810	3.3
Harper	2,060	100	2,160	4.6
Haskell	4,150	380	4,530	8.4
Hughes	5,610	350	5,960	5.9
Jackson	9,810	410	10,220	4.0
Jefferson	2,750	90	2,840	3.2
Johnston	2,980	160	3,140	5.1
Kay	21,075	675	21,750	3.1
Kingfisher	7,000	160	7,160	2.2
Kiowa	5,320	180	5,500	3.3

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

AUGUST 1980

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,420	310	2,730	11.4
LeFlore	13,970	1,280	15,250	8.4
Lincoln	8,800	450	9,250	4.9
Logan	8,440	340	8,780	3.9
Love	2,310	80	2,390	3.3
McClain	10,310	340	10,650	3.2
McCurtain	13,300	1,030	14,330	7.2
McIntosh	5,380	350	5,730	6.1
Major	3,580	80	3,660	2.2
Marshall	3,650	180	3,830	4.7
Mayes	14,060	780	14,840	5.3
Murray	5,080	180	5,260	3.4
Muskogee	25,050	1,725	26,775	6.4
Noble	4,410	140	4,550	3.1
Nowata	4,030	200	4,230	4.7
Okfuskee	4,310	160	4,470	3.6
Oklahoma	277,525	11,000	288,525	3.8
Okmulgee	11,700	750	12,450	6.0
Osage	16,680	420	17,100	2.5
Ottawa	11,250	1,000	12,250	8.2
Pawnee	5,090	200	5,290	3.8
Payne	24,725	1,075	25,800	4.2
Pittsburg	11,050	1,100	12,150	9.1
Pontotoc	12,700	440	13,140	3.3
Pottawatomie	26,325	1,150	27,475	4.2
Pushmataha	2,630	230	2,860	8.0
Roger Mills	2,410	60	2,470	2.4
Rogers	17,970	980	18,950	5.2
Seminole	10,790	530	11,320	4.7
Sequoyah	10,570	1,050	11,620	9.0
Stephens	18,660	440	19,100	2.3
Texas	8,070	190	8,260	2.3
Tillman	4,590	210	4,800	4.4
Tulsa	209,925	8,225	218,150	3.8
Wagoner	14,630	600	15,230	3.9
Washington	22,120	590	22,710	2.6
Washita	6,360	240	6,600	3.6
Woods	4,940	80	5,020	1.6
Woodward	12,500	280	12,780	2.2

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
		Not Seasonally Adjusted			
		1979			
Aug	104,363	98,226	3,795	94,431	6,137
Sep	103,373	97,576	3,545	94,030	5,798
Oct	103,939	98,158	3,467	94,691	5,781
Nov	103,719	97,943	3,257	94,686	5,776
Dec	103,884	98,047	2,995	95,052	5,836
		1980			
Jan	103,188	96,145	2,782	93,363	7,043
Feb	103,257	96,264	2,836	93,428	6,993
Mar	103,351	96,546	2,962	93,584	6,805
Apr	103,412	96,566	3,081	93,485	6,846
May	104,028	96,709	3,436	93,273	7,318
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*

(In Thousands)

1979	
Aug	90,093
Sep	90,629
Oct	91,062
Nov	91,288
Dec	91,394
1980	
Jan	89,630
Feb	89,781
Mar	90,316
Apr	90,761
May	90,849
Jun	91,049
Jul	89,815
Aug	90,009

*Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures have been revised to a March 1979 benchmark.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

(In Billions of Dollars)
Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1979	
Aug	1,946.5
Sep	1,960.1
Oct	1,981.2
Nov	2,005.5
Dec	2,028.3
1980	
Jan	2,046.5
Feb	2,055.7
Mar	2,070.0
Apr*	2,072.0
May*	2,079.0
Jun*	2,090.4
Jul*	2,121.5
Aug	2,137.9

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1,063.4
1972	1,171.1
1973	1,306.6
1974	1,412.9
1975	1,528.8
1976	1,702.2
1977	1,899.5
1978	2,127.6
1979	2,368.8
2nd Quarter 1979	2,329.8
3rd Quarter 1979	2,396.5
4th Quarter 1979	2,456.9
1st Quarter 1980	2,520.8
2nd Quarter 1980*	2,521.3

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

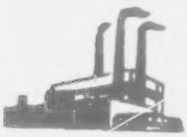
New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1979	
Jul	21,449
Aug	22,322
Sep	22,153
Oct	22,516
Nov	20,935
Dec	18,923
1980	
Jan	16,709
Feb	15,842
Mar	17,003
Apr	17,980
May*	19,005
Jun*	19,852
Jul	19,974

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1979*	
Aug	152.1
Sep	152.7
Oct	152.7
Nov	152.3
Dec	152.5
1980*	
Jan	152.7
Feb	152.6
Mar	152.1
Apr	148.3
May	144.0
Jun	141.4
Jul	139.8
Aug	140.5

*Series revised.

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1979			
Aug	221.5	Aug	221.1
Sep	223.7	Sep	223.4
Oct	225.6	Oct	225.4
Nov	227.6	Nov	227.5
Dec	230.0	Dec	229.9
1980			
Jan	233.3	Jan	233.2
Feb	236.5	Feb	236.4
Mar	239.9	Mar	239.8
Apr	242.6	Apr	242.5
May	245.1	May	244.9
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1977 - 1980

MONTH	1977				1978				1979				1980				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	8.3	5.7	7.4	5.5	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.2	5.8	3.9	6.8	3.7	6.2	3.5	Jan
Feb	8.5	5.7	7.6	5.4	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.1	5.7	3.8	6.8	3.5	6.0	3.2	Feb
Mar	7.9	5.4	7.4	5.3	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.4	5.7	3.4	6.6	3.3	6.2	3.3	Mar
Apr	6.9	5.2	7.2	5.3	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.5	5.8	3.5	6.6	3.7	7.0	3.8	Apr
May	6.4	5.5	7.1	5.7	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.3	7.0	4.1	7.8	4.3	May
Jun	7.5	5.6	7.2	5.3	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.8	6.0	3.5	5.7	3.3	7.8	4.4	7.7	4.1	Jun
Jul	7.0	4.9	6.9	4.6	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.5	5.7	3.3	7.9	4.4	7.8	4.1	Jul
Aug	6.8	4.8	7.0	4.9	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.1	5.9	3.1	7.5	4.2	7.6	4.0	Aug
Sep	6.6	4.6	6.8	4.8	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.5	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.3					Sep
Oct	6.3	4.4	6.7	4.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.1	5.9	3.3					Oct
Nov	6.4	4.3	6.7	4.4	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.3	5.8	3.4					Nov
Dec	6.0	4.1	6.2	4.3	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	3.5	5.9	3.7					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.0	5.0	——	——	6.0	3.9	——	——	5.8	3.4	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* Percent of Civilian Labor Force

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Oklahoma Occupational Employment Statistics — August 1980
 Bulletin 12: Oklahoma Occupational Employment and Job Openings — 1978-1984
 Bulletin 15: Balance of Nonmanufacturing Industries — June 1979

OTHER PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

County Employment and Wage Data, 1978, Oklahoma — October 1979
Directory of Labor Market Publications — May 1980
43nd Annual Report to the Governor, 1979 — February 1 1980
Handbook of Employment Security Program Statistics, Oklahoma, 1950-1979 — May 1980
Handbook of Labor Force Data for Selected Areas of Oklahoma —
 Volume I — 1952-1963
 Volume II — 1964-1967
 Volume III — 1968-1969
 Volume IV — 1970-1973
 Volume V — 1973-1976
Handbook of Oklahoma Employment Statistics, Revised Data Through 1979
 Volume I — August 1980
 Volume II — April 1980
Indians in Oklahoma — June 1975
Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs — State of Oklahoma, and All Areas of the State
Occupational Wage Surveys — *Studies available for the following areas*
 Ada
 Altus-Frederick
 Ardmore
 Anadarko-Chickasha
 Enid
 Kay County
 Lawton+
 McAlester
 Muskogee
 Midwest-Central Oklahoma*
 Northeastern Oklahoma**
 Oklahoma City+
 Okmulgee-Henryetta
 Payne and Noble Counties
 Shawnee
 Tulsa+
Oklahoma Occupational Employment Statistics
 Bulletin 5: Government — March 1977
 Bulletin 6: Regulated and Trade Industries — June 1976
 Bulletin 7: Manufacturing Industries — June 1978
 Bulletin 8: Occupational Employment and Job Openings — Statewide — July 1978
 Bulletin 10: Occupational Employment and Job Openings — Tulsa SMSA — October 1978
 Bulletin 11: Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries — Statewide—May 1979
 Bulletin 13: Occupational Employment and Job Openings — Oklahoma City SMSA — June 1980
Oklahoma Population Estimates, July 1, 1979 — released June 1980
Selected Oklahoma Labor Force Statistics — October 1979
Women in Oklahoma — 1977
Youth in the Labor Force — August 1979

MONTHLY RELEASES

Oklahoma Economic Indicators
Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area Labor Turnover Report
Labor Market Reviews — *Issued for the following areas:*
 Ardmore
 Enid
 Kay County
 Lawton+
 McAlester
 Miami
 Muskogee
 Oklahoma City+
 Okmulgee-Henryetta
 Stillwater
 Shawnee
 Tulsa+

+ Standard Metropolitan Area

** Includes Beckham, Custer and Washita Counties.*

***Includes Craig, Delaware, Nowata, Ottawa, Rogers, Mayes and Washington Counties.*

12/9/80

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OKLAHOMA

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JOB SERVICE

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

OCTOBER 1980

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George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Affiliated with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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OKLAHOMA labor market

OCTOBER 1980

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

This publication, printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, is issued by and is a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, in developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market. Two thousand seven hundred copies have been prepared and distributed to interested parties or are to be distributed on request at a cost computed to be $2,832.47 and paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor to said Commission.

This periodical is prepared by Research and Planning, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, under the general editing of Milton W. Tinney. Agency divisions and all local offices of the Commission contribute statistical and related employment information. The estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours, earnings and labor turnover are developed in cooperation with the National and Regional offices of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W.J. BOWMAN, CHIEF

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Local Office Administrative Areas

LOCAL OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED
ADA	*Pontotoc*
ALTUS	*Jackson, Greer, Harmon, Kiowa and Tillman*
ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
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CLINTON	*Custer, Blaine, Dewey and Washita*
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HOLDENVILLE	*Hughes*
HUGO	*Choctaw and Pushmataha*
IDABEL	*McCurtain*
LAWTON	*Comanche and Cotton*
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MIAMI	*Ottawa and Craig*
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Moore	*Oklahoma and Cleveland*
Springdale Office	*Oklahoma, Canadian and Kingfisher*
Shawnee	*Pottawatomie and Lincoln*
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PONCA CITY	*Kay and Osage*
POTEAU	*LeFlore*
PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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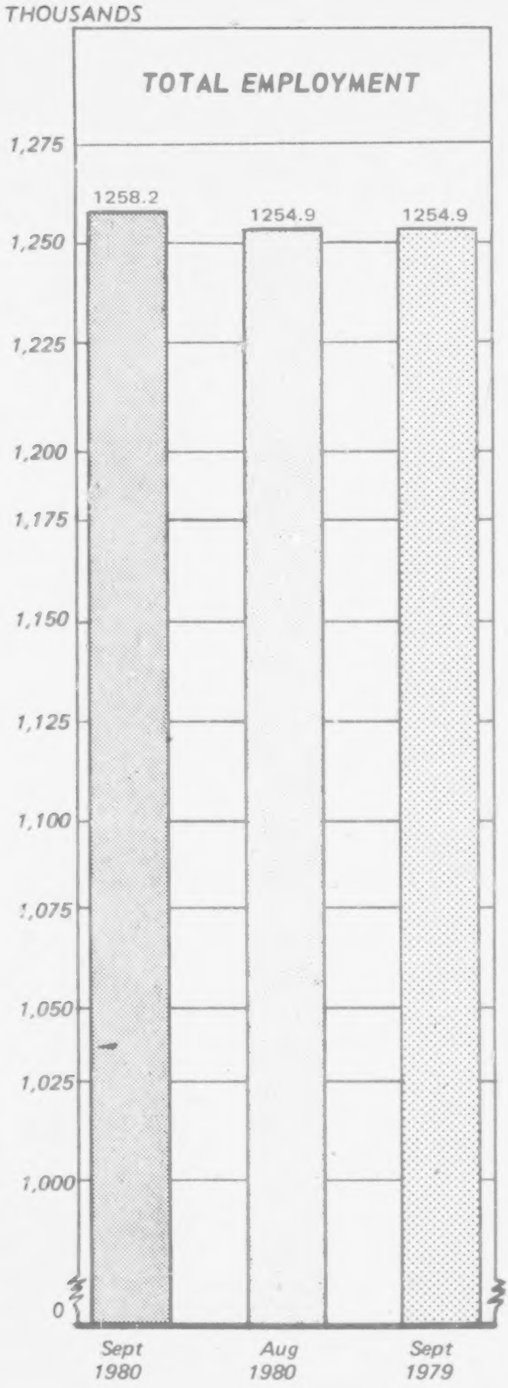
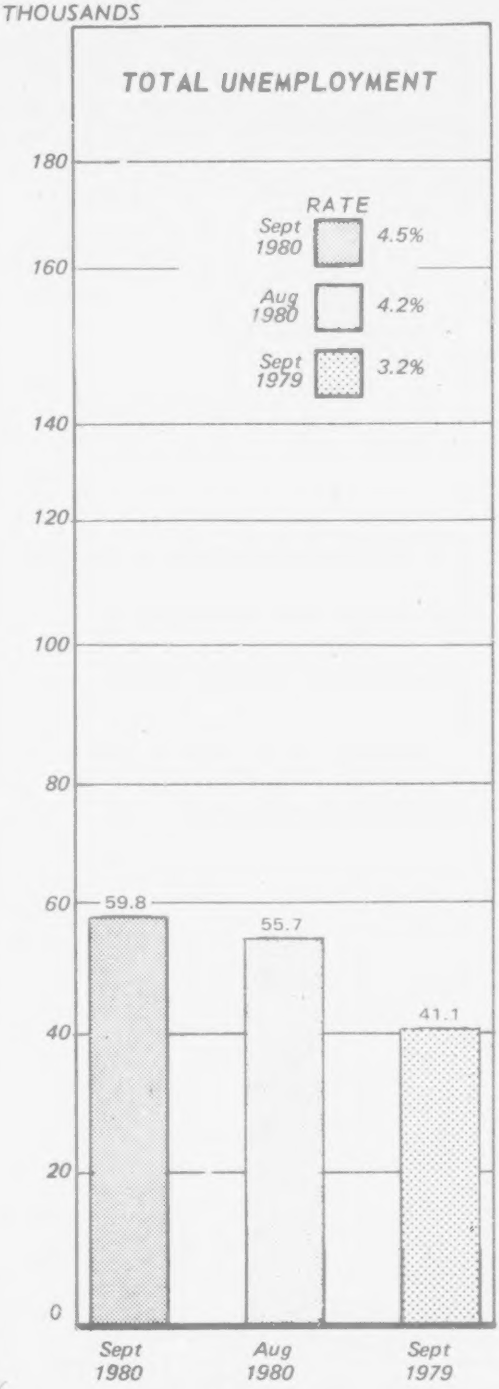
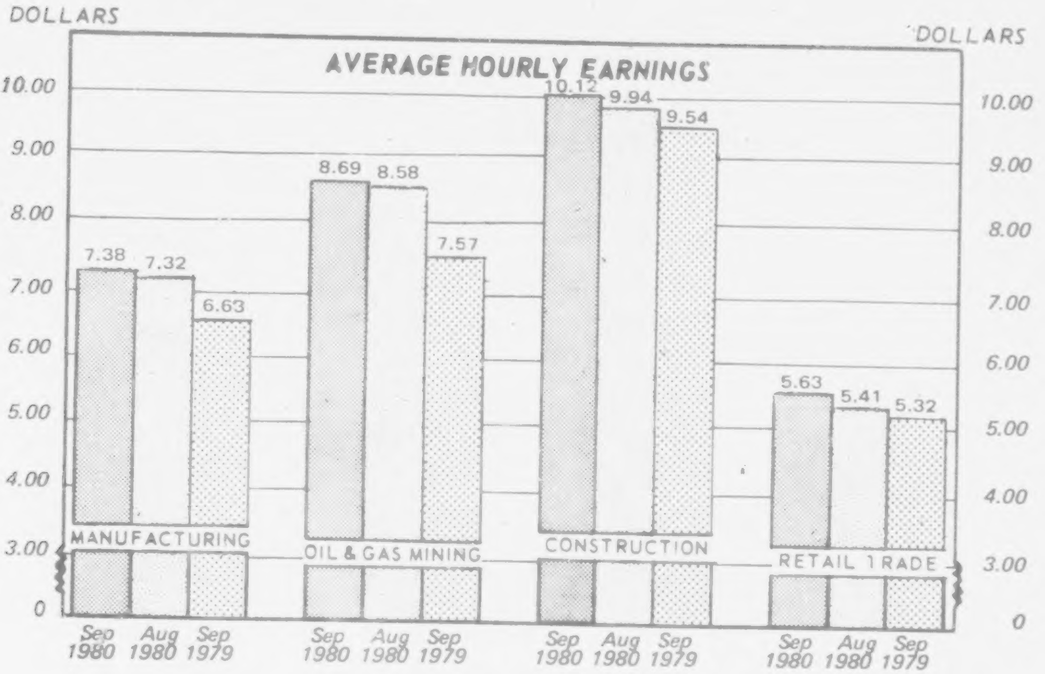
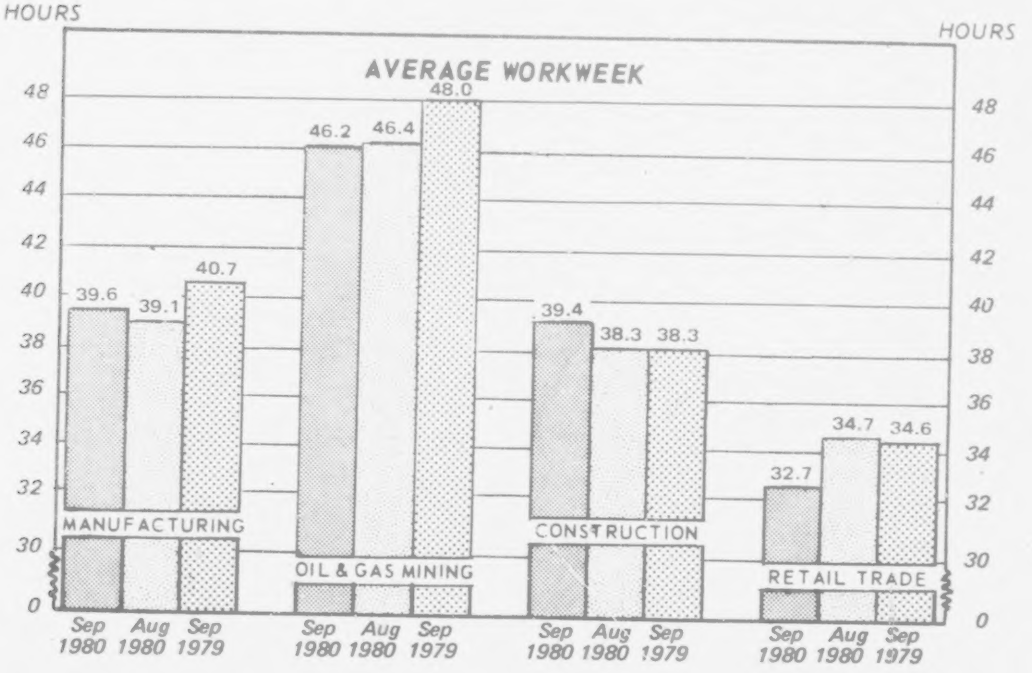
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
1,075
1,050
1,025
1,000
0
1258.2
1254.9
1254.9
Sept 1980
Aug 1980
Sept 1979


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE
Sept 1980
4.5%
Aug 1980
4.2%
Sept 1979
3.2%
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
59.8
55.7
41.1
Sept 1980
Aug 1980
Sept 1979

Highlights


DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
0
7.38
7.32
6.63
MANUFACTURING
8.69
8.58
7.57
OIL & GAS MINING
10.12
9.94
9.54
CONSTRUCTION
5.63
5.41
5.32
RETAIL TRADE
Sep 1980
Aug 1980
Sep 1979


HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
39.6
39.1
40.7
MANUFACTURING
46.2
46.4
48.0
OIL & GAS MINING
39.4
38.3
38.3
CONSTRUCTION
32.7
34.7
34.6
RETAIL TRADE
Sep 1980
Aug 1980
Sep 1979

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Both employment and unemployment in Oklahoma rose in September, following two months of decline. Total employment advanced to 1,258,200, up 3,300 from August, with the rise stemming from both agriculture and the nonfarm payroll worker gains. Year-ago comparisons showed employment also was up 3,300 since the previous September.

Statewide unemployment increased 4,100 to total 59,800 during September, while the jobless rate climbed to 4.5 from 4.2 percent over the month. However, the unemployment level for 1980 may have reached its peak this September, depending largely on economic developments in the final quarter this year. One year ago, the unemployment level stood at 41,100, when the number unemployed comprised 3.2 percent of the labor force.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Aug 1980 to Sep 1980	Sep 1979 to Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	**1,318.0**	**1,310.6**	**1,296.0**	**.6**	**7.4**	**22.0**
Unemployment	59.8	55.7	41.1	7.4	4.1	18.7
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*4.5*	*4.2*	*3.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*4.5*	*3.9*	*3.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Total Employment	1,258.2	1,254.9	1,254.9	.3	3.3	3.3
Agriculture	56.6	50.1	57.1	13.0	6.5	-.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	165.2	169.7	162.9	-2.7	-4.5	2.3
Idled by Labor Disputes	.5	.8	1.8	-37.5	-.3	-1.3

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.*

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD SWING

Nonfarm payroll employment in Oklahoma continued to move ahead, increasing by 7,100 in September. However, the rise stemmed from job gains in just two divisions, government and wholesale-retail trade. Declines appeared elsewhere.

The largest increase occurred in government, up 7,500 after the state and local sector rose seasonally as schools and colleges recalled nonteaching personnel for the fall semester. That gain more than outweighed a loss in the federal sector when numerous 1980 Census workers were terminated.

In trade, retail firms continued to expand, with 3,000 more workers employed in September. Most of that increase was attributed to hiring by general merchandise stores, automotive dealers/service stations, and eating/drinking places.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
in Oklahoma
SEPTEMBER 1980

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Aug 1980 to Sep 1980	Sep 1979 to Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,141.8**	**1,134.7**	**1,108.1**	**.6**	**7.1**	**33.7**
Manufacturing	**183.2**	**183.9**	**184.6**	**-.4**	**-.7**	**-1.4**
Durable Goods	**118.8**	**119.0**	**117.7**	**-.2**	**-.2**	**1.1**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.4	3.4	3.9	0	0	-.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.0	10.1	10.6	-1.0	-.1	-.6
Primary Metal Industries	5.3	5.3	5.5	0	0	-.2
Fabricated Metal Products	22.4	22.4	22.5	0	0	-.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	14.9	15.0	14.5	-.7	-.1	.4
Machinery, except Electrical	36.5	36.6	35.8	-.3	-.1	.7
Oil Field Machinery	11.2	11.3	10.2	-.9	-.1	1.0
General Industrial Machinery	5.8	5.9	5.7	-1.7	-.1	.1
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.6	12.7	13.4	-.8	-.1	-.8
Transportation Equipment	21.5	21.6	19.1	-.5	-.1	2.4
Nondurable Goods	**64.4**	**64.9**	**66.9**	**-.8**	**-.5**	**-2.5**
Food & Kindred Products	16.1	16.3	16.7	-1.2	-.2	-.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	11.1	10.9	11.7	1.8	.2	-.6
Printing & Publishing	10.3	10.3	10.4	0	0	-.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.9	5.9	5.8	0	0	.1
Petroleum Refining	7.4	7.6	7.5	-2.6	-.2	-.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	10.8	10.8	11.4	0	0	-.6
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.7	6.7	6.8	0	0	-.1
Mining	**70.4**	**70.7**	**60.9**	**-.4**	**-.3**	**9.5**
Oil & Gas Extraction	67.0	67.5	57.8	-.7	-.5	9.2
Contract Construction	**60.0**	**60.9**	**63.6**	**-1.5**	**-.9**	**-3.6**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**65.5**	**66.1**	**64.9**	**-.9**	**-.6**	**.6**
Transportation	36.4	36.8	36.5	-1.1	-.4	-.1
Railroad Transportation	3.4	3.4	3.3	0	0	.1
Communications & Public Utilities	29.1	29.3	28.4	-.7	-.2	.7
Trade	**272.8**	**269.8**	**262.7**	**1.1**	**3.0**	**10.1**
Wholesale	**68.7**	**68.7**	**65.9**	**0**	**0**	**2.8**
Retail	**204.1**	**201.1**	**196.8**	**1.5**	**3.0**	**7.3**
General Merchandise	28.9	28.3	28.1	2.1	.6	.8
Food Stores	30.9	30.3	29.9	2.0	.6	1.0
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	27.4	27.8	26.9	-1.4	-.4	.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.8	13.6	13.2	1.5	.2	.6
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**55.7**	**56.0**	**54.5**	**-.5**	**-.3**	**1.2**
Banking	19.0	19.2	18.5	-1.0	-.2	.5
Services	**204.1**	**204.7**	**188.6**	**-.3**	**-.6**	**15.5**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.7	11.2	10.3	-4.5	-.5	.4
Personal Services	10.1	9.9	10.1	2.0	.2	0
Health Services	63.2	63.7	60.5	-.8	-.5	2.7
Government	**230.1**	**222.6**	**228.3**	**3.4**	**7.5**	**1.8**
Federal	45.9	46.7	47.0	-1.7	-.8	-1.1
State & Local	184.2	175.9	181.3	4.7	8.3	2.9

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

Remaining industry divisions sustained losses for the month. In the nonmanufacturing sector, construction dropped 900 primarily due to seasonal reductions by heavy construction and special trade contractors. Moreover, services cut back 600 workers due to seasonal losses in hotels and lodging places and the medical and health services, while transportation-public utilities dropped another 600 as jobs declined in the trucking and warehousing business. Smaller decreases of 300 each also appeared in mining and finance-insurance-real estate.

During September, manufacturing fell 700, following a slight gain that occurred in August. As a result, manufacturing continued its generally downward trend which began early this year. Most of the September loss stemmed from nondurable goods when food and kindred products and petroleum refining dropped. Durable goods fell 200 reflecting minor losses in electrical and nonelectrical machinery, stone-clay-glass and transportation equipment.

Year-ago comparisons showed nonfarm payroll employment expanded by 33,700. Sharpest growth continued to show in services, while other expansion occurred in trade and mining. On the downside, construction and manufacturing sustained losses for this period.

Services increased 15,500 over the past year, reflecting important gains in medical and health services, the social services, and nonprofit membership organizations, plus automotive repair shops, services and garages. Next sizeable job expansion occurred in trade, up 10,100. As Oklahoma's largest employing group, this industry division has nearly 273,000 workers on payrolls. The more significant job gains were reported in food stores, general merchandise, automotive dealers/service stations, apparel/accessory outlets and eating/drinking places.

Mining—which has had rapid growth this year—added 9,500 jobs since the previous September due to stepped-up oil and gas drilling activities. Other employment gains consisted of 1,800 in government, 1,200 for finance-insurance-real estate and 600 by transportation-public utilities.

Unlike the overall employment trend, construction dropped 3,600 due to this year's unfavorable economic conditions in that industry, primarily in the housing sector. Manufacturing also declined 1,400 as losses in nondurable goods industries, including food, apparel and rubber and plastics, outweighed expansion in durable goods.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment fell moderately statewide, dropping almost four percent to 17,187 for the week ending September 20. During this period, male claimants declined four percent, while females were off three percent. The proportion of men to the total dipped to 56 percent.

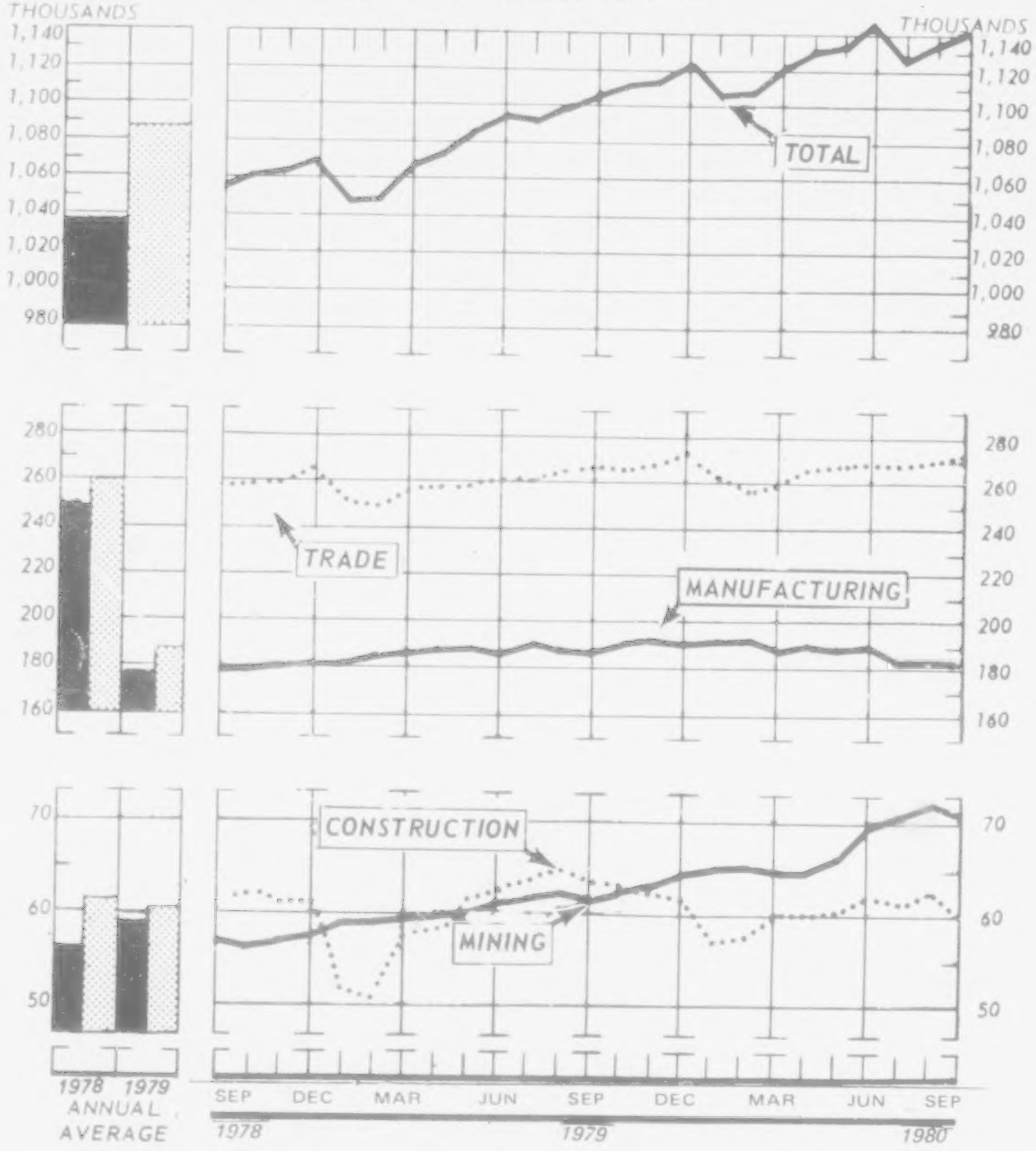
The reduction in the insured unemployed was fairly widespread, according to industry attachment. However, the sharpest loss occurred in services, off 13.8 percent, followed by trade, down 9.1. Manufacturing declined nearly five percent and construction less than two percent.

By occupational group, the decline in claimants occurred among the service, machine trades, processing and miscellaneous worker groups. There were also fewer unemployed professional-technical-managerial and clerical workers. On the other hand, slightly more structural and bench workers claimed regular unemployment benefits during September.

The sharpest drop among the claimants occurred in the long-term unemployed, or those jobless 15 weeks or more. Their number fell by about ten percent, while persons unemployed for 5 to 14 weeks dropped by seven percent. In contrast, the short-term unemployed rose six percent.

CHART 1

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



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* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek for Oklahoma's manufacturing production workers rose one-half hour to 39.6 during September. It marked the first time since March that the workweek had turned upward, following five months of decline. At the same time, hourly earnings climbed six cents averaging $7.38, which together with the rise in hours resulted in weekly earnings of $292.25.

During September, weekly hours in durable goods climbed six-tenths an hour to 40.1, while pay rose four cents to $7.49 an hour. The longer workweek prevailed in most industry components, with the sharpest rise — more than two hours — in primary metals. Mixed changes were apparent, however, in the hourly pay for workers in these industries. Specifically, fabricated metals, stone-clay-glass and electrical machinery increased 10, 12 and 62 cents respectively, but nonelectrical machinery and primary metals dropped two and 16 cents on the average.

Meanwhile, the number of hours worked in nondurables expanded by two-tenths to average 38.7 hours. An hour was added to petroleum refinery's workweek, while food and kindred products increased by nine-tenths of an hour. In contrast, apparel and textile workers sustained a loss of more than a half hour. Changes in hourly pay were mixed, although nondurable goods' earnings rose seven cents on the average. Hourly pay rose 27 cents in petroleum refining, mainly due to overtime; earnings also were up 11 cents an hour in apparel. Printing and publishing lost five cents, but food and kindred products was unchanged.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, oil and gas mining's hours of work declined two-tenths to 46.2 hours. However, hourly pay rose 11 cents, averaging $8.69 due to wage-rate increases. As a result, the workers earned $401.48 per week. The workweek in construction jumped to 39.4 hours in September, up slightly over an hour. Workers in that industry received 18 cents more in hourly pay, which rose to $10.12, bringing weekly earnings up to $398.73 during this period.

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER OUTLOOK

Employment in Oklahoma should climb higher in October, before declining in November. This forecast is largely based on seasonal changes expected in agriculture, as nonfarm payroll employment will likely continue to expand over both upcoming months.

Changes among the nonagricultural industries will apparently be mixed through November. Government is anticipated to continue its employment rise to October as additional nonteaching staff are hired, particularly in colleges and universities across the state. Meanwhile, wholesale-retail trade will probably increase over the period ending in November due to a seasonal upswing in the retail sector. In addition, other job gains will stem from the opening of a major shopping center in the Oklahoma City area. Seasonal increases will also likely occur in transportation-public utilities and mining. In contrast to the gains forecast, losses appear likely in such industry divisions as construction, finance-insurance-real estate, and possibly services. Most of these losses would be attributed to seasonal factors. The outlook in manufacturing hinges somewhat on the economic situation, but predictions point to a gain for October due to some expansion anticipated, as well as possible recalls. By November, the outlook appears clouded in manufacturing, but little significant change is expected during that month.

Unemployment will likely remain relatively stable to October, but could decline slightly. Moreover, there will be fewer new and reentrants joining the labor market. By November, the state may see a slight upswing in unemployment largely as the result of seasonal job losses in construction and other outdoor activities. In anv event, chances of significant change in the

Oklahoma jobless rate appear unlikely. This state's unemployment rate should remain as one of the nation's lowest, with the recession this year having only slight effect on the Oklahoma job market.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Accessions in Oklahoma manufacturing climbed substantially during September, up to 85 from 58 per thousand workers. The sharp upturn in hiring stemmed from recalls in the durable goods sector, particularly in transportation equipment. That industry sustained a large number of layoffs in August when many workers were idled by an Oklahoma City plant.

During this same period, separations declined significantly as layoffs ended in the transportation equipment industry. Quits also fell sharply in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors. In September, separations dropped to 51 per thousand, off from 92 the previous month. Quits were down by 11 per thousand and layoffs fell 28 per thousand workers.

Compared to a year ago, accessions were up sharply because of the workers recalled in the durable goods sector. On the other hand, new hiring was down moderately as fewer new workers were placed on payrolls in either durables or nondurables plants. Separations, meanwhile, declined 14 per thousand as quits fell markedly in most industry components. Layoffs had dropped only slightly over the year with increased layoff activity in nondurable goods.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

INDUSTRY	Per 100 Employees														
	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979
Manufacturing	**8.5**	**5.8**	**7.1**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**6.4**	**5.1**	**9.2**	**6.5**	**3.8**	**4.9**	**4.8**	**.4**	**3.2**	**.6**
Durable Goods	9.5	5.1	6.8	4.8	4.5	6.0	4.7	9.7	6.2	3.3	4.2	4.2	.4	4.4	.8
Lumber & Wood Products	9.8	10.9	11.6	9.7	10.8	11.0	7.4	11.6	11.3	5.3	9.3	9.2	.2	.1	.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.8	6.1	8.0	5.9	4.9	6.1	6.0	7.4	12.0	4.3	5.1	6.0	.6	1.0	5.1
Metal Processing	7.2	6.8	8.3	6.4	6.4	7.5	6.0	7.9	7.9	4.1	5.7	5.2	.5	.9	.7
Machinery	4.5	4.0	5.3	3.4	3.4	5.0	3.6	5.3	4.3	2.5	3.5	3.2	.2	.7	.2
Trans. Equip.	25.5	3.2	5.5	3.9	2.4	4.4	3.4	24.0	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	.6	21.2	.4
Nondurable Goods	6.7	7.0	7.8	5.6	5.6	7.0	6.0	8.2	7.2	4.8	6.3	5.8	.6	.9	.4
Food & Kindred Products	10.1	11.2	12.0	7.9	8.6	10.5	9.8	11.0	9.4	7.9	8.6	7.6	.9	1.4	1.0
Printing & Pub.	4.4	3.9	4.7	4.2	3.5	4.4	4.1	5.3	4.2	3.5	4.8	3.7	.3	*	.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	4.0	2.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	.1	1.7	.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	4.5	4.8	6.8	3.3	4.0	6.3	4.8	5.5	6.2	3.1	4.0	4.9	1.1	.6	.2

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: *Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Change From Aug 1980	Change From Sep 1979
Total Labor Force	**414,000**	**411,600**	**396,600**	**2,400**	**17,400**
Unemployment	17,400	15,900	12,400	1,500	5,000
Rate	*4.2*	*3.9*	*3.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	396,600	395,700	384,200	900	12,400

September employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area rose to 396,600, up 900 from August. Compared to a year ago, employment was 12,400 higher this September. Unemployment turned upward, rising 1,500 from the previous month and was 5,000 above the year-earlier level. Consequently, the jobless rate rose to 4.2 percent for September compared to 3.9 in August and 3.1 percent September 1979.

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs gained 3,100 in September, paced by a seasonal rise of 1,800 in government. That increase resulted from the reopening of area schools for the fall semester. Trade followed with 1,600 more workers, with the gain attributed to back-to-school retail sales. Concurrently, services added 300, while manufacturing netted 100 jobs. Conversely, construction sustained a loss of 600 and finance-insurance-real estate dipped 100 from the month before. Both mining and transportation-public utilities held unchanged during the period.

Over the year, nonfarm establishment payroll expansion netted 23,000 new jobs. Pacing the growth, trade led the upswing with 7,400 more workers, added mainly among retail firms. Services gained 5,400 and government added 3,900 jobs. In the latter group, most of the additions showed in federally-funded jobs at state and local governmental branches. Other large gains were in mining, up 1,800, and manufacturing and construction with 1,600 each. In addition, transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate rose 500 and 800 respectively.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**410,700**	**407,600**	**387,700**	**3,100**	**23,000**
Manufacturing	55,400	55,300	53,800	100	1,600
Durable Goods	37,500	37,500	35,900	0	1,600
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,400	6,400	6,400	0	0
Machinery	16,000	16,100	16,900	-100	-900
Transportation Equipment	9,900	9,800	7,600	100	2,300
Nondurable Goods	17,900	17,800	17,900	100	0
Food & Kindred Products	6,600	6,800	6,800	-200	-200
Printing & Publishing	3,900	3,900	4,100	0	-200
Nonmanufacturing	355,300	352,300	333,900	3,000	21,400
Mining	15,600	15,600	13,800	0	1,800
Construction	22,200	22,800	20,600	-600	1,600
Transportation & Public Utilities	22,900	22,900	22,400	0	500
Transportation	11,200	11,200	11,300	0	-100
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,700	11,700	11,100	0	600
Trade	104,700	103,100	97,300	1,600	7,400
Wholesale	25,700	25,800	24,500	-100	1,200
Retail	79,000	77,300	72,800	1,700	6,200
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	25,000	25,100	24,200	-100	800
Banking	6,200	6,200	6,000	0	200
Services	74,600	74,300	69,200	300	5,400
Health Services	19,900	20,000	18,900	-100	1,000
Government	90,300	88,500	86,400	1,800	3,900
Federal	26,000	26,100	25,700	-100	300
State & Local	64,300	62,400	60,700	1,900	3,600

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*

p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma City area plants averaged 39.3 hours in September, over one-half hour more than August. Hourly earnings increased 21 cents to $7.77, resulting in weekly pay of $305.36, up $12.79 from the previous month. This same pattern prevailed for workers in both durable and nondurable goods sectors. Individually, printing-publishing workers had the sharpest increase in hours worked and earnings per hour; their weekly paychecks climbed $28.14, reaching $294.78. Overall, manufacturing workers' weekly wages rose 8.7 percent since September 1979.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r
All Manufacturing	**$305.36**	**$292.57**	**$280.98**	**39.3**	**38.7**	**42.0**	**$7.77**	**$7.56**	**$6.69**
Durable Goods	311.98	297.21	289.93	38.9	38.3	42.7	8.02	7.76	6.79
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	264.11	254.28	237.10	40.2	39.0	40.6	6.57	6.52	5.84
Nondurable Goods	290.48	279.97	262.85	40.4	39.6	40.5	7.19	7.07	6.49
Food & Kindred Prod.	320.95	316.23	285.23	41.9	41.5	41.7	7.66	7.62	6.84
Printing & Publishing	294.78	266.64	260.88	37.6	34.9	36.9	7.84	7.64	7.07

* *Averages are for approximately 39,100 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian
Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Accessions at Oklahoma City Area manufacturing plants jumped dramatically in September, rising to 133 per thousand employees from 49 per like number in August. Worker recalls by a large transportation equipment manufacturer was the dominant factor in the upswing. Separations fell sharply to 47 from 133 per thousand, reflecting the downturn in transportation equipment layoffs. Metal processing and machinery industries showed slightly fewer accessions, while hiring rose moderately in printing-publishing and also edged higher among food products workers. Separations dropped for all industry groups, except metal processing which was unchanged.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979
Manufacturing	**13.3**	**4.9**	**7.4**	**4.6**	**4.2**	**6.5**	**4.7**	**13.3**	**6.3**	**3.5**	**4.0**	**4.5**	**.3**	**8.3**	**.5**
Durable Goods	16.0	4.2	6.9	4.0	4.0	6.2	3.9	16.3	5.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	.1	12.0	.3
Metal Processing	6.3	6.6	10.1	6.2	6.3	9.5	6.6	6.6	7.3	5.2	5.5	5.8	.1	*	*
Machinery	2.8	3.3	5.0	2.5	3.0	4.8	3.2	5.1	4.6	2.3	3.0	3.0	*	.9	.4
Trans. Equip.	46.6	2.2	5.9	2.6	2.1	4.4	1.5	46.3	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	*	44.7	.7
Nondurable Goods	7.8	6.2	8.3	5.9	4.8	7.0	6.4	7.0	8.0	4.7	5.2	5.6	.8	.8	.9
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	7.4	10.5	4.8	5.0	7.9	8.6	9.1	9.7	5.2	6.2	6.3	2.2	2.0	2.1
Printing & Pub.	5.4	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.3	4.9	4.3	5.7	4.0	3.3	4.9	3.5	*	*	.1

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Change From Aug 1980	Change From Sep 1979
Total Labor Force	**311,100**	**312,700**	**309,100**	**-1,600**	**2,000**
Unemployment	13,400	12,300	9,100	1,100	4,300
Rate	*4.3*	*3.9*	*2.9*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	297,700	300,400	300,000	-2,700	-2,300

Tulsa Metropolitan Area unemployment dropped seasonally to 297,700 in September, off 2,700 from the revised-August estimate. Also, this latest figure was 2,300 below the year-earlier total. Unemployment rose by 1,100, reaching 13,400, and was 4,300 above the September 1979 total. The jobless rate jumped to 4.3 percent, compared to 3.9 in August and 2.9 percent twelve months earlier.

Nonfarm payroll industries indicated a minor drop in September to total 292,900 jobs. This resulted as small, widely scattered losses outweighed slight gains in trade and services and a 300 increase in government. Monthly decreases included finance-insurance-real estate and mining with 100 apiece. Also, manufacturing and transportation-public utilities fell 200, while construction employment dropped 300 below the month before.

Over the year, nonagricultural groups added 4,900 jobs, led by 1,800 added in services. Mining employment expanded 1,400 and trade netted 1,200 more from September 1979. Other gains were 800 in manufacturing, where strength in durable goods more than offset a loss in nondurables. Transportation-public utilities advanced 600, while construction payrolls had 500 additional workers. Conversely, government dropped 1,700 below a year ago, partially due to cutbacks in federally-funded programs coupled with declining enrollment in public schools in the Tulsa area.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**292,900**	**293,200**	**288,000**	**-300**	**4,900**
Manufacturing	60,700	60,900	59,900	-200	800
Durable Goods	48,200	48,000	46,900	200	1,300
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,100	4,000	4,200	100	-100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	17,000	17,000	16,400	0	600
Machinery	16,400	16,400	15,900	0	500
Transportation Equipment	7,300	7,300	6,900	0	400
Nondurable Goods	12,500	12,900	13,000	-400	-500
Printing & Publishing	3,200	3,300	3,200	-100	0
Petroleum Refining	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	232,200	232,300	228,100	-100	4,100
Mining	19,800	19,900	18,400	-100	1,400
Construction	17,000	17,300	16,500	-300	500
Transportation & Public Utilities	23,200	23,400	22,600	-200	600
Trade	71,600	71,500	70,400	100	1,200
Wholesale	21,800	21,900	21,200	-100	600
Retail	49,800	49,600	49,200	200	600
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	14,900	15,000	14,600	-100	300
Services	56,800	56,600	55,000	200	1,800
Health Services	17,700	17,800	16,700	-100	1,000
Government	28,900	28,600	30,600	300	-1,700

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

Production workers in Tulsa area manufacturing plants averaged 40.1 hours in September, four-tenths of an hour longer than the previous month. Hourly earnings rose ten cents to $7.85, pushing weekly wages to $314.79, up $7.11 from August. The durable goods sector showed the longest hours worked and highest weekly pay. Both primary-fabricated metals and machinery components of this group had longer workweeks and greater earnings. Nondurables workers had a one half-hour shorter workweek but received more pay per hour and, consequently, higher paychecks.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r
All Manufacturing	**$314.79**	**$307.68**	**$289.07**	**40.1**	**39.7**	**40.6**	**$7.85**	**$7.75**	**$7.12**
Durable Goods	327.64	320.80	298.74	40.7	40.2	40.7	8.05	7.98	7.34
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	326.81	320.76	286.24	40.8	40.5	39.7	8.01	7.92	7.21
Machinery	298.60	298.39	267.20	41.3	41.1	40.0	7.23	7.26	6.68
Nondurable Goods	259.88	258.40	252.23	37.5	38.0	40.1	6.93	6.80	6.29
Printing & Publishing	277.43	273.57	300.30	41.1	41.2	42.9	6.75	6.64	7.00

* *Averages are for approximately 41,300 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

September accessions at Tulsa Area manufacturing plants edged up to 60 per thousand employees from 55 per like number in August. Most of this increase resulted from new hires. Separations declined during this period, dropping to 48 from 67 per thousand as both quits and layoffs fell over the month. Accessions in durable goods rose to 62 from 56 per thousand, but remained unchanged at 53 per thousand in nondurables. Separations dropped in durables and nondurables as both quit and layoff rates fell below the previous month.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979	Sep 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1979
Manufacturing	**6.0**	**5.5**	**6.4**	**5.2**	**4.6**	**5.7**	**4.8**	**6.7**	**6.0**	**3.3**	**4.6**	**4.1**	**.2**	**.8**	**.4**
Durable Goods	6.2	5.6	6.3	5.3	4.9	5.5	4.5	6.4	5.7	2.9	4.2	3.8	.3	.8	.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.6	6.1	6.8	4.8	3.6	6.3	4.7	8.9	9.3	3.7	6.3	5.6	.4	1.6	2.9
Metal Processing	7.4	7.2	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.4	5.5	7.5	7.4	3.5	5.5	4.8	.3	.4	.3
Machinery	4.7	4.7	3.9	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.4	3.4	2.4	3.0	2.5	.2	.1	.3
Trans. Equip	2.1	2.0	4.7	.9	1.0	3.6	1.3	4.9	2.2	.8	1.4	1.5	.2	3.1	.1
Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.3	6.5	5.0	4.5	6.1	5.7	8.1	7.0	4.6	6.2	5.5	.2	.9	.2
Printing & Pub	2.0	3.0	3.5	2.0	2.4	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.6	3.2	4.0	4.2	.7	.1	.2

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Employment in Carter County dropped to 17,050 in September, a decline of 75 from August. This latest figure stood 250 below last year's total. Concurrently, joblessness rose to 700, a gain of 50 from the month before and 225 above last year. Comparative jobless rates were 3.9 percent, 3.7 and 2.7 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	**17,750**	**17,775**	**17,775**	**-25**	**-25**
Unemployment	700	650	475	50	225
Rate	*3.9*	*3.7*	*2.7*	xxx	xxx
Employment	17,050	17,125	17,300	-75	-250

Nonfarm jobs rose to 16,325 in September, a gain of 50 from August. Government rose 150 due to return of personnel with the opening of area schools. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade, transportation-public utilities, construction and manufacturing dipped 25 each. Finally, the all other group and mining did not change.

Over the year, nonagricultural jobs rose 175. More specifically, mining gained 150 and wholesale-retail trade added 125. The large gain in mining was due to the increased hunt for energy supplies. Also, the all other group rose 50. Conversely, construction fell 100, while manufacturing was off 50. In conclusion, transportation-public utilities and government were unchanged.

Employment in Carter County is expected to hold close to current levels through October and decline somewhat in November due to seasonal factors. For instance, construction jobs could be reduced if unfavorable weather occurs. Also, some service workers may experience layoffs during this period. Concurrently, joblessness may rise slightly over the next 60 days.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**16,325**	**16,275**	**16,150**	**50**	**175**
Manufacturing	3,925	3,950	3,975	-25	-50
Nonmanufacturing	12,400	12,325	12,175	75	225
Mining	1,825	1,825	1,675	0	150
Construction	550	575	650	-25	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	925	950	925	-25	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,550	3,575	3,425	-25	125
Government	2,400	2,250	2,400	150	0
All Other*	3,150	3,150	3,100	0	50

p-Preliminary. r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

ENID AREA

Employment in Garfield County stood at 26,300 in September, unchanged from August. However, employment rose 50 from a year ago. During this same time span, unemployment rose to 1,050, up 375 from the month before and 400 ahead of twelve months ago. Comparative jobless rates were 3.8 percent, 2.5 and 2.4 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	**27,350**	**26,975**	**26,900**	**375**	**450**
Unemployment	1,050	675	650	375	400
Rate	*3.8*	*2.5*	*2.4*	xxx	xxx
Employment	26,300	26,300	26,250	0	50

Nonfarm jobs moved up to 25,450 in September, up 50 from August. A seasonal gain of 275 in government was the reason for the monthly increase. That rise was attributed to the opening of schools in the area. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade, transportation-public utilities and manufacturing lost 50 apiece. Furthermore, mining, construction and the all other group dipped 25 each.

Over the year, a general increase in employment was seen, with September's total establishing a gain of 700 more jobs since last year. Mining led the advance as it rose 275 due to the expanded search for energy sources. Also, wholesale-retail trade gained 200 followed by 100 more in the all other group. Concurrently, transportation-public utilities increased 75 while factory employment rose 50. Finally, government added 25 jobs, but this was offset by a like loss in construction.

Enid area employment should rise somewhat over the next 30 days. Agriculture usually gains in October and trade edges higher in anticipation of Christmas shopping. Joblessness should remain near current levels. Employment may dip with the onset of cold weather in November. As a result, unemployment may increase.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**25,450**	**25,400**	**24,750**	**50**	**700**
Manufacturing	2,825	2,875	2,775	-50	50
Food & Kindred Products	400	425	400	-25	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,425	2,450	2,375	-25	50
Nonmanufacturing	22,625	22,525	21,975	100	650
Mining	1,800	1,825	1,525	-25	275
Construction	1,650	1,675	1,675	-25	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,775	2,825	2,700	-50	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,725	6,775	6,525	-50	200
Government	3,825	3,550	3,800	275	25
All Other*	5,850	5,875	5,750	-25	100

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Kay County employment rose to 21,175 in September, up 275 from August and 525 higher than a year ago. Unemployment, at 675, was unchanged from last month but 75 higher than twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 3.1 percent for the latest two months and 2.8 percent one year before.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	21,850	21,575	21,250	275	600
Unemployment	675	675	600	0	75
Rate	*3.1*	*3.1*	*2.8*	xxx	xxx
Employment	21,175	20,900	20,650	275	525

In September, nonfarm jobs rose 275 to reach 19,700. Government was chiefly responsible as that division gained 300 due to the reopening of area schools. Also, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group gained 25 apiece. Conversely, all other manufacturing, transportation-public utilities and construction dipped 25 each. Finally, metals-machinery manufacturing and mining were steady over the thirty-day span.

For the year, nonagricultural wage and salary jobs rose 1,025. Manufacturing showed the largest gain, 625, as both its metals and machinery and the all other group added workers. Much of the increase in the latter segment stemmed from hiring at a new durables plant. Meanwhile, the all other division rose 175, while construction added 75. Furthermore, mining, wholesale-retail trade and government rose 50 apiece. Transportation-public utilities was unchanged from a year ago.

Employment in Kay County should hold near its present level during October but dip somewhat in November. Joblessness should remain close to the October level, but could rise seasonally in November with the onset of colder weather.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary	19,700	19,425	18,675	275	1,025
Manufacturing	6,900	6,925	6,275	-25	625
Metals & Machinery	1,775	1,775	1,700	0	75
All Other Manufacturing	5,125	5,150	4,575	-25	550
Nonmanufacturing	12,800	12,500	12,400	300	400
Mining	525	525	475	0	50
Construction	1,100	1,125	1,025	-25	75
Transportation & Public Utilities	725	750	725	-25	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,925	3,900	3,875	25	50
Government	2,725	2,425	2,675	300	50
All Other*	3,800	3,775	3,625	25	175

p-Preliminary. r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Comanche County employment rose to 29,125 in September or 125 higher than in August. However, this month's total was down 1,625 from a year earlier. Unemployment rose to 1,900, up 225 from September and 450 ahead of a year ago. Comparative jobless rates were 6.1 percent this September, 5.5 in August and 4.5 percent twelve months earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	**31,025**	**30,675**	**32,200**	**350**	**-1,175**
Unemployment	1,900	1,675	1,450	225	450
Rate	*6.1*	5.5	4.5	xxx	xxx
Employment	29,125	29,000	30,750	125	-1,625

Nonfarm jobs rose to 27,475 in September, or 225 more than in August. Government was responsible for the advance as that division gained 275 with the reopening of area schools. On the other hand, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group dipped 25 apiece. Finally, manufacturing, construction and transportation-public utilities did not change over this period.

For the year, nonagricultural jobs declined 875. Largest loss, 600, occurred in government resulting from cutbacks at federal, state and local levels. Concurrently, construction was off 475 due to contract completions. Furthermore, wholesale-retail trade lost 100. Conversely, the all other group added 175, especially in services, while manufacturing rose 75. Also, transportation-public utilities gained 50.

Little change is expected in the employment and unemployment situtation in Comanche County during the next 30 days. However, employment could fall seasonally in November due to the onset of unfavorable weather. Trade jobs should increase in anticipation of Christmas shopping. Joblessness could gain slightly through November.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**27,475**	**27,250**	**28,350**	**225**	**875**
Manufacturing	2,775	2,775	2,700	0	75
Nonmanufacturing	24,700	24,475	25,650	225	-950
Construction	1,300	1,300	1,775	0	-475
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,975	7,000	7,075	-25	-100
Government	9,775	9,500	10,375	275	-600
All Other*	5,400	5,425	5,225	-25	175

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

Employment in Pittsburg County held at 11,050 in September, unchanged from August. However, this latest total stood 550 under a year ago. Unemployment rose to 1,175, or 75 higher than a month ago and 450 above twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 9.6 percent in September, 9.1 during August and 5.9 percent in September 1979.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	**12,225**	**12,150**	**12,325**	**75**	**-100**
Unemployment	1,175	1,100	725	75	450
Rate	*9.6*	*9.1*	*5.9*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,050	11,050	11,600	0	-550

Nonagricultural payroll employment edged upward to 10,950 in September, up 75 from August. More specifically, equal gains of 25 apiece were seen in manufacturing, government, and the all other group. Finally, construction, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade divisions were unchanged from their August levels.

Over the year, nonfarm jobs lost 275. Manufacturing led the decline with the loss of 250 jobs due to plant shutdowns and/or layoffs. In addition, government fell 125 while construction lost 50. Conversely, the all other group added 100, especially among service components. Also, wholesale-retail trade gained 50 jobs. Meanwhile, transportation-public utilities was unchanged.

Little change is expected in the labor market situation over the next 30 days. Employment and unemployment should hold relatively steady during this period. However, job opportunities may decline if colder weather in November limits outdoor work activities. Construction is especially vulnerable to seasonal change. Some service jobs may also be affected during this period. Consequently, unemployment could edge higher seasonally over this 60-day span.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**10,950**	**10,875**	**11,225**	**75**	**-275**
Manufacturing	1,600	1,575	1,850	25	-250
Nonmanufacturing	9,350	9,300	9,375	50	-25
Construction	375	375	425	0	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	400	400	400	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,150	2,150	2,100	0	50
Government	3,750	3,725	3,875	25	-125
All Other*	2,675	2,650	2,575	25	100

p-Preliminary. r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Employment in Ottawa County rose to 11,675 in September, up 425 from August. However, this latest total stood 700 under the year-ago count. Concurrently, unemployment at 1,125 was 125 higher than the month before and 700 ahead of twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 8.8 percent, 8.2 and 3.3 percent of the labor force.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	12,800	12,250	12,800	550	0
Unemployment	1,125	1,000	425	125	700
Rate	*8.8*	*8.2*	*3.3*	xxx	xxx
Employment	11,675	11,250	12,375	425	-700

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose to 10,175 in September, up 500 from August. Largest advance, 475, occurred in government due to the reopening of area schools for the fall semester. Also, a gain of 25 was seen in manufacturing as the all other segment expanded slightly. Finally, metals, machinery and transportation equipment, plus construction, transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group held steady over the month.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll jobs fell 350 entirely due to losses in manufacturing. More specifically, that division dropped 500 because of cutbacks in metals, machinery and transportation equipment and the nondurable goods industries. However, government added 125 jobs, while transportation-public utilities rose 25. Construction, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group were unchanged yearly.

Total employment and unemployment should remain essentially unchanged over the next 30 days. A seasonal loss in employment may occur in some industries by November if cold weather curtails outdoor work activities. However, some gains are forecast in such divisions as trade and government. Also, joblessness may rise if employment opportunities diminish.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary	10,175	9,875	10,525	500	-350
Manufacturing	4,000	3,975	4,500	25	-500
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	500	500	650	0	-150
All Other Manufacturing	3,500	3,475	3,850	25	-350
Nonmanufacturing	6,175	5,700	6,025	475	150
Construction	225	225	225	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	125	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,875	1,875	1,875	0	0
Government	2,075	1,600	1,950	475	125
All Other*	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Muskogee area employment fell to 24,800 in September, off 225 from August and 825 under the year-ago tally. At the same time, unemployment rose to 2,075, up 325 from the previous month and 775 ahead of twelve months earlier. Jobless rates were 7.7 percent in September, compared to 6.5 and 4.8 percent for the previous periods.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	26,875	26,775	26,925	100	-50
Unemployment	2,075	1,750	1,300	325	775
Rate	7.7	6.5	4.8	xxx	xxx
Employment	24,800	25,025	25,625	-225	-825

Nonfarm wage and salary employment fell to 23,175 in September, off 50 from August. More specifically, government dropped 100 due to a reduction in federally-funded local jobs. Wholesale-retail trade also declined 50. Conversely, manufacturing rose 75, primarily because food processing expanded, also construction added 25 more jobs. Transportation-public utilities and the all other group were steady.

Compared to a year ago, nonagricultural payroll employment had declined by 225. Largest loss, 125, occurred in government which dropped because of the cutback in federally-funded jobs this September. Also, wholesale-retail trade and the all other division were down 50 each. However, construction had increased by 100 as activity picked up in some sectors of the industry. Transportation-public utilities remained unchanged during this span.

This area's employment may decline over the next 60 days to November if bad weather limits outdoor work activities. Nevertheless, trade should rise as the holidays approach. Also, joblessness could move upward somewhat to November.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary	23,175	23,225	23,400	-50	-225
Manufacturing	4,900	4,825	5,025	75	-125
Food & Kindred Products	725	675	800	50	-75
All Other Manufacturing	4,175	4,150	4,225	25	-50
Nonmanufacturing	18,275	18,400	18,375	-125	-100
Construction	1,575	1,550	1,475	25	100
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,150	5,200	5,200	-50	-50
Government	6,400	6,500	6,500	-100	-100
All Other*	3,750	3,750	3,800	0	-50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

Employment in Okmulgee County was down 100 from August to reach 11,600 in September. However, this latest total stood 75 above the year-ago level. Unemployment at 775 in September was unchanged from the previous month but 25 ahead of a year earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 6.3 percent, 6.2 and 6.1 percent for the same periods.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	**12,375**	**12,475**	**12,275**	**-100**	**100**
Unemployment	775	775	750	0	25
Rate	*6.3*	*6.2*	*6.1*	xxx	xxx
Employment	11,600	11,700	11,525	-100	75

Nonfarm wage and salary employment dipped to 9,525 in September, off 25 from August. More specifically, small losses in construction and government were partially offset by a slight gain in transportation-public utilities. Finally, manufacturing, mining and the all other group were unchanged monthly.

For the year, nonfarm payrolls rose 250. Largest advance, 150, occurred in government due to gains in the state and local sector. In addition, wholesale-retail trade increased 100, while manufacturing and the all other group rose 50 apiece. Conversely, construction and mining lost 75 and 25 respectively. Finally, transportation-public utilities held steady.

Total employment in Okmulgee County should fall to November. The all other group, which includes the services category, is expected to drop sharply due to a sizeable layoff. Also, manufacturing will decline because of a plant closing. Unemployment will likely rise significantly if employment declines as sharply as predicted.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**9,525**	**9,550**	**9,275**	**-25**	**250**
Manufacturing	1,475	1,475	1,425	0	50
Nonmanufacturing	8,050	8,075	7,850	-25	200
Mining	275	275	300	0	-25
Construction	150	175	225	-25	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	275	250	275	25	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,175	2,175	2,075	0	100
Government	3,050	3,075	2,900	-25	150
All Other*	2,125	2,125	2,075	0	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

SHAWNEE
AREA

Pottawatomie County employment advanced to 26,425 in September, up 75 from August and 825 ahead of the corresponding month last year. During this same period, unemployment edged up to 1,200, a gain of 25 from the previous month and 225 more than twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 4.3 percent for both August and September, but 3.7 one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	**27,625**	**27,525**	**26,575**	**100**	**1,050**
Unemployment	1,200	1,175	975	25	225
Rate	*4.3*	*4.3*	*3.7*	xxx	xxx
Employment	26,425	26,350	25,600	75	825

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose to 16,200 in September, up 275 from August. Government, ahead 325, was chiefly responsible for the increase as schools reopened for the fall semester. Also, the all other group added 25. Conversely, minor losses were seen in construction, transportation-public utilities and trade. Manufacturing held steady during September.

For the year, nonfarm employment increased 225. Again, government was generally responsible for the advance, as that division gained 525 jobs. In addition, transportation-public utilities added 25. Conversely, manufacturing was off 125, chiefly among its all other factory components. Also, the all other group and wholesale-retail trade lost 75 each, while construction fell 50. Mining was unchanged for both periods of comparison.

Employment in this area should rise through October as two new business concerns hire workers. Subsequently, to November, little further change is expected in employment levels. Concurrently, joblessness may hold near or below current levels.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**16,200**	**15,925**	**15,975**	**275**	**225**
Manufacturing	2,500	2,500	2,625	0	-125
Food & Kindred Products	300	300	300	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,200	2,200	2,325	0	-125
Nonmanufacturing	13,700	13,425	13,350	275	350
Mining	325	325	325	0	0
Construction	975	1,000	1,025	-25	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	875	900	850	-25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,800	3,825	3,875	-25	-75
Government	4,175	3,850	3,650	325	525
All Other*	3,550	3,525	3,625	25	-75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER AREA

Employment in Payne County rose significantly in September. More specifically, it climbed to 27,500 or up 2,725 from August. Nevertheless, this latest count still stood 50 under last year at this time. Unemployment dropped to 875, off 225 from last month but 350 ahead of a year ago. Comparative jobless rates were 3.1 percent, 4.3, and 1.9 percent for the respective months.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	**28,375**	**25,875**	**28,075**	**2,500**	**300**
Unemployment	875	1,100	525	-225	350
Rate	*3.1*	*4.3*	*1.9*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,500	24,775	27,550	2,725	-50

Nonfarm jobs gained 2,800 in September to reach 24,000. Largest gain, 2,475, occurred in government chiefly due to the start of a new semester at a state university. This reflected the many nonteaching personnel who returned to jobs, plus the hiring of other workers. Concurrently, manufacturing rose 275 as more workers were recalled from layoffs. Also, the all other group added 50, while construction gained 25. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade declined 25. Finally, mining and transportation-public utilities were unchanged.

For the year, nonfarm payrolls rose 625. Government led the advance as that division gained 900, mainly in the state and local sector. Meanwhile, transportation-public utilities increased 200, followed by 100 more in the all other group. Finally, mining added 25 jobs. Conversely, manufacturing was down 400 due to layoffs earlier this year. In addition, construction fell 175, while wholesale-retail trade dipped 25.

An upswing in government should cause employment to gain sharply over the next 60 days. Conversely, manufacturing could remain below year-ago levels due to layoffs earlier in the year. Joblessness may rise over the same period as returning college students seek work, and other jobseekers find hiring slow in the non-government sector.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1980p	Aug 1980r	Sep 1979r	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Sep 1980	Absolute Change From Sep 1979 Sep 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**24,000**	**21,200**	**23,375**	**2,800**	**625**
Manufacturing	2,225	1,950	2,625	275	-400
Nonmanufacturing	21,775	19,250	20,750	2,525	1,025
Mining	550	550	525	0	25
Construction	700	675	875	25	-175
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,275	1,275	1,075	0	200
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,650	4,675	4,675	-25	-25
Government	11,650	9,175	10,750	2,475	900
All Other*	2,950	2,900	2,850	50	100

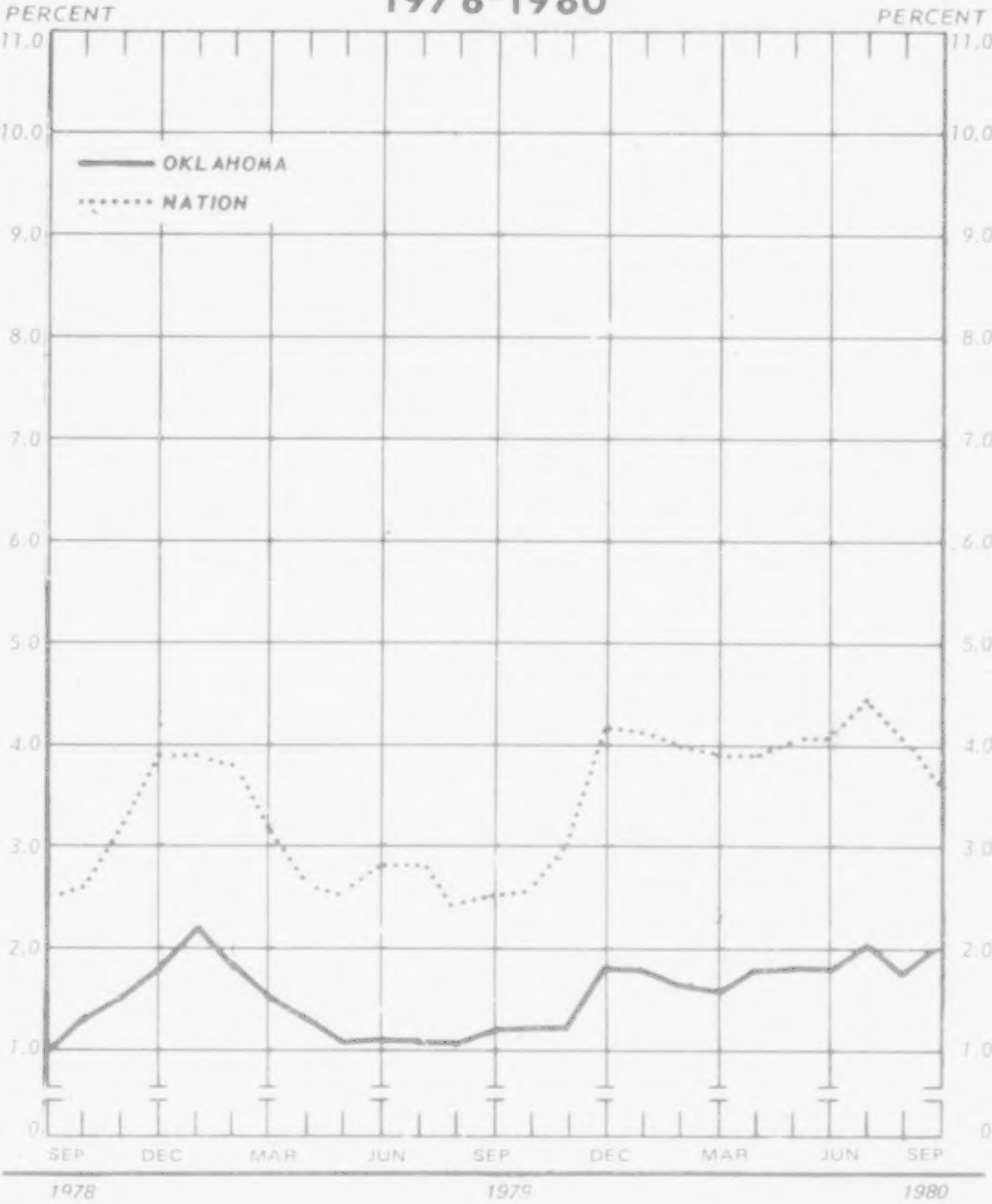
p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

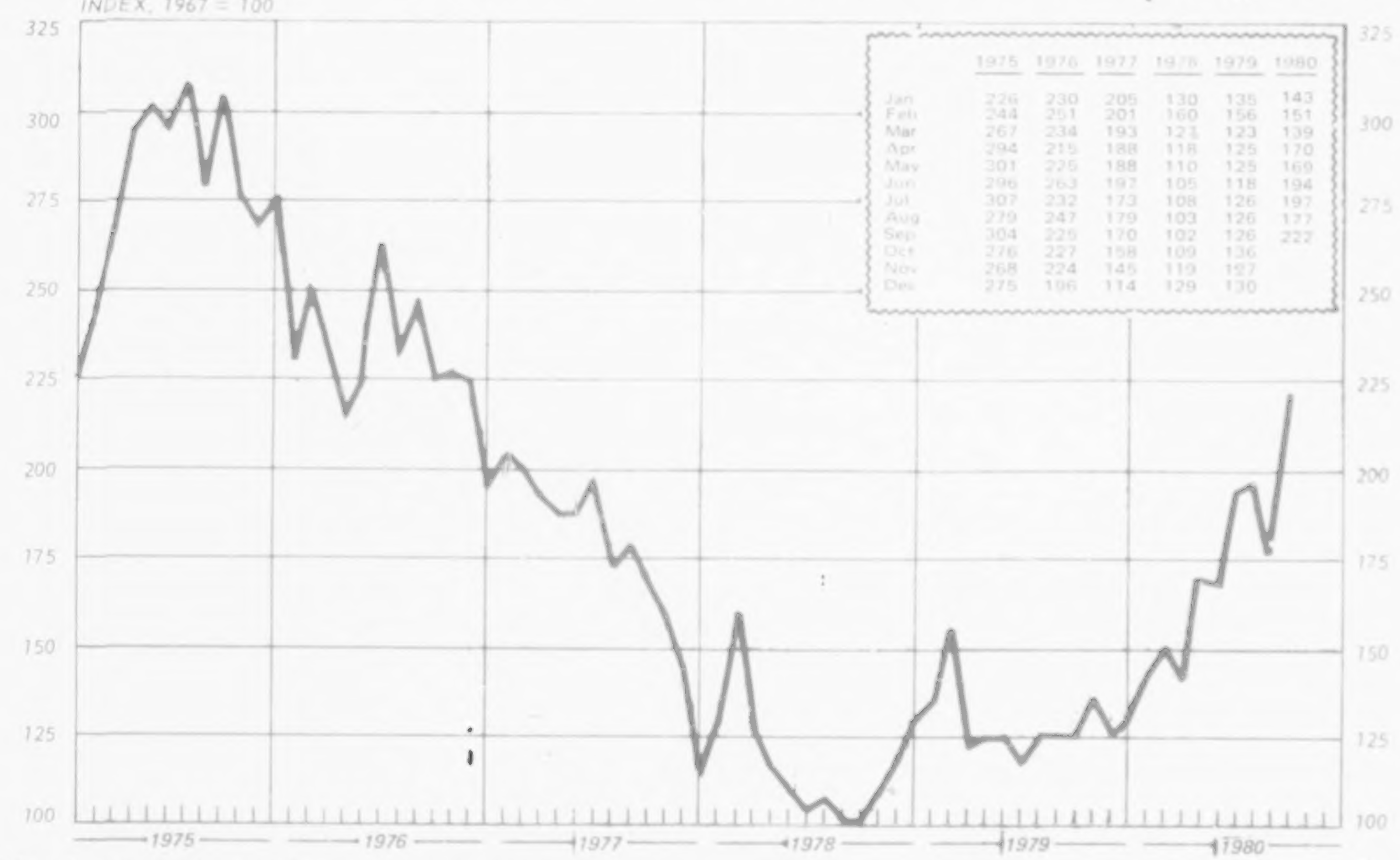
1978-1980



* *Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment



	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Jan	226	230	205	130	135	143
Feb	244	251	201	160	156	151
Mar	267	234	193	121	123	139
Apr	294	215	188	118	125	170
May	301	225	188	110	125	169
Jun	296	263	197	105	118	194
Jul	307	232	173	108	126	197
Aug	279	247	179	103	126	177
Sep	304	225	170	102	126	222
Oct	276	227	158	109	136	
Nov	268	224	145	119	127	
Dec	275	196	114	129	130	

* State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - The Ada office of the Oklahoma State Employment Service in September indicated a balanced situation in labor supply and demand. Three new construction projects were started this latest reporting period. However, overall building activity remained slow due to the recent upturn in interest rates. Pontotoc County's unemployment rate held unchanged in September at 3.3 percent — the same as the previous month.

ALTUS - Labor surplus during September in the Altus area continued among applicants registered for jobs as child monitors and warehouse workers. Military dependents and students were also among those seeking employment. The total dollar value of construction more than doubled in September due to a building permit for a large hotel to house elderly persons. Residential authorizations also increased significantly in September compared to the previous month. Unemployment in Jackson County rose to 4.7 percent during September, up from 4.1 percent in August.

BARTLESVILLE - Labor surplus was slightly higher in the Bartlesville area during September than the month before. However, most applicants were still found in the following occupational groups: waiter/waitress, kitchen helper, nurse aide, general office clerk, construction laborer and cashier-checker. The value of building permits issued in September dropped sharply below the total for August. Washington County's jobless rate edged up to 2.9 from 2.6 percent in September.

CHICKASHA - The labor situation was little changed during September in the Chickasha area, when compared to the month before. Applicant surpluses again consisted of general sales clerks, cashier-checkers, construction workers, nurse aides, heavy-duty truck drivers and rotary-driller helpers. Economic conditions were apparently stable in this area. The jobless rate in Grady County dropped rather sharply to 4.1 from 5.2 percent in August.

CLAREMORE - The Claremore Job Service office indicated more job opportunities in September than existed during the previous month. Labor demand was apparently met satisfactorily during this period, as unfilled job openings were reported only for machinists and an electrical and mechanical maintenance worker. Both of these occupations were long-standing needs in the Claremore area. Labor surplus was about the same in September as August, with most excess applicants again registered as general clerks, cashier-checkers and construction workers. The Rogers County jobless rate moved up to 5.4 percent in September from 5.1 the previous month.

CLINTON - During September, the demand for workers in the Clinton area continued to exceed the available labor supply, according to the local Job Service office. At month's end, specific job openings existed for bookkeeper, clerk-typist, truck driver, service worker, diesel mechanic and electrician. The local economy continued to show strength as oil and gas leasing and drilling operations increased in this area. Custer County's unemployment rate dropped sharply to 1.4 percent during September, down from 3.6 percent in August.

DUNCAN - Labor surplus was down significantly in the Duncan area during September. Most surplus applicants were registered for jobs as follows: construction worker, due to the slowdown in

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

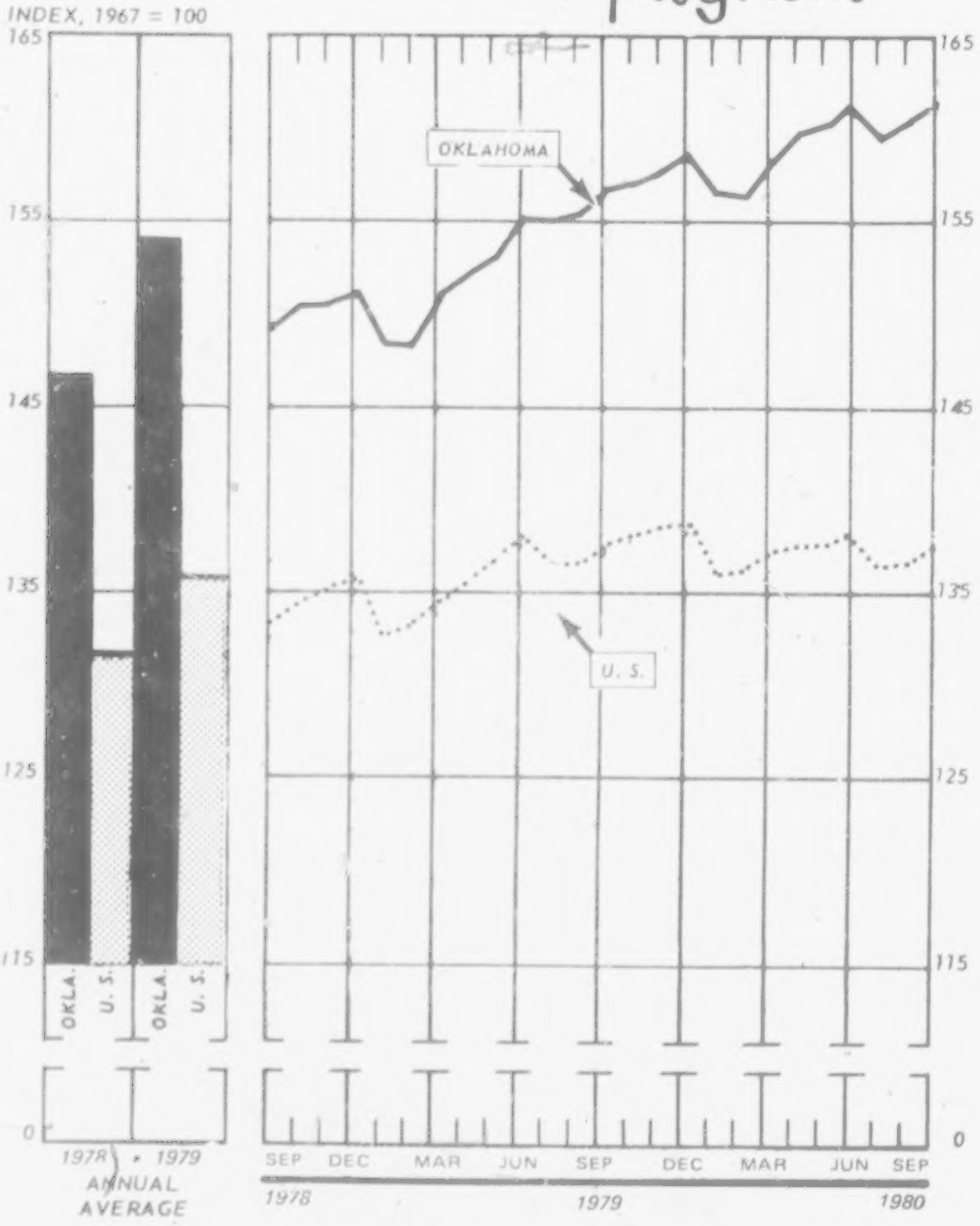
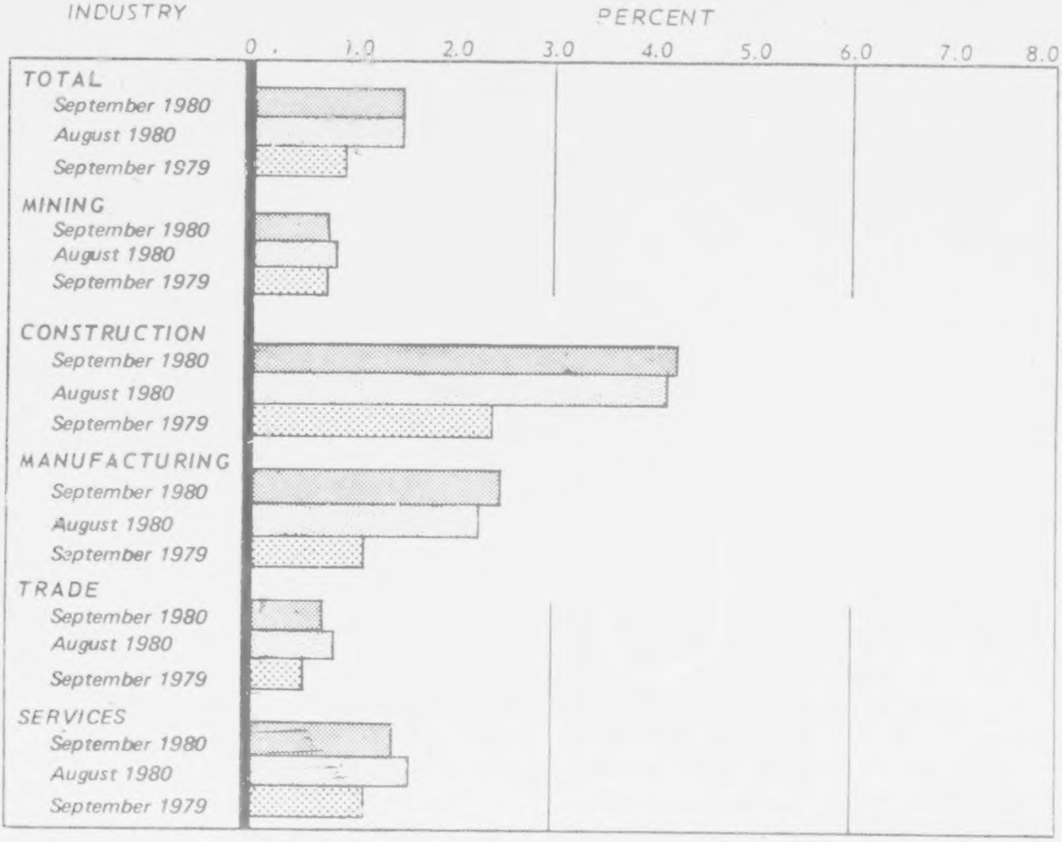


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT		
	April 1979 to March 1980	September 1980	August 1980	September 1979
TOTAL	902,000	13,560	13,535	7,881
MINING	63,300	462	471	369
CONSTRUCTION	59,600	2,557	2,495	1,430
MANUFACTURING	187,400	4,765	4,284	1,971
TRADE	259,000	1,851	1,989	1,383
SERVICE	161,900	2,276	2,543	1,656

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* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 25)

residential building; truck driver, with many jobseekers not qualified for specific jobs; rotary-driller helper, caused by a shortage of drilling rigs; and cashiers, idled because of slow retail sales. At the same time, job openings of longstanding remained unfilled for licensed practical nurses, automobile mechanics and machinists. Meanwhile, work on a large regional hospital valued at over eleven million dollars was underway in the area, together with two other commercial projects. Unemployment in Stephens County edged up to 2.8 percent from 2.3 percent.

DURANT - Durant's local Employment Service office reported labor surpluses in September among applicants registered as welders, cashier-checkers, nurse aides, waiter/waitresses and counter attendants. Some welders were called back to work but a large number remained idled due to layoffs earlier at manufacturing plants. Students and housewives contributed to the surplus in several occupations. During this same period, area employers sought sewing-machine operators, injection-molding machine operators and grocery-store workers. Several manufacturers delayed the recall of workers laid off during previous months. Bryan County's unemployment rate climbed to 6.1 percent in September from 5.5 percent in August.

ELK CITY - Elk City's office of the State Employment Service indicated a limited labor surplus in September, consisting mostly of female applicants. At the same time, various oil field jobs were available at month's end in this area. Construction permits issued through September totaled $7.5 million or double the dollar value for all of 1979. Unemployment in Beckham County rose to a 2.5 rate, up from a low 1.9 percent during August.

GUYMON - Guymon's Job Service office showed only a nominal number of applicants in surplus during September — mostly classified as general office clerks, bookkeepers and construction workers. Job vacancies in September existed for truck drivers, grain-elevator workers, auto mechanics and arc welders. In construction, meanwhile, housing starts apparently were on the increase in the Guymon area. Texas County's jobless rate in September inched to 2.4 percent compared to 2.3 percent for the preceding month.

HOLDENVILLE - Labor surplus supply remained about the same in the Holdenville area during September as compared to the month before. The applicant file count in the local Job Service office remained the same for sewing-machine operator, nurse aide and rotary-driller helper. During this same period, a large public sewer-plant facility was under construction in this area. Hughes County's September jobless rate dipped to 5.6 from August's 5.8 rate.

HUGO - Hugo's office of the State Employment Service continued to report a large labor supply again in September. Applicants were available to meet all labor needs, according to local office records. During this period, Choctaw County's jobless rate jumped to 11.2 percent, up sharply from 8.7 percent the month before.

NORMAN - The labor surplus during September in the Norman area continued in building trades occupations, with most of the jobseekers helpers or unskilled laborers. However, job demand remained slack for construction workers, although the number of building permits in the area increased. Cleveland County's September jobless rate climbed to 3.4 from 3.0 percent.

(Continued on page 32)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1979 - 1980

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			**DURABLE GOODS**			**STONE, CLAY & GLASS**			**PRIMARY METALS**			**FABRICATED METALS**		
1979															
September	$269.84	40.7	$6.63	$278.39	41.0	$6.79	$310.25	42.5	$7.30	$306.56	40.6	$7.60	$247.98	39.3	$6.31
October	271.89	40.4	6.73	279.61	40.7	6.87	307.30	42.8	7.18	313.88	40.5	7.75	262.91	40.2	6.54
November	279.45	40.5	6.90	286.53	40.7	7.04	307.44	42.0	7.32	303.74	38.4	7.91	255.82	39.6	6.46
December	291.58	41.3	7.06	304.92	42.0	7.26	323.47	42.9	7.54	288.75	37.5	7.70	272.95	41.8	6.53
1980															
January	281.70	40.3	6.99	292.44	40.9	7.15	296.48	41.0	7.28	314.82	39.5	7.97	272.99	41.3	6.61
February	283.60	40.0	7.09	293.30	40.4	7.26	275.76	38.3	7.20	319.56	39.5	8.09	264.67	39.8	6.65
March	290.79	40.5	7.18	305.62	41.3	7.40	300.94	41.0	7.34	315.09	38.9	8.10	280.57	41.2	6.81
April	291.85	40.2	7.26	303.96	40.8	7.45	303.81	40.4	7.52	293.88	37.2	7.90	278.36	40.4	6.89
May	292.33	40.1	7.29	303.69	40.6	7.48	292.59	38.6	7.58	288.04	37.9	7.60	290.28	41.0	7.08
June	291.73	39.8	7.33	303.06	40.3	7.52	333.52	41.9	7.96	323.02	38.5	8.39	294.52	41.7	7.07
July	295.50	39.4	7.50	306.03	39.9	7.87	329.26	40.4	8.15	320.14	37.4	8.56	274.03	40.5	7.11
August r	286.21	39.1	7.32	294.28	39.5	7.45	327.59	41.0	7.99	319.71	38.8	8.24	291.20	40.5	7.19
September p	292.25	39.6	7.38	300.35	40.1	7.49	336.57	41.5	8.11	331.28	41.0	8.08	297.43	40.8	7.29

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			**MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL**			**OIL FIELD MACHINERY**			**ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.**			**NONDURABLE GOODS**		
1979															
September	$264.14	39.9	$6.62	$259.67	40.7	$6.38	$273.26	42.3	$6.46	$289.80	42.0	$6.90	$254.23	40.1	$6.34
October	280.01	41.3	6.78	258.45	40.7	6.35	272.81	42.1	6.48	277.17	40.7	6.81	256.71	39.8	6.45
November	271.49	40.4	6.72	262.85	40.5	6.49	283.98	41.7	6.81	284.00	41.4	6.86	266.12	40.2	6.62
December	283.24	41.9	6.76	271.32	40.8	6.65	282.49	41.3	6.84	296.96	43.1	6.89	264.94	39.9	6.64
1980															
January	287.18	41.5	6.92	268.52	40.5	6.63	274.58	40.8	6.73	297.65	42.1	7.07	260.41	39.1	6.66
February	274.32	40.4	6.79	270.95	40.2	6.74	286.34	40.5	7.07	289.39	41.4	6.99	264.03	39.0	6.77
March	285.52	41.2	6.93	273.23	40.3	6.78	283.41	40.2	7.05	287.41	41.0	7.01	260.74	38.8	6.72
April	286.44	40.4	7.09	275.93	40.4	6.83	295.90	41.5	7.13	274.97	40.2	6.84	267.93	39.0	6.87
May	297.46	41.2	7.22	270.96	40.2	6.74	289.80	41.4	7.00	283.59	41.4	6.85	269.10	39.0	6.90
June	304.08	42.0	7.24	272.63	39.8	6.85	306.29	41.9	7.31	285.93	40.5	7.06	269.66	38.6	6.95
July	291.13	40.1	7.26	274.03	39.6	6.92	308.70	42.0	7.35	266.57	38.3	6.96	275.99	38.6	7.15
August r	298.16	40.9	7.29	280.89	40.3	6.97	311.96	42.1	7.41	282.69	40.5	6.98	271.16	38.3	7.08
September p	297.52	40.7	7.31	284.26	40.9	6.95	323.10	44.2	7.31	305.52	40.2	7.60	27[illegible].71	38.7	7.15

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS			APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1979															
September	$242.81	40.2	$6.04	$145.92	38.3	$3.81	$240.24	39.0	$6.16	$246.65	38.3	$6.44	$397.10	41.8	$9.50
October	242.41	40.2	6.03	142.48	37.2	3.83	252.57	39.9	6.33	261.46	39.2	6.67	390.51	41.9	9.32
November	260.57	41.1	6.34	140.91	36.6	3.85	251.30	39.7	6.33	264.01	39.7	6.65	412.90	43.1	9.58
December	253.89	40.3	6.30	141.31	36.8	3.84	264.00	40.0	6.60	257.66	38.4	6.71	393.54	42.0	9.37
1980															
January	273.19	41.9	6.52	152.76	38.0	4.02	267.05	39.1	6.83	265.03	37.7	7.03	340.28	34.9	9.75
February	272.33	41.2	6.61	146.21	36.1	4.05	261.75	38.1	6.87	257.40	36.0	7.15	398.73	39.4	10.12
March	265.86	39.8	6.68	145.12	36.1	4.02	260.22	38.1	6.83	259.92	36.0	7.22	380.93	38.4	9.92
April	272.57	40.5	6.73	146.83	35.9	4.09	255.30	37.6	6.79	258.11	36.2	7.13	406.46	39.5	10.29
May	273.24	40.6	6.73	148.15	36.4	4.07	264.81	39.0	6.79	264.33	37.6	7.03	421.76	41.8	10.09
June	265.46	40.1	6.62	152.76	36.2	4.22	282.89	39.9	7.09	261.59	37.0	7.07	424.27	40.6	10.45
July	276.86	40.3	6.87	147.80	35.7	4.14	264.38	37.5	7.05	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
Ausust r	273.93	39.7	6.90	149.09	36.1	4.13	264.54	37.9	6.98	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September p	280.14	40.6	6.90	150.52	35.5	4.24	261.26	37.7	6.93	275.71	38.4	7.18	430.44	40.8	10.55

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXT.			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1979															
September	$365.38	38.3	$9.54	$363.36	48.0	$7.57	$318.35	40.4	$7.88	$259.89	39.8	$6.53	$184.07	34.6	$5.32
October	366.05	38.9	9.41	359.36	47.6	7.55	317.38	40.9	7.76	269.03	40.7	6.61	183.22	34.7	5.28
November	338.72	36.5	9.28	363.78	47.0	7.74	322.26	41.0	7.86	276.48	40.9	6.76	183.57	34.9	5.26
December	369.57	38.1	9.70	375.80	46.8	8.03	322.00	40.0	8.05	277.85	40.8	6.81	185.33	35.3	5.25
1980															
January	358.13	37.5	9.55	375.56	45.8	8.20	324.28	41.1	7.89	272.96	40.8	6.69	192.89	33.9	5.69
February	333.40	34.3	9.72	373.83	45.7	8.18	320.31	40.7	7.87	270.95	40.2	6.74	181.06	33.1	5.47
March	347.12	36.5	9.51	377.76	45.9	8.23	334.15	41.0	8.15	273.38	40.5	6.75	186.53	34.1	5.47
April	359.28	37.7	9.53	383.29	46.8	8.19	323.95	40.8	7.94	285.19	40.8	6.99	184.13	33.6	5.48
May	343.31	36.1	9.51	374.10	45.4	8.24	318.33	40.5	7.86	280.49	40.3	6.96	188.36	34.0	5.54
June	367.25	37.9	9.69	383.11	45.5	8.42	324.82	40.2	8.08	275.93	40.4	6.83	185.91	34.3	5.42
July	375.94	38.4	9.79	387.90	46.4	8.36	327.64	40.7	8.05	278.92	40.6	6.87	192.59	34.7	5.55
August r	380.70	38.3	9.94	398.11	46.4	8.58	318.80	40.1	7.95	272.83	40.3	6.77	187.73	34.7	5.41
September p	398.73	39.4	10.12	401.48	46.2	8.69	330.08	40.6	8.13	273.60	40.0	6.84	184.10	32.7	5.63

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 135,400 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1979 benchmark.*
Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**
*p-Preliminary, r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1978 - 1980

PLACE	Sep* 1980	Aug* 1980	Jul* 1980	Sep* 1979	Sep* 1978
State Total	**18,793**	**18,007**	**20,079**	**10,878**	**8,742**
Ada	225	232	297	224	120
Altus	154	136	179	110	104
Ardmore	407	355	418	242	203
Bartlesville	177	202	183	138	114
Broken Arrow*	186	205	246	87	- -
Chickasha	176	223	275	150	115
Claremore*	313	317	322	144	92
Clinton	68	74	81	42	33
Duncan	141	145	168	127	68
Durant	405	400	516	228	151
Edmond*	170	183	198	80	- -
Elk City	88	62	67	106	34
Enid	147	155	158	99	83
Guymon	26	25	18	25	26
Holdenville	176	176	233	144	100
Hugo	265	203	295	130	154
Idabel	456	388	468	176	213
Lawton SMSA***	595	543	650	425	265
McAlester	496	498	598	369	346
Miami	927	652	971	251	189
Muskogee	933	807	892	522	443
Norman*	255	292	345	156	158
Oklahoma City SMSA***	5,165	4,606	4,924	2,381	2,003
Okmulgee	306	317	346	261	185
Ponca City	254	208	251	154	131
Poteau	451	449	448	285	218
Pryor	369	415	447	236	184
Sallisaw**	292	316	407	- -	- -
Sapulpa*	424	410	379	205	149
Seminole	121	108	123	77	74
Shawnee	387	368	427	231	251
Stillwater	419	779	517	201	109
Tahlequah	438	455	470	266	145
Tulsa SMSA***	3,902	3,892	4,392	2,352	1,963
Woodward	35	33	30	23	18
All Other	1,548	1,568	1,704	1,170	1,135

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

POTEAU - More construction trades workers, heavy-duty truck drivers, clerical and retail employees were registered in September than the previous month, resulting in an expanded labor supply in the Poteau area. During this period, job openings were available for material handlers in a local factory, housekeepers for a motel, cooks in a local restaurant, forestry aides in conservation and light-duty truck drivers in a retail lumber business. LeFlore County joblessness edged up to 8.9 from 8.5 percent between August and September.

PRYOR - Labor surplus supply in the Pryor area decreased in September from the month before. The number of applicants dropped in both of the two major occupational groups — entry-level type jobs and the construction trades. Despite this drop in the applicant total, there were no signs of a definite upward trend in hiring activity during September. However, a number of large-scale construction projects were underway during this period. The largest of these was an energy power plant, a $450 million dollar installation scheduled for completion in 1981. Mayes County's jobless rate rose to 5.9 percent, up from a 5.3 rate during August.

SALLISAW - The Sallisaw office of the State Employment Service during September listed several occupations with surplus applicants. These occupational groups included production assemblers, waiter/waitresses, mechanics, truck drivers and building trades workers. This labor surplus mainly resulted from seasonal layoffs and the shutdown of some area business firms. Joblessness in Sequoyah County declined to 8.8 in September, down from 9.2 percent in August.

SAPULPA - Sapulpa's local Job Service office reported that applicant surpluses during September continued to exist within several occupations. Specifically, these were as follows: lock assemblers, still idled by a plant layoff; carpenters, because of slow contruction activity; welders, due to continued weakness in pressure-vessel manufacturing, and heavy-duty truck drivers, where transportation activity was still slow. Concurrently, employers sought sewing-machine operators, cashier-checkers, corregating-machine operators and material handlers. Construction activity was considered very slow in this area, while manufacturing generally held steady and retail sales remained strong. Creek County joblessness in September rose to 5.2 from 4.6 percent.

SEMINOLE - The State Employment Service office in Seminole indicated about the same number of applicants in surplus supply in September as were counted during the previous month. Labor demand was apparently nil at the close of September in this area. However, September's jobless rate dropped to 4.1 percent, off from 4.8 percent in August.

TAHLEQUAH - Tahlequah's State Employment Service office reported a drop in labor surplus during September. This resulted as building trade and machinist applicants were no longer considered in oversupply. Only a relatively small number of excess jobseekers were registered in September. Meanwhile, employers sought nurse aides, material handlers, mechanics and some building trades workers. Cherokee County joblessness rose to 7.5 percent from 6.0 percent in August.

WOODWARD - The local Job Service office in Woodward continued to report surplus labor mainly among those registered in construction trades and for clerical positions. At the same time, the persistent need for sewing-machine operators continued to be a critical labor requirement in this area. The jobless rate in Woodward County inched up to 2.3 percent in September.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA SEPTEMBER 1980 *

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	17,187	100.0	9,680	7,507	5,865	7,803	3,519	14,230	4,925	8,416	2,889	1,775	603	745	427	803	259	380	164
Mining	556	3.2	471	85	172	281	103	517	161	262	94	22	6	9	7	16	5	10	1
Contract Construction	3,043	17.7	2,829	214	903	1,431	709	2,611	795	1,213	603	270	62	132	76	144	44	75	25
Manufacturing, Total	5,080	29.6	2,501	2,579	1,528	2,561	991	4,079	1,258	2,030	791	483	156	202	125	208	76	88	44
Food & Kindred Products	369	2.1	179	190	112	174	83	276	79	139	58	44	17	18	9	49	16	17	16
Apparel & Related Products	865	5.0	102	763	440	354	71	635	350	224	61	48	32	11	5	52	37	11	4
Lumber & Wood Products	137	.8	96	41	29	75	33	113	26	66	21	7	2	5	0	16	1	9	6
Printing & Publishing	61	.4	19	42	20	29	12	53	19	24	10	5	0	4	1	2	0	1	1
Refining	76	.4	61	15	17	44	15	74	17	43	14	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	222	1.3	125	97	69	115	38	173	48	94	31	41	16	18	7	6	4	2	0
Primary Metal Products	205	1.2	149	56	70	100	35	180	61	87	32	22	8	11	3	3	1	2	0
Fabricated Metal Products	658	3.8	415	243	159	377	122	578	138	336	104	47	11	23	13	13	3	9	1
Machinery, except Electrical	162	.9	117	45	56	67	39	143	47	63	33	14	6	3	5	4	3	1	0
Electrical Machinery	615	3.6	213	402	95	378	142	414	75	254	85	104	12	55	37	29	3	21	5
Transportation Equipment	442	2.6	294	148	154	180	108	385	130	162	93	48	21	16	11	6	1	1	4
All Other Manufacturing	1,268	7.4	731	537	307	668	293	1,055	268	544	243	101	31	37	33	28	7	14	7
Transportation & Public Utilities	884	5.1	668	216	274	416	194	756	239	360	157	110	33	49	28	18	2	7	9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,253	13.1	888	1,365	675	1,059	519	2,006	588	968	450	209	78	76	55	34	7	14	13
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	377	2.2	99	278	128	154	95	340	120	135	85	28	8	14	6	8	0	4	4
Services	2,945	17.1	1,139	1,806	932	1,390	623	2,343	744	1,093	506	401	138	185	78	185	42	105	38
State Government	179	1.0	84	95	53	85	41	134	37	68	29	36	14	14	8	9	2	3	4
All Other	1,870	11.0	1,001	869	1,200	426	244	1,444	983	287	174	216	108	64	44	181	81	74	26

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**17,187**	**100.0**	**9,680**	**7,507**	**5,865**	**7,803**	**3,519**	**14,230**	**4,925**	**6,416**	**2,889**	**1,775**	**603**	**745**	**427**	**803**	**259**	**380**	**164**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,750	10.2	948	802	504	837	409	1,509	437	714	358	143	43	68	32	83	22	54	17
Clerical	2,718	15.8	313	2,405	806	1,290	622	2,383	708	1,132	543	214	77	91	46	100	19	51	30
Sales	707	4.1	341	366	203	348	156	655	192	316	147	39	7	27	5	11	4	4	3
Service	1,375	8.0	455	920	460	596	319	973	331	429	213	309	106	119	84	82	20	43	19
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	179	1.0	130	49	46	91	42	134	33	63	38	21	9	9	3	24	4	19	1
Processing	463	2.7	275	188	137	218	108	350	101	166	83	64	27	26	11	41	8	19	14
Machine Trades	1,103	6.4	861	242	299	534	270	940	255	450	235	97	35	41	21	41	8	24	9
Bench Work	2,331	13.6	754	1,577	727	1,208	396	1,781	584	892	305	214	69	92	53	106	42	42	22
Structural Work	3,620	21.1	3,433	187	1,166	1,657	797	3,044	1,001	1,385	658	361	99	162	100	185	59	91	35
Miscellaneous	2,031	11.8	1,678	353	624	1,017	390	1,692	527	865	300	249	68	110	71	73	26	33	14
INA	910	5.3	492	418	893	7	10	769	756	4	9	64	63	0	1	47	47	0	0

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**17,187**	**100.0***	**5,865**	**7,803**	**3,519**	**14,230**	**4,925**	**6,416**	**2,889**	**1,775**	**603**	**745**	**427**	**803**	**259**	**380**	**164**
Under 22	1,540	9.0	505	777	258	1,296	440	640	216	161	50	83	28	50	11	29	10
22-24	1,972	11.5	613	965	394	1,569	485	783	301	285	95	118	72	72	25	32	15
25-34	5,635	32.8	1,751	2,676	1,208	4,540	1,408	2,140	992	701	234	306	161	276	87	144	45
35-44	3,285	19.1	1,006	1,572	707	2,749	863	1,316	570	296	85	124	87	161	49	71	41
45-54	2,261	13.2	649	1,101	511	1,900	564	911	425	155	42	70	43	148	36	78	34
55 and over	2,494	14.5	1,341	712	441	2,176	1,165	626	385	177	97	44	36	96	51	26	19
Male-Total	**9,680**	**56.3**	**3,255**	**4,480**	**1,965**	**7,923**	**2,718**	**3,603**	**1,602**	**1,086**	**365**	**469**	**252**	**459**	**140**	**223**	**96**
Under 22	918	5.3	307	465	146	749	266	365	118	119	35	62	22	32	5	21	6
22-24	1,193	6.9	375	584	234	941	295	470	176	181	61	70	50	36	14	17	5
25-34	3,307	19.2	976	1,630	701	2,660	782	1,298	580	415	137	188	90	167	53	87	27
35-44	1,734	10.1	533	841	360	1,434	452	689	293	170	50	77	43	88	25	40	23
45-54	1,183	6.9	339	557	287	990	302	455	233	85	16	41	28	78	16	42	20
55 and over	1,345	7.8	725	383	237	1,149	621	326	202	116	66	31	19	58	27	16	15
Female-Total	**7,507**	**43.7**	**2,610**	**3,343**	**1,554**	**6,307**	**2,207**	**2,813**	**1,287**	**689**	**238**	**276**	**175**	**344**	**119**	**157**	**68**
Under 22	622	3.6	198	312	112	547	174	275	98	42	15	21	6	18	6	8	4
22-24	779	4.5	238	381	160	628	190	313	125	104	34	48	22	36	11	15	10
25-34	2,328	13.5	775	1,046	507	1,880	626	842	412	286	97	118	71	109	34	57	18
35-44	1,551	9.0	473	731	347	1,315	411	627	277	126	35	47	44	73	24	31	18
45-54	1,078	6.3	310	544	224	910	262	456	192	70	26	29	15	70	20	36	14
55 and over	1,149	6.7	616	329	204	1,027	544	300	183	61	31	13	17	38	24	10	4

* *Based on data for week of September 14-20, 1980*

† *Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available*

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS

of Factory Employees

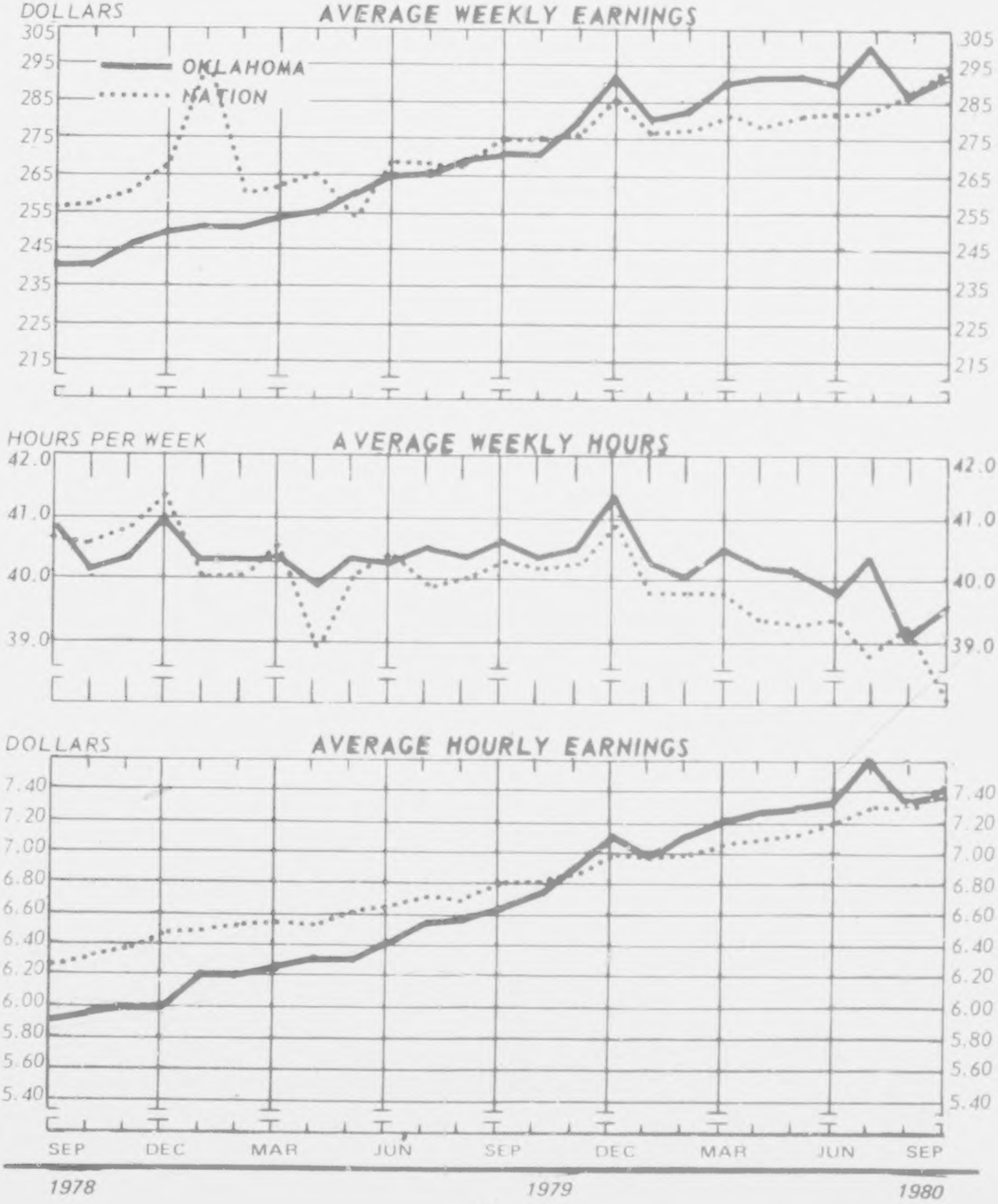

TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

SEPTEMBER 1980

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,258,200**	**59,800**	**1,318,000**	**4.5**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	396,600	17,400	414,000	4.2
Tulsa SMSA**	297,700	13,400	311,100	4.3
Lawton SMSA***	29,125	1,900	31,025	6.1
Adair	6,110	610	6,720	9.1
Alfalfa	2,980	40	3,020	1.3
Atoka	3,500	300	3,800	7.9
Beaver	3,070	70	3,140	2.2
Beckham	8,510	220	8,730	2.5
Blaine	5,300	100	5,400	1.9
Bryan	11,470	750	12,220	6.1
Caddo	11,900	520	12,420	4.2
Canadian	25,625	1,650	27,275	6.0
Carter	17,050	700	17,750	3.9
Cherokee	13,260	1,070	14,330	7.5
Choctaw	4,690	590	5,280	11.2
Cimarron	1,580	130	1,710	7.6
Cleveland	55,725	1,950	57,675	3.4
Coal	1,620	180	1,800	10.0
Comanche	29,125	1,900	31,025	6.1
Cotton	2,520	90	2,610	3.4
Craig	6,520	290	6,810	4.3
Creek	26,150	1,425	27,575	5.2
Custer	12,270	180	12,450	1.4
Delaware	8,550	550	9,100	6.0
Dewey	2,860	120	2,980	4.0
Ellis	2,160	50	2,210	2.3
Garfield	26,300	1,050	27,350	3.8
Garvin	11,050	380	11,430	3.3
Grady	15,490	660	16,150	4.1
Grant	2,570	40	2,610	1.5
Greer	2,750	60	2,810	2.1
Harmon	1,830	70	1,900	3.7
Harper	2,100	110	2,210	5.0
Haskell	4,250	360	4,610	7.8
Hughes	5,680	340	6,020	5.6
Jackson	9,910	490	10,400	4.7
Jefferson	2,740	100	2,840	3.5
Johnston	2,980	190	3,170	6.0
Kay	21,175	675	21,850	3.1
Kingfisher	7,050	170	7,220	2.4
Kiowa	5,530	200	5,730	3.5

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

SEPTEMBER 1980

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,360	330	2,690	12.3
LeFlore	14,070	1,380	15,450	8.9
Lincoln	8,760	450	9,210	4.9
Logan	8,700	330	9,030	3.7
Love	2,260	100	2,360	4.2
McClain	10,350	280	10,630	2.6
McCurtain	13,140	1,170	14,310	8.2
McIntosh	5,200	420	5,620	7.5
Major	3,620	90	3,710	2.4
Marshall	3,610	180	3,790	4.7
Mayes	13,970	870	14,840	5.9
Murray	4,940	180	5,120	3.5
Muskogee	24,800	2,075	26,875	7.7
Noble	4,400	160	4,560	3.5
Nowata	3,930	210	4,140	5.1
Okfuskee	4,350	190	4,540	4.2
Oklahoma	278,525	12,300	290,825	4.2
Okmulgee	11,600	775	12,375	6.3
Osage	16,575	475	17,050	2.8
Ottawa	11,675	1,125	12,800	8.8
Pawnee	5,000	180	5,180	3.5
Payne	27,500	875	28,375	3.1
Pittsburg	11,050	1,175	12,225	9.6
Pontotoc	12,560	430	12,990	3.3
Pottawatomie	26,425	1,200	27,625	4.3
Pushmataha	2,560	250	2,810	8.9
Roger Mills	2,460	50	2,510	2.0
Rogers	17,850	1,020	18,870	5.4
Seminole	10,870	470	11,340	4.1
Sequoyah	10,650	1,030	11,680	8.8
Stephens	18,480	530	19,010	2.8
Texas	8,270	200	8,470	2.4
Tillman	4,640	210	4,850	4.3
Tulsa	208,600	8,850	217,450	4.1
Wagoner	14,540	720	15,260	4.7
Washington	21,820	650	22,470	2.9
Washita	6,520	180	6,700	2.7
Woods	5,150	60	5,210	1.2
Woodward	12,540	300	12,840	2.3

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED

National

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
1979					
Sep	103,373	97,576	3,545	94,030	5,798
Oct	103,939	98,158	3,467	94,691	5,781
Nov	103,719	97,943	3,257	94,686	5,776
Dec	103,884	98,047	2,995	95,052	5,836
1980					
Jan	103,188	96,145	2,782	93,363	7,043
Feb	103,257	96,264	2,836	93,428	6,993
Mar	103,351	96,546	2,962	93,584	6,805
Apr	103,412	96,566	3,081	93,485	6,846
May	104,028	96,709	3,436	93,273	7,318
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,636	93,621	7,464

SOURCE Bureau of Labor Statistics
U S Department of Labor

*EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS**

(In Thousands)

1979	
Sep	90,629
Oct	91,062
Nov	91,288
Dec	91,394
1980	
Jan	89,630
Feb	89,781
Mar	90,316
Apr	90,761
May	90,849
Jun	91,049
Jul	89,820
Aug	90,046
Sep	90,664

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1979 benchmark.*

SOURCE Bureau of Labor Statistics
U S Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

*(In Billions of Dollars)
Annual Rates,
Seasonally
Adjusted*

1979	
Sep	1,960.1
Oct	1,981.2
Nov	2,005.5
Dec	2,028.3
1980	
Jan	2,046.5
Feb	2,055.7
Mar	2,070.0
Apr	2,072.0
May	2,079.0
Jun	2,090.4
Jul*	2,124.2
Aug*	2,139.7
Sep	2,159.5

*Revised

SOURCE U S Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1,063.4
1972	1,171.1
1973	1,306.6
1974	1,412.9
1975	1,528.8
1976	1,702.2
1977	1,899.5
1978	2,127.6
1979	2,368.8
3rd Quarter 1979	2,396.5
4th Quarter 1979	2,456.9
1st Quarter 1980	2,520.8
2nd Quarter 1980	2,521.3
3rd Quarter 1980	2,583.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1979	
Aug	22,322
Sep	22,153
Oct	22,516
Nov	20,935
Dec	18,923
1980	
Jan	16,709
Feb	15,842
Mar	17,003
Apr	17,980
May	19,005
Jun*	19,706
Jul*	19,980
Aug	20,279

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1979	
Sep	152.7
Oct	152.7
Nov	152.3
Dec	152.5
1980	
Jan	152.7
Feb	152.6
Mar	152.1
Apr	148.3
May	144.0
Jun	141.5
Jul	140.1
Aug	141.0
Sep	142.4

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1979			
Sep	223.7	Sept	223.4
Oct	225.6	Oct	225.4
Nov	227.6	Nov	227.5
Dec	230.0	Dec	229.9
1980			
Jan	233.3	Jan	233.2
Feb	236.5	Feb	236.4
Mar	239.9	Mar	239.8
Apr	242.6	Apr	242.5
May	245.1	May	244.9
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1977 - 1980

MONTH	1977				1978				1979				1980				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	8.3	5.7	7.4	5.5	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.5	6.4	4.2	5.8	3.9	6.8	3.7	6.2	3.5	Jan
Feb	8.5	5.7	7.6	5.4	5.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.1	5.7	3.8	6.8	3.5	6.0	3.2	Feb
Mar	7.9	5.4	7.4	5.3	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.4	5.7	3.4	6.6	3.3	6.2	3.3	Mar
Apr	6.9	5.2	7.2	5.3	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.5	5.8	3.5	6.6	3.7	7.0	3.8	Apr
May	6.4	5.5	7.1	5.7	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.3	7.0	4.1	7.8	4.3	May
Jun	7.5	5.6	7.2	5.3	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.8	6.0	3.6	5.7	3.3	7.8	4.4	7.7	4.1	Jun
Jul	7.0	4.9	6.9	4.6	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.1	5.8	3.5	5.7	3.3	7.9	4.4	7.8	4.1	Jul
Aug	6.8	4.8	7.0	4.9	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.1	5.9	3.1	7.5	4.2	7.6	3.9	Aug
Sep	5.6	4.6	6.8	4.8	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.5	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.3	7.1	4.5	7.5	4.5	Sep
Oct	6.3	4.4	6.7	4.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.1	5.9	3.3					Oct
Nov	6.4	4.3	6.7	4.4	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.3	5.8	3.4					Nov
Dec	6.0	4.1	6.2	4.3	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	3.5	5.9	3.7					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.0	5.0	—	—	6.0	3.9	—	—	5.8	3.4	—	—					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* Percent of Civilian Labor Force.

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Oklahoma Occupational Employment Statistics
    Bulletin 14: Tulsa SMSA Occupational Employment and Job Openings — 1978-1985
Occupational Wage Surveys:
    Anadarko-Chickasha Area, 1980 — May 1980
    Ardmore Area, 1980 — July 1980

OTHER PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

County Employment and Wage Data, 1978, Oklahoma — October 1979
Directory of Labor Market Publications — May 1980
First Annual Report to the Governor, 1979 — February 1, 1980
Handbook of Employment Security Program Statistics, Oklahoma, 1950-1979 — May 1980
Handbook of Labor Force Data for Selected Areas of Oklahoma —
    Volume I — 1952-1963
    Volume II — 1964-1967
    Volume III — 1968-1969
    Volume IV — 1970-1974
    Volume V — 1975-1976
    Volume VI — 1977-1979
Handbook of Oklahoma Employment Statistics: Revised Data Through 1979
    Volume I — August 1980
    Volume II — April 1980
Indians in Oklahoma — June 1975
Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs — State of
    Oklahoma, and All Areas of the State
Occupational Wage Surveys — *Studies available for the following areas:*
    Ada
    Altus-Frederick
    Ardmore
    Anadarko-Chickasha
    Enid
    Kay County
    Lawton+
    McAlester
    Muskogee
    Midwest-Central Oklahoma*
    Northeastern Oklahoma**
    Oklahoma City+
    Okmulgee-Henryetta
    Payne and Noble Counties
    Shawnee
    Tulsa+
Oklahoma Occupational Employment Statistics
    Bulletin 5: Government — March 1977
    Bulletin 6: Regulated and Trade Industries — June 1976
    Bulletin 7: Manufacturing Industries — June 1978
    Bulletin 11: Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries — Statewide—May 1979
    Bulletin 12: Oklahoma Occupational Employment and Job Openings,
        1978-1984 — August 1980
    Bulletin 13: Occupational Employment and Job Openings —
        Oklahoma City SMSA — June 1980
    Bulletin 15: Balance of Nonmanufacturing Industries — June 1979
Oklahoma Population Estimates, July 1, 1979 — released June 1980
Selected Oklahoma Labor Force Statistics — October 1979
Women in Oklahoma — 1977
Youth in the Labor Force — August 1979

MONTHLY RELEASES

Oklahoma Economic Indicators
Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area Labor Turnover Report
Labor Market Reviews — *Issued for the following areas:*
    Ardmore
    Enid
    Kay County
    Lawton+
    McAlester
    Miami
    Muskogee
    Oklahoma City+
    Okmulgee-Henryetta
    Stillwater
    Shawnee
    Tulsa+

+ Standard Metropolitan Area.
** Includes Beckham, Custer and Washita Counties.*
***Includes Craig, Delaware, Nowata, Ottawa, Rogers, Mayes and Washington Counties.*

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OKLAHOMA

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JOB SERVICE

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

NOVEMBER 1980

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George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1907

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Affiliated with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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OKLAHOMA

labor market

NOVEMBER 1980

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

This publication, printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, is issued by and is a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, in developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market. Two thousand seven hundred copies have been prepared and distributed to interested parties or are to be distributed on request at a cost computed to be $2,890.17 and paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor to said Commission.

This periodical is prepared by Research and Planning, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, under the general editing of Milton W. Tinney. Agency divisions and all local offices of the Commission contribute statistical and related employment information. The estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours, earnings and labor turnover are developed in cooperation with the National and Regional offices of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W.J. BOWMAN, CHIEF

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Local Office Administrative Areas

LOCAL OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED
ADA	*Pontotoc*
ALTUS	*Jackson, Greer, Harmon, Kiowa and Tillman*
ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
CHICKASHA	*Grady and Caddo*
CLAREMORE	*Rogers*
CLINTON	*Custer, Blaine, Dewey and Washita*
DUNCAN	*Jefferson and Stephens*
DURANT	*Bryan, Atoka, Johnston and Marshall*
EDMOND	*Oklahoma and Logan*
ELK CITY	*Beckham and Roger Mills*
ENID	*Garfield, Alfalfa, Grant, Major and Woods*
GUYMON	*Texas, Beaver and Cimarron*
HOLDENVILLE	*Hughes*
HUGO	*Choctaw and Pushmataha*
IDABEL	*McCurtain*
LAWTON	*Comanche and Cotton*
McALESTER	*Pittsburg, Coal, Latimer, McIntosh and Haskell*
MIAMI	*Ottawa and Craig*
MUSKOGEE	*Muskogee and Wagoner*
NORMAN	*Cleveland and McClain*
OKLAHOMA CITY	*Oklahoma*
Moore	*Oklahoma and Cleveland*
Springdale Office	*Oklahoma, Canadian and Kingfisher*
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PONCA CITY	*Kay and Osage*
POTEAU	*LeFlore*
PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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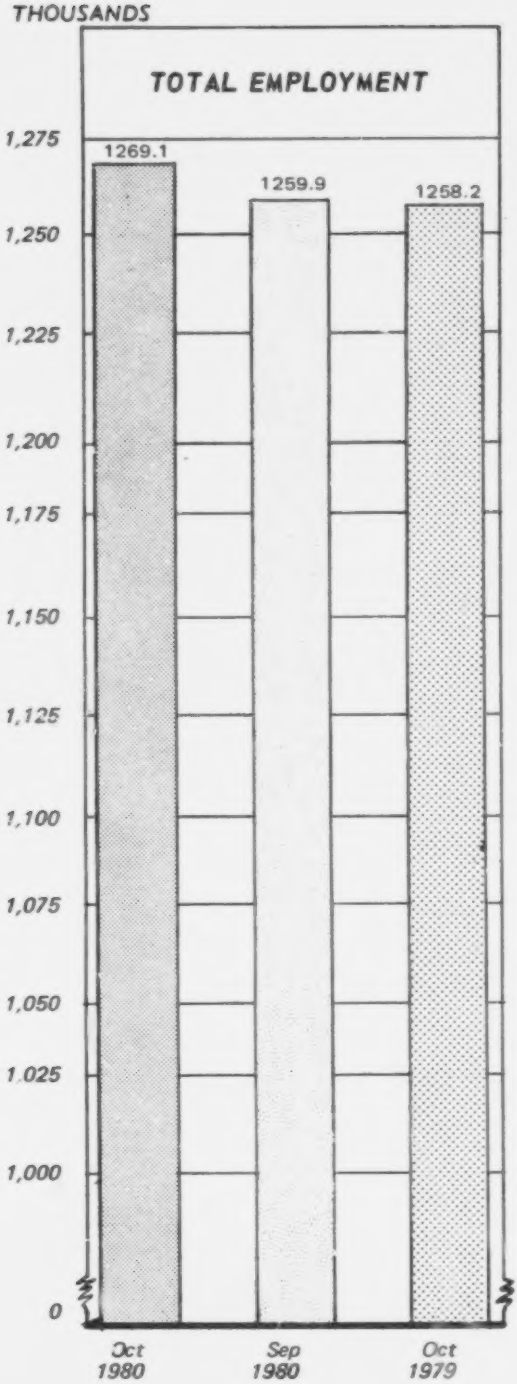
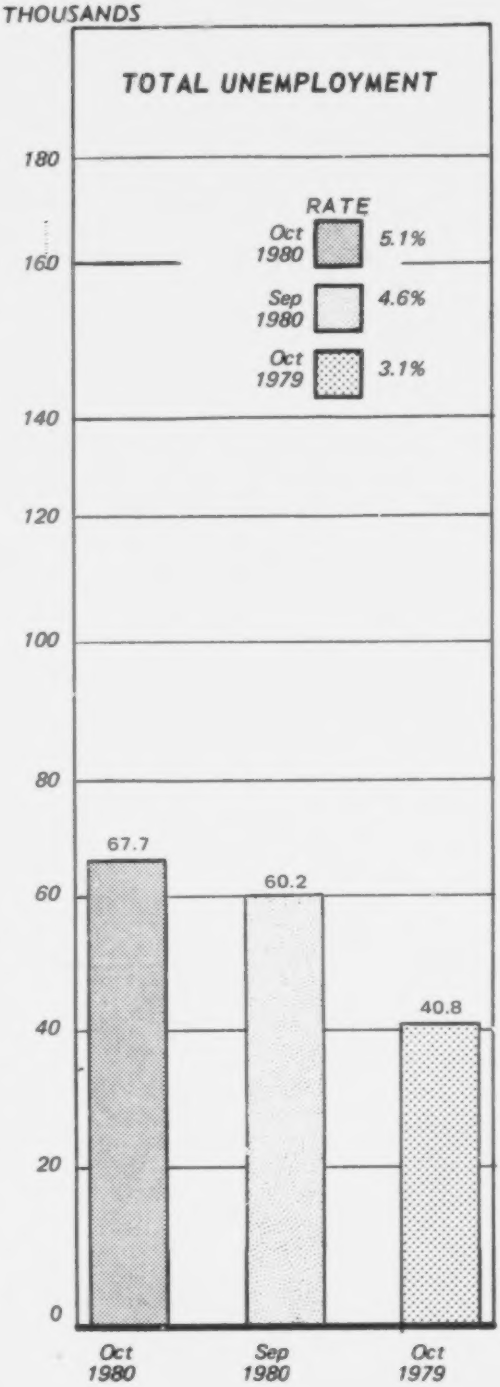
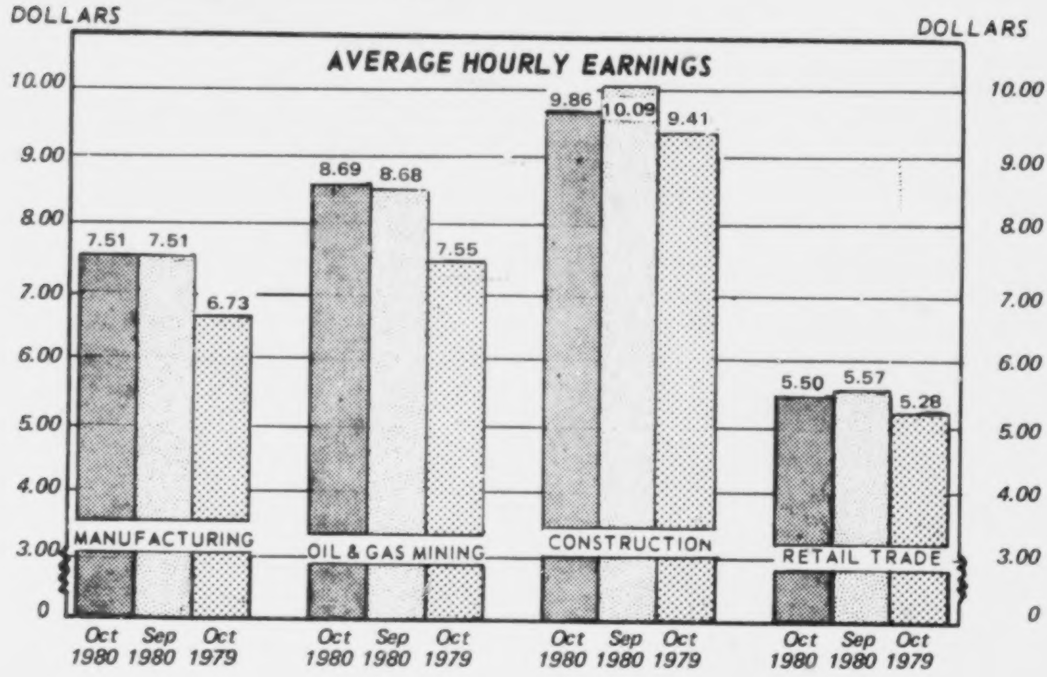
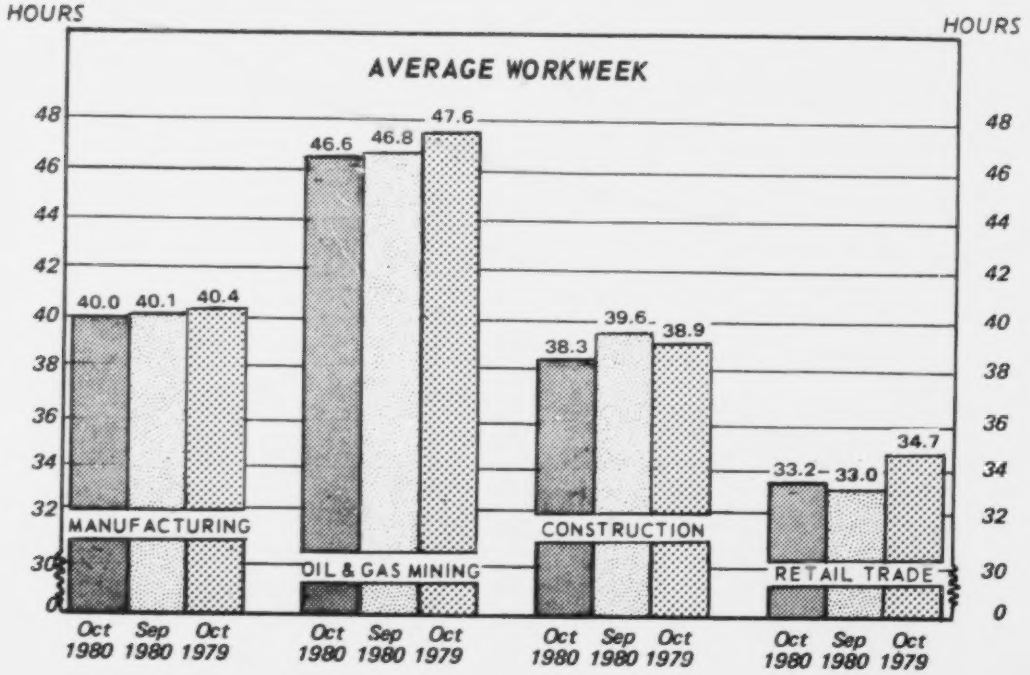
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
1,075
1,050
1,025
1,000
0
1269.1
1259.9
1258.2
Oct 1980
Sep 1980
Oct 1979


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
RATE
Oct 1980 5.1%
Sep 1980 4.6%
Oct 1979 3.1%
67.7
60.2
40.8
Oct 1980
Sep 1980
Oct 1979

Highlights


DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
0
MANUFACTURING
7.51
7.51
6.73
OIL & GAS MINING
8.69
8.68
7.55
CONSTRUCTION
9.86
10.09
9.41
RETAIL TRADE
5.50
5.57
5.28
Oct 1980
Sep 1980
Oct 1979


HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
MANUFACTURING
40.0
40.1
40.4
OIL & GAS MINING
46.6
46.8
47.6
CONSTRUCTION
38.3
39.6
38.9
RETAIL TRADE
33.2
33.0
34.7
Oct 1980
Sep 1980
Oct 1979

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment and unemployment continued to rise in Oklahoma during October. The number of employed persons climbed to 1,269,100 for the latest month, up 9,200 from September. This gain reflected the stepped-up employment of both nonfarm and agricultural workers. Comparisons showed the employed total also had increased by 10,900 since October of last year.

Oklahoma's unemployment reached its highest level so far this year, totaling 67,700 for October. That figure was up by 12.5 percent from September's 60,200 total. Such a large gain was generally unexpected. Growth this year in the state's labor force has been unusually strong, contributing to the rise, while layoffs throughout the year have also boosted unemployment levels. October's jobless rate climbed to 5.1 percent, up from 4.6 the previous month. Despite the increased unemployment level, the October rate compared favorably with the national average, which indicated a 7.1 percent rate. The unemployment figure for October a year ago stood at 3.1 percent.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Sep 1980 to Oct 1980	Oct 1979 to Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	**1,336.8**	**1,320.1**	**1,299.0**	**1.3**	**16.7**	**37.8**
Unemployment	67.7	60.2	40.8	12.5	7.5	26.9
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*5.1*	*4.6*	*3.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Unemploymant Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*5.1*	*4.6*	*3.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Total Employment	1,269.1	1,259.9	1,258.2	.7	9.2	10.9
Agriculture	58.8	56.6	59.3	3.9	2.2	-.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	167.4	165.5	166.3	1.1	1.9	1.1
Idled by Labor Disputes	.2	.5	.5	**	-.3	-.3

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures.* *p - Preliminary;* *r - Revised.*

** *Exceeds 100 percent.*

NONFARM PAYROLL GROWTH CONTINUES

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose to a record 1,148,200 in October, for the third straight monthly gain. The increase — 4,300 since September — stemmed largely from government where hiring accelerated in the state and local sector. Smaller gains occurred in manufacturing, mining and transportation-public utilities for the month.

Government employment climbed 4,000 during October as more workers were placed on payrolls, particularly in the state's colleges and universities. This more than offset a small loss in the federal sector.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
in Oklahoma
OCTOBER 1980

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Sep 1980 to Oct 1980	Oct 1979 to Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,148.2**	**1,143.9**	**1,110.6**	**.4**	**4.3**	**37.6**
Manufacturing	**184.7**	**183.9**	**186.3**	**.4**	**.8**	**-1.6**
Durable Goods	**119.8**	**119.4**	**119.0**	**.3**	**.4**	**.8**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.4	3.4	3.8	0	0	-.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.1	9.9	10.5	2.0	.2	-.4
Primary Metal Industries	5.2	5.2	5.5	0	0	-.3
Fabricated Metal Products	22.3	22.4	22.6	-.4	-.1	-.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.0	14.9	14.6	.7	.1	.4
Machinery, except Electrical	36.9	36.7	35.9	.5	.2	1.0
Oil Field Machinery	11.2	11.2	10.3	0	0	.9
General Industrial Machinery	5.8	5.8	5.8	0	0	0
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.6	12.7	13.5	-.8	-.1	-.9
Transportation Equipment	22.3	22.0	20.2	1.4	.3	2.1
Nondurable Goods	**64.9**	**64.5**	**67.3**	**.6**	**.4**	**-2.4**
Food & Kindred Products	16.1	16.1	17.0	0	0	-.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	11.2	10.9	11.7	2.8	.3	-.5
Printing & Publishing	10.4	10.3	10.4	1.0	.1	0
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.9	5.9	5.8	0	0	.1
Petroleum Refining	7.5	7.4	7.5	1.4	.1	0
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	10.7	10.8	11.2	-.9	-.1	-.5
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.7	6.7	6.7	0	0	0
Mining	**70.8**	**70.1**	**61.7**	**1.0**	**.7**	**9.1**
Oil & Gas Extraction	67.4	66.7	58.7	1.0	.7	8.7
Contract Construction	**59.5**	**59.9**	**62.6**	**-.7**	**-.4**	**-3.1**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**65.7**	**65.4**	**65.9**	**.5**	**.3**	**-.2**
Transportation	36.5	36.3	37.5	.6	.2	-1.0
Railroad Transportation	3.2	3.2	4.1	0	0	-.9
Communications & Public Utilities	29.2	29.1	28.4	.3	.1	.8
Trade	**272.2**	**272.4**	**261.5**	**-.1**	**-.2**	**10.7**
Wholesale	**69.1**	**68.6**	**65.8**	**.7**	**.5**	**3.3**
Retail	**203.1**	**203.8**	**195.7**	**-.3**	**-.7**	**7.4**
General Merchandise	29.9	28.9	28.8	3.5	1.0	1.1
Food Stores	30.1	30.7	29.4	-2.0	-.6	.7
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	26.7	27.4	26.4	-2.6	-.7	.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.9	13.8	13.7	.7	.1	.2
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**55.6**	**55.6**	**54.3**	**0**	**0**	**1.3**
Banking	19.1	19.0	18.6	.5	.1	.5
Services	**203.8**	**204.7**	**187.0**	**-.4**	**-.9**	**16.8**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.3	10.7	9.9	-3.7	-.4	.4
Personal Services	10.2	10.1	10.0	1.0	.1	.2
Health Services	63.4	63.3	60.3	.2	.1	3.1
Government	**235.9**	**231.9**	**231.3**	**1.7**	**4.0**	**4.6**
Federal	45.7	46.2	46.7	-1.1	-.5	-1.0
State & Local	190.2	185.7	184.6	2.4	4.5	5.6

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

In manufacturing some 800 jobs were added, with the increase evenly divided between the durable and nondurable goods sectors. Component industries with gains included stone-clay-glass, nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, as well as apparel and textile products. Also mining reported a monthly rise of 700 due to a renewed upswing in oil and gas extraction, after dropping in September. Also, transportation-public utilities rose 300 as more workers were added in the transportation industry.

Despite the overall gain in nonfarm jobs, three major employing divisions reported losses for October. To be specific, services had the sharpest decline, off 900 mainly due to seasonal cutbacks. This particularly affected the lodging sector where layoffs occurred at resorts and recreational facilities. Construction dipped 400 and wholesale-retail trade fell 200, partly as the result of seasonal factors.

The latest figures also indicated nonfarm payroll employment had grown by 37,600 compared to a year ago. Services industries continued to pace the expansion among the major industry divisions. Less favorably, construction and manufacturing again declined on a year-to-year basis.

Services rose 16,800 over the twelve-month span to October, mainly attributed to job growth in medical and health services, social services, nonprofit organizations, and other related industries. Next in importance, according to employment gained, was wholesale-retail trade firms which created 10,700 new jobs. Expansion appeared in general merchandise, food stores, eating and drinking places, and elsewhere.

Mining increased 9,100 since the previous October, reflecting substantial growth that has occurred in the oil and gas sector. Smaller gains in other major divisions stemmed from expansion in state and local government and the finance-insurance-real estate group.

Construction declined 3,100 reflecting the adverse economic situation in the housing industry, including rising interest rates and higher building costs. Furthermore, manufacturing was down 1,600 despite job expansion in certain durable goods components, such as transportation equipment and nonelectrical machinery. Specifically, the manufacturing loss largely reflected cutbacks in the nondurable goods sector, including food and kindred products, apparel and textiles, and rubber and plastics.

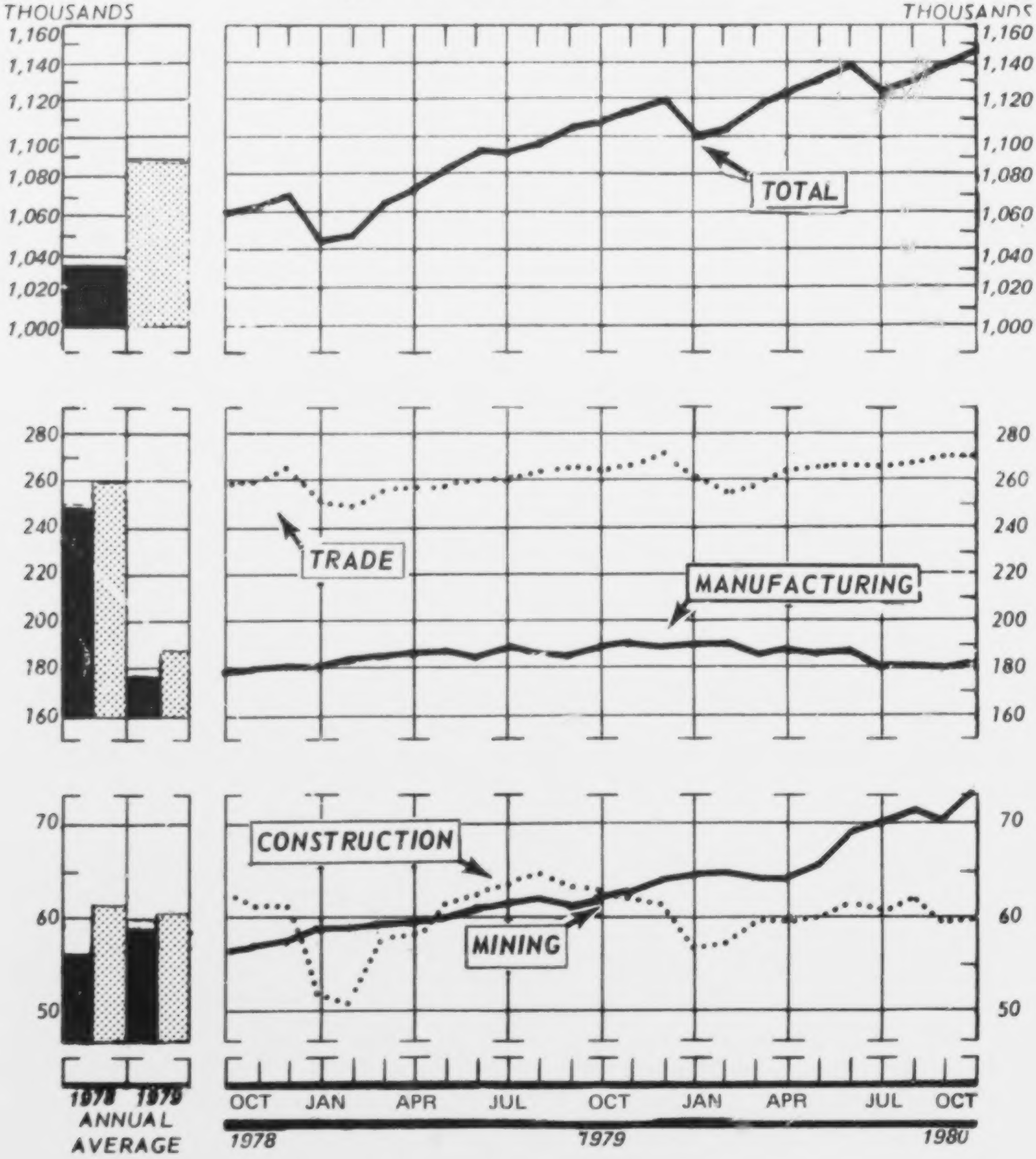
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma declined 8.3 percent to 15,766 during the week ending October 25. The drop was most noticeable among females, with ten percent fewer drawing jobless benefits than in September. A large decline also occurred in the number of male claimants.

Manufacturing was the industry with the sharpest change in the number of persons receiving insured unemployment benefits, decreasing 1,013 or almost 20 percent from September. Also, the all other industry classification dropped 320, down 17 percent. Other small to moderate decreases from the previous month were seen in four industry groups: mining, transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade and finance-insurance-real estate. Conversely, minor increases were noted in contract construction, services and state government.

CHART 1

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

Among occupational groups, the drop in bench workers accounted for much of the decline in the insured unemployed total. This largely reflected workers laid off earlier who were recalled by manufacturing firms. Structural workers comprised another large group showing considerably fewer claimants, followed by decreases in the professional-technical-managerial, sales, processing and miscellaneous occupational categories. Most of these latter groups experienced nominal reductions in claimants.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The workweek for production workers on manufacturing payrolls in Oklahoma dipped one-tenth hour to 40.0 during October, on average. Hourly earnings for these workers were unchanged at $7.51 during this same period, but weekly pay dropped slightly to $300.40 compared to the comparable week of the previous month.

Durable goods manufacturing workers averaged 40.5 or two-tenths of an hour less than September. Hourly earnings dipped three cents to $7.68, resulting in a weekly pay decline to $311.04. Among durable goods components, average weekly hours showed small changes, with decreases in three industries and gains in three others. Average hourly earnings also indicated minor changes, except the primary metals group, where pay increased 44 cents to $8.65 per hour. Overall, changes in weekly earnings were nominal, excluding a $14.10 gain in the paychecks of primary metals workers.

In nondurables, the average workweek was unchanged in October at 39.0 hours, but hourly pay rose six cents to $7.16. Consequently, weekly paychecks increased slightly reaching $279.24. Food products workers experienced a sharp drop in weekly hours to 39.5, down one and one-half hour from the month before. Their hourly pay edged up two cents to $6.83, although the earnings fell to $269.79. Also, printing-publishing averaged 38.7 hours for a six-tenths an hour longer week at $7.06 per hour, netting $6.52 more weekly. Petroleum refining worked a longer workweek at slightly less per hour and, consequently, weekly earnings increased in this industry.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, construction workers averaged 38.3 hours, or one and three-tenths fewer than September. Their hourly pay dropped 23 cents and weekly wages fell $33.51. Concurrently, oil and gas mining workers' hours and earnings showed little change during October. Wholesale trade averaged a slightly longer workweek and higher earnings. However, retail trade, experienced shorter hours of work but hourly pay dropped moderately.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma could rise by year's end. However, agriculture will drop sharply during this two-month period, in keeping with seasonal trends.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment, meanwhile, is expected to continue its upswing through December. Of the gains anticipated, the largest should occur in trade as retail businesses add workers for the holiday-buying season. Some gains are also possible in mining, government and services, while manufacturing employment may hold relatively steady. Conversely, construction should show a loss, partly reflecting seasonal cutbacks. In addition, the current slowdown in residential building will continue as an adverse factor in the construction industry.

Oklahoma's unemployment total will rise in November, but hold steady between November and December. The jobless rate will probably hover around a 5.5 percent level over the sixty-day period. As the year closes, this rate will remain considerably below the percent unemployed nationwide.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Hiring in Oklahoma's manufacturing plants dropped sharply during October to 50 per thousand workers. The drop actually was a return to a more normal hiring pattern. A month earlier, accessions had climbed substantially, reaching 85 per thousand, due to recalls of a substantial number of workers in the transportation equipment industry. The decline in accessions also reflected a sharp cutback in new hiring by both durable and nondurable goods factories.

Meanwhile, separations also fell in October, with the number leaving jobs totaling 47 per thousand compared to 51 the previous month. Quits were generally lower in both durables and nondurables, although layoffs increased moderately during the same period in some industries.

Year-ago comparisons showed labor turnover was down significantly. Accessions, for instance, fell by 34 per thousand as new hiring was off considerably. At the same time, separations declined by 18 per thousand, mainly due to a reduction in quits. Layoffs edged up slightly when higher rates in durable goods offset a small drop in the nondurables sector.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

INDUSTRY	Per 100 Employees														
	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979
Manufacturing	**5.0**	**8.5**	**8.4**	**4.0**	**5.1**	**7.4**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**6.5**	**3.1**	**3.8**	**4.7**	**.7**	**.4**	**.6**
Durable Goods	4.5	9.5	8.9	3.6	4.8	7.9	4.2	4.7	6.1	2.7	3.3	4.2	.6	.4	.4
Lumber & Wood Products	5.7	9.8	11.9	5.4	9.7	11.8	8.0	7.4	10.1	5.7	5.3	7.8	1.0	.2	*
Stone, Clay & Glass	5.7	7.8	8.4	5.0	5.9	5.2	6.1	6.0	8.5	4.0	4.3	5.5	1.2	.6	2.3
Metal Processing	5.3	7.2	10.0	4.8	6.4	9.2	5.2	6.0	8.4	3.6	4.1	6.0	.6	.5	.3
Machinery	4.2	4.5	5.9	3.2	3.4	5.5	3.8	3.6	4.2	2.2	2.5	2.9	.5	.2	.1
Trans. Equip.	2.5	25.5	14.7	1.4	3.9	12.6	1.9	3.4	.3	.9	2.3	4.7	.6	.6	3.0
Nondurable Goods	5.9	6.7	7.4	4.6	5.6	6.6	5.4	6.0	7.4	4.0	4.8	5.5	.8	.6	.9
Food & Kindred Products	9.9	10.1	11.5	6.6	7.9	10.0	8.8	9.8	10.1	6.1	7.9	8.0	2.0	.9	1.1
Printing & Pub.	4.1	4.4	5.1	3.9	4.2	5.1	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.0	*	.3	*
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	.8	1.0	1.0	*	.1	*
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	3.1	4.5	5.9	2.5	3.3	5.6	3.1	4.8	7.2	2.2	3.1	4.6	.2	1.1	1.5

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Change From Sep 1980	Change From Oct 1979
Total Labor Force	**418,600**	**413,800**	**398,300**	**4,800**	**20,300**
Unemployment	19,700	17,500	12,100	2,200	7,600
Rate	*4.7*	*4.2*	*3.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	398,900	396,300	386,200	2,600	12,700

Employment in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area in October rose to 398,900, up 2,600 from September. Compared to a year ago, this latest figure climbed 12,700 above the October 1979 total. During this same period, unemployment rose to 19,700, some 2,200 higher than September and was 7,600 ahead of a year ago. October's jobless rate was 4.7 percent of the labor force, compared to 4.2 a month ago and only 3.0 percent twelve months earlier.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the area was up 900 jobs in October. Government gained 700, reflecting hiring in the public education sector. Also, trade was ahead 700 over this thirty-day span. Mining was the only other industry on the plus side, adding 100 workers. Losses of 200 each were seen in construction, services and finance-insurance-real estate. Manufacturing and transportation-public utilities remained unchanged from the previous month.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls extended their long-term growth pattern, rising 21,300 from October 1979. Trade paced the annual increase, adding 8,000 workers, mostly in the retail sector. Services gained 4,800 over the twelve months, as government expanded by 4,400, with major growth in the state and local sector. Other significant gains occurred in construction and mining, 1,400 and 1,700 respectively, while manufacturing and finance-insurance-real estate added 500 each.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**411,800**	**410,900**	**390,500**	**900**	**21,300**
Manufacturing	55,500	55,500	55,000	0	500
Durable Goods	37,600	37,600	36,900	0	700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,400	6,400	6,500	0	-100
Machinery	16,000	16,000	16,900	0	-900
Transportation Equipment	10,300	10,100	8,600	200	1,700
Nondurable Goods	17,900	17,900	18,100	0	-200
Food & Kindred Products	6,500	6,600	7,000	-100	-500
Printing & Publishing	4,000	3,900	4,100	100	-100
Nonmanufacturing	356,300	355,400	335,500	900	20,800
Mining	15,700	15,600	14,000	100	1,700
Construction	21,800	22,000	20,400	-200	1,400
Transportation & Public Utilities	22,900	22,900	22,900	0	0
Transportation	11,300	11,200	11,900	100	-600
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,600	11,700	11,000	-100	600
Trade	105,300	104,600	97,300	700	8,000
Wholesale	25,800	25,700	24,600	100	1,200
Retail	79,500	78,900	72,700	600	6,800
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	24,800	25,000	24,300	-200	500
Banking	6,200	6,100	6,100	100	100
Services	74,100	74,300	69,300	-200	4,800
Health Services	19,900	19,900	18,900	0	1,000
Government	91,700	91,000	87,300	700	4,400
Federal	26,100	26,200	25,500	-100	600
State & Local	65,600	64,800	61,800	800	3,800

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*

p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised*

Production workers in Oklahoma City area manufacturing plants worked 39.5 hours in October, one-half hour less than the month before. Also, hourly pay dropped 23 cents to $7.79. Consequently, weekly paychecks averaged $307.71, down $13.09 from September. Within durables, the workweek shrank by more than one-half hour and hourly pay dropped 37 cents to $8.00, while weekly earnings fell $19.56. In nondurable goods, hours worked dropped less than a half hour, but hourly pay rose 11 cents to $7.28. This resulted in slightly more weekly pay. The food products segment averaged fewer hours at less pay, while printing-publishing workers had a slightly longer workweek with higher earnings.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r
All Manufacturing	**$307.71**	**$320.80**	**$283.83**	**39.5**	**40.0**	**42.3**	**$7.79**	**$8.02**	**$6.71**
Durable Goods	314.40	333.96	290.09	39.3	39.9	41.8	8.00	8.37	6.94
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	270.80	266.74	250.71	40.6	40.6	40.7	6.67	6.57	6.16
Nondurable Goods	290.47	288.23	271.06	39.9	40.2	43.3	7.28	7.17	6.26
Food & Kindred Prod.	316.16	321.72	271.83	41.6	42.0	41.0	7.60	7.66	6.63
Printing & Publishing	290.40	284.06	288.40	36.9	36.7	40.0	7.87	7.74	7.21

* *Averages are for approximately 39,300 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Accessions at Oklahoma City area manufacturing plants declined sharply in October to 43 per thousand from 133 per thousand the previous month. The hiring drop resulted as large numbers of workers were recalled to jobs in September by a manufacturing firm in the transportation equipment sector. Consequently, this latest month's accessions were substantially lower when compared to September's rate. Separations also declined to 41 from 47 per thousand as quits declined in both durable and nondurable sectors, outweighing increased layoffs.

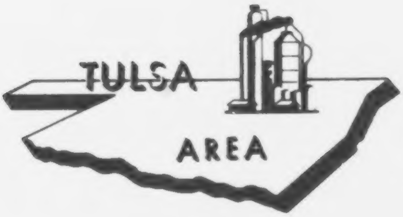
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979
Manufacturing	**4.3**	**13.3**	**10.4**	**3.4**	**4.6**	**9.4**	**4.1**	**4.7**	**6.5**	**2.8**	**3.5**	**5.2**	**.6**	**.3**	**.2**
Durable Goods	3.7	16.0	11.3	3.2	4.0	10.3	3.5	3.9	5.5	2.3	3.0	4.6	.4	.1	.1
Metal Processing	4.3	6.3	10.0	4.1	6.2	9.7	4.1	6.6	8.3	3.6	5.2	6.9	*	.1	*
Machinery	2.6	2.8	4.6	2.5	2.5	4.5	3.4	3.2	4.4	2.0	2.3	3.4	.3	*	.1
Trans. Equip.	2.6	46.6	26.2	1.2	2.6	22.6	.9	1.5	3.4	.7	1.1	2.7	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	5.4	7.8	8.7	3.9	5.9	7.7	5.5	6.4	8.6	3.6	4.7	6.5	1.0	.8	.6
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	7.6	9.7	4.0	4.8	8.0	7.8	8.6	9.1	4.2	5.2	6.4	2.7	2.2	1.2
Printing & Pub.	4.3	5.4	6.4	4.2	5.4	6.3	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	.1	*	*

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.



LABOR FORCE SUMMARY	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Change From Sep 1980	Change From Oct 1979
Total Labor Force	**317,700**	**314,000**	**308,900**	**3,700**	**8,800**
Unemployment	15,200	13,500	9,200	1,700	6,000
Rate	*4.8*	*4.3*	*3.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	302,500	300,500	299,700	2,000	2,800

Tulsa metropolitan area employment rose to 302,500 in October, up 2,000 from the previous month, and 2,800 ahead of October 1979's total. During this period, unemployment reached 15,200, or 1,700 higher than September and 6,000 above the October 1979 total. The jobless rate rose to 4.8 percent as compared to a 4.3 in September and 3.0 percent a year ago. This was the second consecutive month that jobless rate increased, rising from 3.9 percent in August.

Nonfarm payroll establishments gained 800 jobs in October. Increases of 400 each were recorded in services and government, while manufacturing and mining added 200 apiece. These increases were tempered by a loss of 200 in transportation-public utilities together with reductions of 100 each in construction and trade. In the manufacturing division, the job gain was equally divided between the durable and nondurable goods sectors.

Over the year, payroll job expansion netted 8,700, with 90 percent of this growth occurring in the nonfactory sector. Services led with 2,400 more jobs, followed by 1,700 additions in mining and 1,600 new trade jobs. Other increases among nonmanufacturing industries were construction with 800 more workers, 500 apiece in transportation-public utilities and government plus 300 added to finance-insurance-real estate. Concurrently, manufacturing employment advanced 900 as a 1,300-job gain in the durable goods sector outweighed a 400 loss in nondurables. More specifically, transportation equipment, primary metals and machinery recorded the principal gains.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**296,700**	**295,900**	**288,000**	**800**	**8,700**
Manufacturing	61,400	61,200	60,500	200	900
Durable Goods	48,700	48,600	47,400	100	1,300
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,200	4,100	4,200	100	0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	17,000	17,000	16,500	0	500
Machinery	16,700	16,800	16,100	-100	600
Transportation Equipment	7,300	7,300	7,100	0	200
Nondurable Goods	12,700	12,600	13,100	100	-400
Printing & Publishing	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	100
Petroleum Refining	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	235,300	234,700	227,500	600	7,800
Mining	20,100	19,900	18,400	200	1,700
Construction	16,800	16,900	16,000	-100	800
Transportation & Public Utilities	23,100	23,300	22,600	-200	500
Trade	71,600	71,700	70,000	-100	1,600
Wholesale	21,700	21,800	21,000	-100	700
Retail	49,900	49,900	49,000	0	900
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	14,900	14,900	14,600	0	300
Services	57,800	57,400	55,400	400	2,400
Health Services	17,800	17,700	16,800	100	1,000
Government	31,000	30,600	30,500	400	500

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*

p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

Average weekly hours of Tulsa area manufacturing production workers increased by one-half an hour in October to 40.7. Hourly pay edged up three cents to $7.97. Consequently, weekly wages rose by $5.19 to $324.38. The workweek for durables advanced six-tenths to 41.3 hours and hourly earnings eased up three cents to $8.21 for a weekly gain of $6.14. Nondurables also had a slightly longer workweek and five cents more pay per hour, resulting in a $4.66 weekly increase. Over the year, manufacturing production workers weekly earnings increased by 11.1 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r
All Manufacturing	**$324.38**	**$319.19**	**$292.09**	**40.7**	**40.2**	**40.4**	**$7.97**	**$7.94**	**$7.23**
Durable Goods	339.07	332.93	303.22	41.3	40.7	40.7	8.21	8.18	7.45
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	322.80	331.70	304.79	40.4	40.9	41.3	7.99	8.11	7.38
Machinery	330.67	313.66	269.56	43.0	41.6	39.7	7.69	7.54	6.79
Nondurable Goods	264.96	260.30	249.46	38.4	38.0	39.1	6.90	6.85	6.38
Printing & Publishing	278.39	270.80	275.42	41.8	40.6	39.8	6.66	6.67	6.92

* *Averages are for approximately 41,600 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

October accessions at Tulsa area manufacturing plants declined to 44 per thousand employees from September's 60 per thousand rate. A sharp drop in new hires was largely responsible. Separations also dropped to 43 from 48 per thousand as layoffs increased in all published industries but printing and publishing. The quit rate was lower in four components and unchanged in two others.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES +
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979	Oct 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1979
Manufacturing	**4.4**	**6.0**	**7.2**	**4.0**	**5.2**	**6.7**	**4.3**	**4.8**	**5.8**	**2.8**	**3.3**	**3.9**	**.6**	**.2**	**.4**
Durable Goods	4.5	6.2	7.4	4.0	5.3	6.8	4.4	4.5	5.9	2.8	2.9	3.8	.6	.3	.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	5.7	8.6	6.6	5.0	4.8	5.9	5.7	4.7	7.5	3.6	3.7	4.3	1.6	.4	2.4
Metal Processing	5.2	7.4	10.4	4.8	6.7	9.9	5.1	5.5	8.7	3.3	3.5	5.6	.4	.3	.5
Machinery	4.1	4.7	4.9	3.9	4.5	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	.3	.2	.1
Trans. Equip.	1.7	2.1	4.3	1.0	.9	3.3	1.7	1.3	2.0	.8	.8	1.4	.5	.2	.2
Nondurable Goods	4.1	5.3	6.3	3.9	5.0	6.0	4.2	5.7	5.6	3.0	4.6	4.3	.4	.2	.1
Printing & Pub.	3.9	2.0	4.4	3.7	2.0	4.4	3.2	4.2	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.9	*	.7	*

+ *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE
AREA

Carter County employment edged upward to 16,950 in October, a gain of 50 from September. However, this latest count stood 400 under a year ago. Concurrently, unemployment at 775 for the latest month was up 100 over thirty days earlier and 325 more than last year. Comparative jobless rates were 4.4 percent, 3.8 and 2.5 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	**17,725**	**17,575**	**17,800**	**150**	**-75**
Unemployment	775	675	450	100	325
Rate	*4.4*	*3.8*	*2.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	16,950	16,900	17,350	-50	-400

Nonfarm payrolls dipped slightly in October to 16,175, or 25 less than the month before. More specifically, small changes among nonfactory components were responsible for the dip. For instance, transportation-public utilities fell 50, followed by the loss of 25 apiece in construction and government. On the other hand, slight gains were noted in mining, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group. Finally, factory components posted no changes.

For the year, nonagricultural jobs fell 50. Largest loss, 200, occurred in manufacturing due to layoffs and/or cutbacks earlier this year at area plants. Concurrently, declines of 50 each were seen in construction, transportation-public utilities and government. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade added 200 jobs followed by 100 more in mining. To close, the all other group was unchanged.

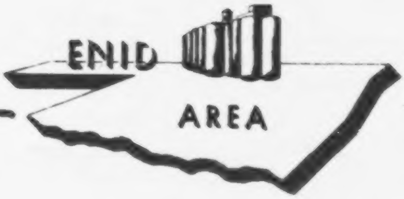
Employment may rise to December as retail trade gains seasonally. However, joblessness may hold near the current level over the next two months due to offsetting seasonal factors.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**16,175**	**16,200**	**16,225**	**-25**	**-50**
Manufacturing	3,900	3,900	4,100	0	-200
Nonmanufacturing	12,275	12,300	12,125	-25	150
Mining	1,825	1,800	1,725	25	100
Construction	525	550	575	-25	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	875	925	925	-50	-50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,575	3,550	3,375	25	200
Government	2,325	2,350	2,375	-25	-50
All Other*	3,150	3,125	3,150	25	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*



ENID AREA

Jobholders increased in Garfield County during October. The latest count stood at 26,800, up 525 from September and 300 above last year. Concurrently, joblessness rose to 1,150, or 100 more than a month ago and 400 ahead of twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 4.1 percent during October, 3.8 in September and 2.8 percent October 1979.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	**27,950**	**27,325**	**27,250**	**625**	**700**
Unemployment	1,150	1,050	750	100	400
Rate	*4.1*	*3.8*	*2.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	26,800	26,275	26,500	525	300

Nonagricultural payroll employment increased to 25,825 in October, up 375 from September. Mining led the advance with a gain of 125 due to increased oil and gas exploration. Construction and wholesale-retail trade followed with 75 more jobs apiece. Also, transportation-public utilities edged upward by 25.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls gained 825 jobs. Largest increase, 350, occurred in mining due to expanding energy activities. Also, wholesale-retail trade gained 150. In addition, government and the all other group rose 50 each, while construction added 25 jobs.

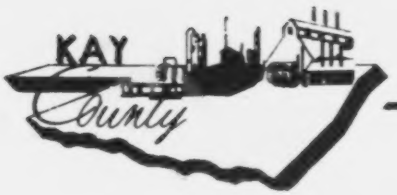
Employment in the Enid area could decrease through the next thirty days. Seasonal job losses are expected in both agriculture and domestic service. However, nonfarm wage and salary employment may remain virtually unchanged. Unemployment may edge higher during this period. By year's end, employment may increase due to seasonal strength in nonfarm payroll jobs. Simultaneously, unemployment is anticipated to decline through December.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**25,825**	**25,450**	**25,000**	**375**	**825**
Manufacturing	2,850	2,825	2,775	25	75
Food & Kindred Products	400	400	400	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,450	2,425	2,375	25	75
Nonmanufacturing	22,975	22,625	22,225	350	750
Mining	1,925	1,800	1,575	125	350
Construction	1,725	1,650	1,700	75	25
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,800	2,775	2,675	25	125
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,800	6,725	6,650	75	150
Government	3,875	3,825	3,825	50	50
All Other*	5,850	5,850	5,800	0	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*



Kay County employment rose to 21,400 in October, a gain of 200 from September and 525 ahead of a year ago. Meanwhile, unemployment rose 175 from the prior month and stood 350 above one year earlier. Consequently, the unemployment rate increased to 3.8 percent in October compared to 3.1 thirty days ago and 2.3 percent twelve months before.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	**22,250**	**21,875**	**21,375**	**375**	**875**
Unemployment	850	675	500	175	350
Rate	*3.8*	*3.1*	*2.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	21,400	21,200	20,875	200	525

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose 75 in October, to 19,825. More specifically, manufacturing was responsible for the gain as that division's all other segment added 125 jobs. Conversely, government and wholesale-retail trade dipped 25 each. Mining, construction, transportation-public utilities and the all other group held steady during this period.

For the year, wage and salary employment gained 925. Largest expansion, 675, occurred in manufacturing, especially in the durable goods sector after a new plant swung into production. Meanwhile, the all other division gained 175 while mining and government added 50 apiece. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade dipped 25. Finally, construction and transportation-public utilities were unchanged.

Kay County employment is expected to decline seasonally through December, particularly as cold weather sets in. Agricultural work also usually falls off as the year closes. Joblessness may rise during the same period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**19,825**	**19,750**	**18,900**	**75**	**925**
Manufacturing	7,025	6,900	6,350	125	675
Metals & Machinery	1,775	1,775	1,725	0	50
All Other Manufacturing	5,250	5,125	4,625	125	625
Nonmanufacturing	12,800	12,850	12,550	-50	250
Mining	525	525	475	0	50
Construction	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	725	725	725	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,900	3,925	3,925	-25	-25
Government	2,750	2,775	2,700	-25	50
All Other*	3,800	3,800	3,625	0	175

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Employment in Comanche County rose to 29,650 in October, up 575 from September but off 1,025 from twelve months ago. Meanwhile, joblessness rose to 2,150, an increase of 225 from thirty days ago and 725 ahead of last year. Comparative jobless rates were 6.8 percent, 6.2 and 4.4 percent of the labor force.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	**31,800**	**31,000**	**32,100**	**800**	**-300**
Unemployment	2,150	1,925	1,425	225	725
Rate	*6.8*	*6.2*	*4.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	29,650	29,075	30,675	575	-1,025

Nonfarm wage and salary employment climbed to 27,875 in October, up 425 from September. Most of the gain was centered among public employment components which rose 525. Concurrently, wholesale-retail trade added 50. Nevertheless, construction fell 75 and the all other group lost 50 jobs. Manufacturing slipped by 25, but transportation-public utilities held steady.

Over the year, nonagricultural payrolls lost 350 jobs. More specifically, construction fell 375 and wholesale-retail trade dipped 200. Conversely, the all other group added 125 workers. Also, transportation-public utilities gained 75 and government edged up by 25. In conclusion, manufacturing employment was unchanged.

Employment may decline seasonally in this area through November, as colder weather curtails outside work activities. Cutbacks are expected in construction and agriculture, more than offsetting gains usually occurring in trade and the all other division. Moreover, joblessness may rise if employment slowdowns occur as forecast. By December, employment could increase in response to Christmas business. As a result, unemployment may decline slightly during this same period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**27,875**	**27,450**	**28,225**	**425**	**-350**
Manufacturing	2,750	2,775	2,750	-25	0
Nonmanufacturing	25,125	24,675	25,475	450	-350
Construction	1,225	1,300	1,600	-75	-375
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,250	1,250	1,175	0	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,000	6,950	7,200	50	-200
Government	10,300	9,775	10,275	525	25
All Other*	5,350	5,400	5,225	-50	125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

Employment in Pittsburg County increased 50 during October, to reach 11,150. However, this latest count stood 250 under the year-ago level. Meanwhile, unemployment rose to 1,200, up 25 from September and 400 ahead of twelve months earlier. The jobless rate edged up to 9.7 percent in October, rising slightly from the 9.6 rate of September. Comparisons also indicated unemployment was essentially unchanged since early last summer. However, the rate was up considerably when compared to the 6.6 percent one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	**12,350**	**12,275**	**12,200**	**75**	**150**
Unemployment	1,200	1,175	800	25	400
Rate	*9.7*	*9.6*	*6.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,150	11,100	11,400	50	-250

Nonfarm payroll employment held at 11,025 in October, unchanged from September. More specifically, wholesale-retail trade gained 25, but that was offset by the loss of 25 jobs in government. Finally, construction, transportation-public utilities, the all other group and manufacturing did not change.

For the year, wage and salary employment gained 25. Individually, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group posted increases of 100 apiece. This gain was mostly offset by a loss of 125 jobs in manufacturing and 50 in construction. Finally, transportation-public utilities and government were unchanged.

Employment may decline over the next thirty days in the McAlester area due to seasonal factors. Consequently, unemployment is likely to rise somewhat during this period. Looking ahead through December, trade could show some upturn as Christmas hiring occurs. Unemployment could hold relatively stable in December after increasing the previous month.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**11,025**	**11,025**	**11,000**	**0**	**25**
Manufacturing	1,600	1,600	1,725	0	-125
Nonmanufacturing	9,425	9,425	9,275	0	150
Construction	375	375	425	0	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	400	400	400	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,175	2,150	2,075	25	100
Government	3,800	3,825	3,800	-25	0
All Other*	2,675	2,675	2,575	0	100

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *This area includes Pittsburg County only.*

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Ottawa County employment edged upward to 11,700 during October, a gain of 25 from September. However, this latest count stood 900 below a year ago. Correspondingly, unemployment at 1,200 was 75 over a month earlier and 775 above twelve months before. Jobless rates were 9.3 percent, 8.8 and 3.3 percent of the labor force for these periods.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	**12,900**	**12,800**	**13,025**	**100**	**-125**
Unemployment	1,200	1,125	425	75	775
Rate	*9.3*	*8.8*	*3.3*	xxx	xxx
Employment	11,700	11,675	12,600	25	-900

October wage and salary employment decreased to 10,150, or 25 less than September. During the month, government and the all other group sustained the only losses, down 25 each. Conversely, metals, machinery and transportation equipment manufacturing increased by 25. Construction, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade held steady monthly.

For the year, nonfarm payrolls fell by 575 jobs. Most of the decline was seen in manufacturing where both metals, machinery and transportation equipment and the all other factory component combined dropped 500 jobs. The loss reflected cutbacks or shutdowns since a year ago. Concurrently, the all other group lost 50, while government and wholesale-retail trade dipped 25 apiece. On the other hand, transportation-public utilities added 25 for the only increase reported. Finally, construction was unchanged.

In the Miami area, employment could decline somewhat during the next 60 days largely due to cold weather expected to hamper outside work activities. This may offset seasonal gains through the end of the year in wholesale-retail trade. Joblessness is expected to rise during the early winter months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**10,150**	**10,175**	**10,725**	**-25**	**-575**
Manufacturing	4,025	4,000	4,525	25	-500
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	525	500	650	25	-125
All Other Manufacturing	3,500	3,500	3,875	0	-375
Nonmanufacturing	6,125	6,175	6,200	-50	-75
Construction	225	225	225	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	125	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,875	1,875	1,900	0	-25
Government	2,050	2,075	2,075	-25	-25
All Other*	1,825	1,850	1,875	-25	-50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Employment in Muskogee County rose to 24,850 in October, up 175 from September but 850 below a year ago. Concurrently, unemployment rose to 2,300, climbing 200 from the previous month and 1,125 ahead of twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 8.5 percent, 7.8 and 4.4 percent of the labor force.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	**27,150**	**26,775**	**26,875**	**375**	**275**
Unemployment	2,300	2,100	1,175	200	1,125
Rate	*8.5*	*7.8*	*4.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	24,850	24,675	25,700	175	-850

Wage and salary employment rose to 23,175 this October, up 75 from September. More specifically, the all other group added 75 jobs, attributable to increases in the services and finance-insurance-real estate components. Construction gained 50 and government was up 25. Conversely, manufacturing lost 75 during this period. Finally, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade held steady.

For the year, nonfarm payroll jobs dropped 325. For example, manufacturing lost 275 as both food processing and the all other factory component contributed to the loss. Also, wholesale-retail trade declined by 100. On the other hand, while construction and the all other group gained 25 apiece; transportation-public utilities and government were unchanged.

Manufacturing may decline to December due to cutbacks forecast for this period. Also, construction should fall due to bad weather that is normally anticipated. However, trade may gain with the advent of the holiday-buying season. Unemployment could rise through December if employment drops as expected.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**23,175**	**23,100**	**23,500**	**75**	**-325**
Manufacturing	4,800	4,875	5,075	-75	-275
Food & Kindred Products	675	675	825	0	-150
All Other Manufacturing	4,125	4,200	4,250	-75	-125
Nonmanufacturing	18,375	18,225	18,425	150	-50
Construction	1,625	1,575	1,600	50	25
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,125	5,125	5,225	0	-100
Government	6,425	6,400	6,425	25	0
All Other*	3,800	3,725	3,775	75	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

Employment in Okmulgee County fell to 11,375 in October, off 200 from September. However, this latest total was 125 ahead of a year ago. Meanwhile, unemployment rose to 1,100, up 300 from last month and 325 above twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 8.8 percent, 6.5 and 6.4 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	**12,475**	**12,375**	**12,025**	**100**	**450**
Unemployment	1,100	800	775	300	325
Rate	*8.8*	*6.5*	*6.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,375	11,575	11,250	-200	125

Nonfarm jobs dropped to 9,325 in October, down 200 from last month. Largest loss occurred in the all other group, off 175 due to a cutback in the services component. In addition, manufacturing lost 125 as the result of layoffs. Conversely, government gained 75, while wholesale-retail trade added 25. Finally, mining, construction and transportation-public utilities were unchanged.

Over the year, wage and salary employment rose 300. Biggest gain, 225, occurred in government due to expansion in the state and local sector. Also, manufacturing increased 150, while wholesale-retail trade gained 125. Conversely, the all other group fell 125 followed by a 50 loss in construction. Furthermore, mining slipped by 25, while transportation-public utilities did not change.

Employment in the Okmulgee-Henryetta area should hold near to current levels during the next 60 days through December. Mining, construction and manufacturing may dip, but retail trade could gain seasonally. Unemployment will probably rise through December.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**9,325**	**9,525**	**9,025**	**-200**	**300**
Manufacturing	1,350	1,475	1,200	-125	150
Nonmanufacturing	7,975	8,050	7,825	-75	150
Mining	275	275	300	0	-25
Construction	150	150	200	0	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	275	275	275	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,200	2,175	2,075	25	125
Government	3,125	3,050	2,900	75	225
All Other*	1,950	2,125	2,075	-175	-125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

SHAWNEE
AREA

Pottawatomie County employment rose to 26,575 in October, up 175 from September and 850 ahead of last year. Unemployment increased to 1,500 this month, up 300 from thirty days ago and 550 ahead of twelve months earlier. The jobless rates climbed to 5.3 percent from 4.3 the previous month and compared to 3.6 one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	**28,075**	**27,600**	**26,675**	**475**	**1,400**
Unemployment	1,500	1,200	950	300	550
Rate	*5.3*	*4.3*	*3.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	26,575	26,400	25,725	175	850

Nonfarm employment edged upward to 16,200 in October, up 25 from September. More specifically, government rose 50, while construction and wholesale-retail trade gained 25 apiece. Conversely, transportation-public utilities and the all other group dipped 25 each. Furthermore, the all other manufacturing segment lost 25 jobs. Food processing and mining were unchanged for the month.

Over the year, wage and salary employment held at 16,200. Nevertheless, government added 275 jobs, primarily due to growth in federally-funded local jobs. Smaller gains were recorded in mining and transportation-public utilities. Conversely, manufacturing dropped 150 jobs, reflecting cutbacks earlier this year by two area plants. In addition, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group decreased 75 jobs apiece. Finally, construction dipped 25.

By December, employment in service components could rise in the Shawnee area. Concurrently, trade may gain seasonally due to holiday-buying activities. Joblessness is expected to increase as cold weather will probably curtail outside work activities.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**16,200**	**16,175**	**16,200**	**25**	**0**
Manufacturing	2,475	2,500	2,625	-25	-150
Food & Kindred Products	300	300	300	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,175	2,200	2,325	-25	-150
Nonmanufacturing	13,725	13,675	13,575	50	150
Mining	325	325	300	0	25
Construction	1,000	975	1,025	25	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	875	900	850	-25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,825	3,800	3,900	25	-75
Government	4,100	4,050	3,825	50	275
All Other*	3,600	3,625	3,675	-25	-75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER AREA

Stillwater area employment moved up to 27,400 in October, up 50 from September but 1,150 below twelve months ago. Meanwhile, unemployment fell to 775, a loss of 100 from the month before, although the latest count stood 175 higher than October last year's total. Respective jobless rates were 2.8 percent for October, down from the 3.1 of September, but up from the 2.1 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	**28,175**	**28,225**	**29,150**	**-50**	**-975**
Unemployment	775	875	600	-100	175
Rate	*2.8*	*3.1*	*2.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,400	27,350	28,550	50	-1,150

Nonfarm wage and salary employment fell to 23,825 this October, off 75 from September. Government led the decline, losing 100 jobs as cutbacks appeared in the state and local sector. Also, wholesale-retail trade dropped 50. Conversely, manufacturing added 75 jobs as workers previously laid off continued to be recalled. Mining, construction, transportation-public utilities and the all other group were steady.

For the year, nonfarm jobs fell by 475 in this area. Largest decline — 575 — occurred in manufacturing due to cutbacks in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors. Furthermore, construction lost 125 while wholesale-retail trade dropped 75. On the other hand, transportation-public utilities added 175 jobs. Also, the all other group gained 75 and mining rose 50. Government was unchanged during the year's span.

Employment prospects in the Stillwater area are expected to decline through December. Concurrently, joblessness will probably rise somewhat due to the curtailment of outside work activities.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1980p	Sep 1980r	Oct 1979r	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Oct 1980	Absolute Change From Oct 1979 Oct 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**23,825**	**23,900**	**24,300**	**-75**	**-475**
Manufacturing	2,300	2,225	2,875	75	-575
Nonmanufacturing	21,525	21,675	21,425	-150	100
Mining	550	550	500	0	50
Construction	700	700	825	0	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,275	1,275	1,100	0	175
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,600	4,650	4,675	-50	-75
Government	11,450	11,550	11,450	-100	0
All Other*	2,950	2,950	2,875	0	75

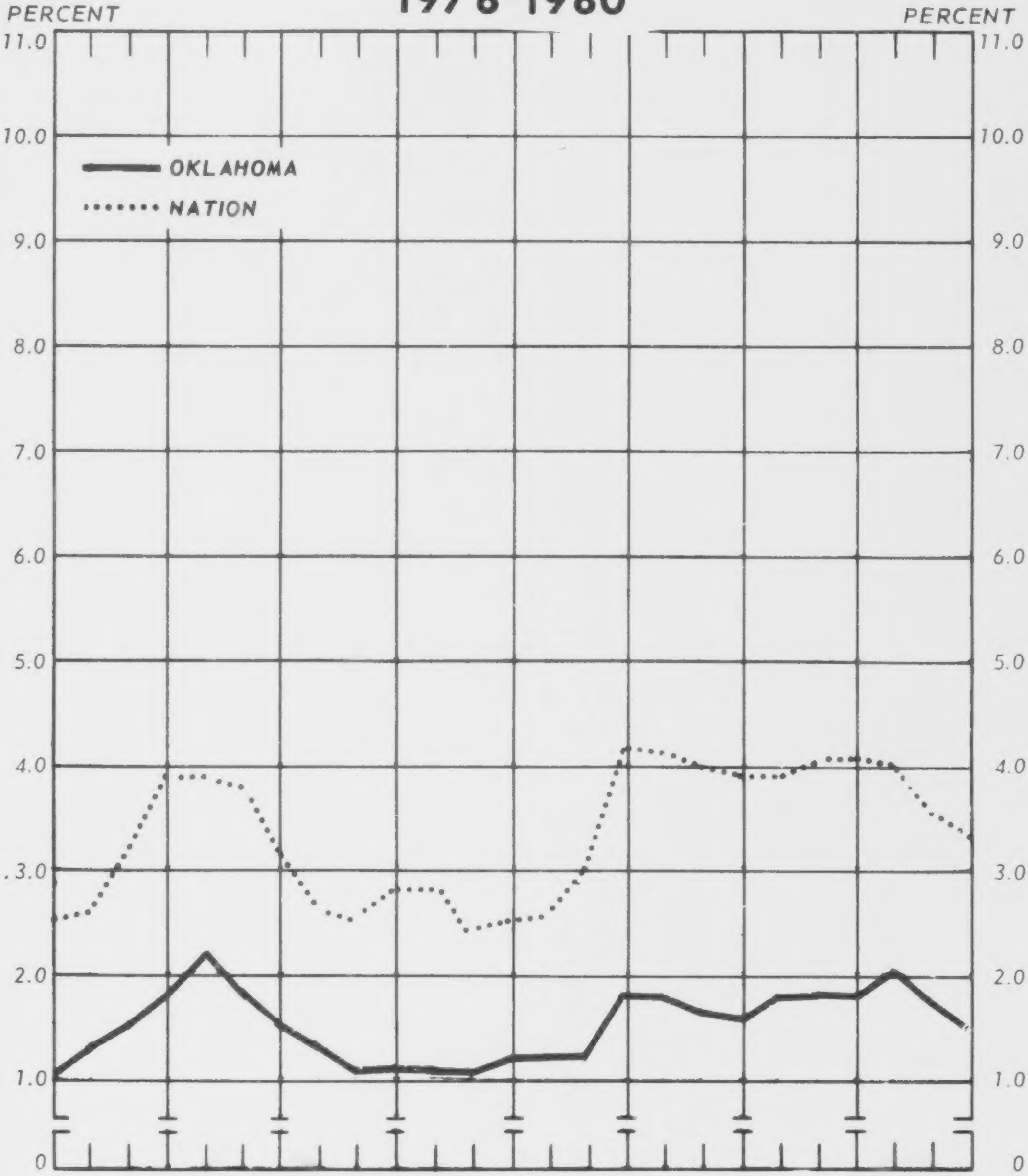
p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

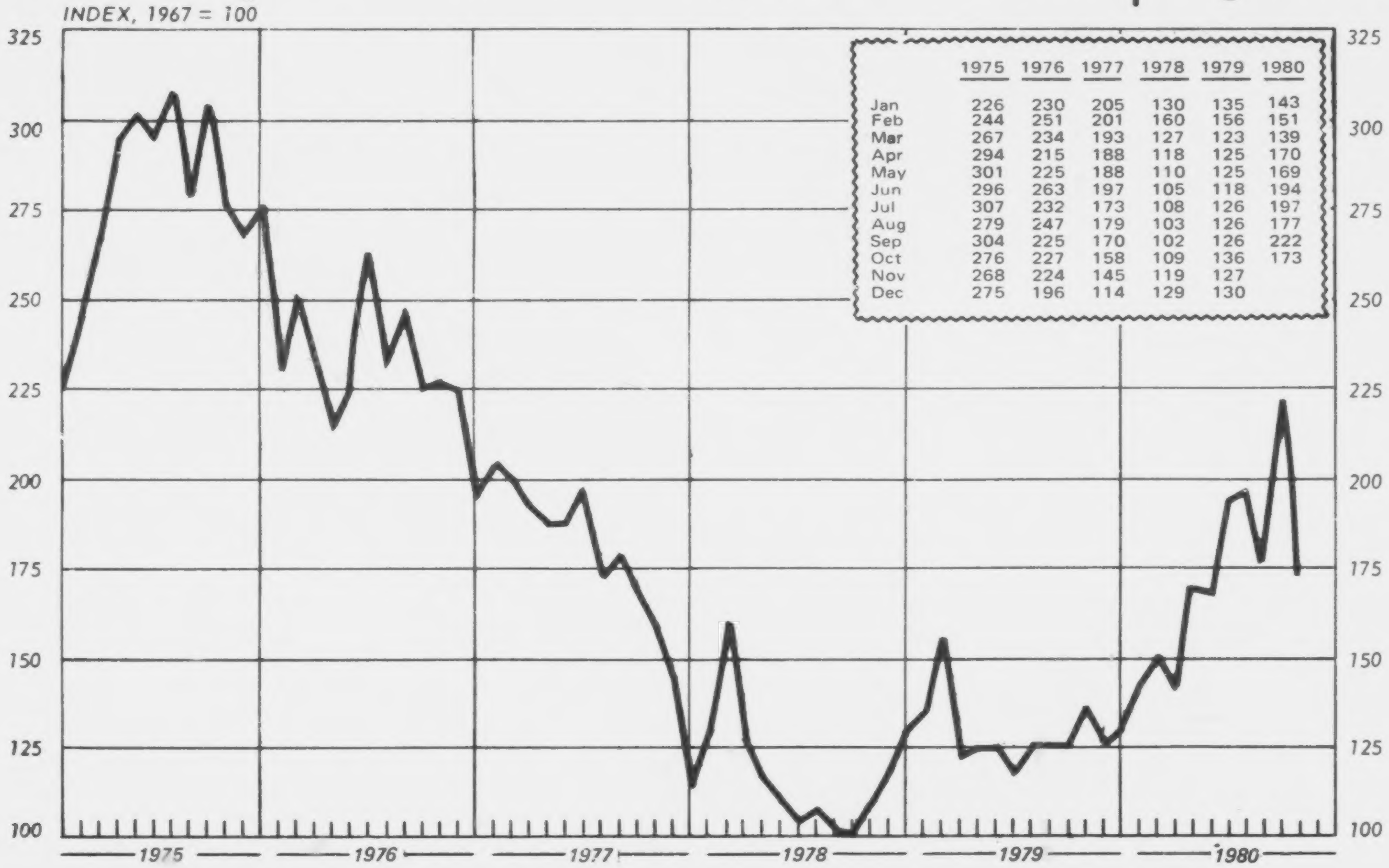
1978-1980



** Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Jan	226	230	205	130	135	143
Feb	244	251	201	160	156	151
Mar	267	234	193	127	123	139
Apr	294	215	188	118	125	170
May	301	225	188	110	125	169
Jun	296	263	197	105	118	194
Jul	307	232	173	108	126	197
Aug	279	247	179	103	126	177
Sep	304	225	170	102	126	222
Oct	276	227	158	109	136	173
Nov	268	224	145	119	127	
Dec	275	196	114	129	130	

* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - Ada's Job Service office reported no significant change in labor supply or demand during October. Construction remained slow as rising interest rates forced delay or cancellation of new projects. However, favorable weather permitted building to proceed on construction already underway. Pontotoc County's jobless rate rose to 3.9 percent of the labor force, up from 3.3 percent in September.

ALTUS - Job Service records at the Altus Employment Service office during October showed most surplus labor supply was among those applicants registered as child-care monitors and warehouse workers. Many of these were military dependents who sought to offset the effects of inflation on family budgets. Jackson County's unemployment edged up to 5.1 from 4.8 percent between September and October.

BARTLESVILLE - Labor surplus during October in the Bartlesville area continued to be found within the following occupations: waiter/waitress, kitchen helper, nurse aide, general clerk, construction laborer and cashier-checker. However, the applicant count for each of these groups did not change significantly. Several additions to commercial buildings were reported, with the bulk of new permits slated for residential construction. Washington County joblessness eased up to 3.4 percent in October from 2.9 percent the month before.

CHICKASHA - Chickasha's Job Service office in October indicated little change in the labor surplus situation from the prior month. Labor needs were apparently met satisfactorily during the period, while economic activity remained stable in most industry groups. Grady County unemployment was off in October to 3.6 percent compared to 4.0 percent in September.

CLAREMORE - Labor surpluses during October in the Claremore area were reported primarily among applicants seeking jobs as cashier-checker, production assembler or material handler. Overall, little change occurred in the oversupply when compared to the previous month. Labor demand appeared to be slowing, but a local employer sought a heavy-equipment operator at the close of the month. No major commercial or industrial construction was started during October. However, residential building increased compared to this month last year. Rogers County unemployment was unchanged during October at 5.4 percent.

CLINTON - Clinton's Employment Service office in October continued to report that demand exceeded the available supply. Unfilled job openings existed for stock control clerk, tractor-trailor driver, packager, clerk typist and school cafeteria cook. The value of building permits totaling $324,250 was up from a month earlier, but fell almost 50 percent below October 1979. Meanwhile, oil and gas drilling activity continued to accelerate in this area, with several new producers in the East Clinton Red Fork Field. This field is expected to be a major discovery in the Anadarko Basin during 1980-81. In addition, several new businesses were beginning operations. Overall, the economy appeared strong, although the cotton crop yielded only about one-third the normal production. Custer County's jobless rate jumped to 3.4 percent, up from a low 1.6 percent in September.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

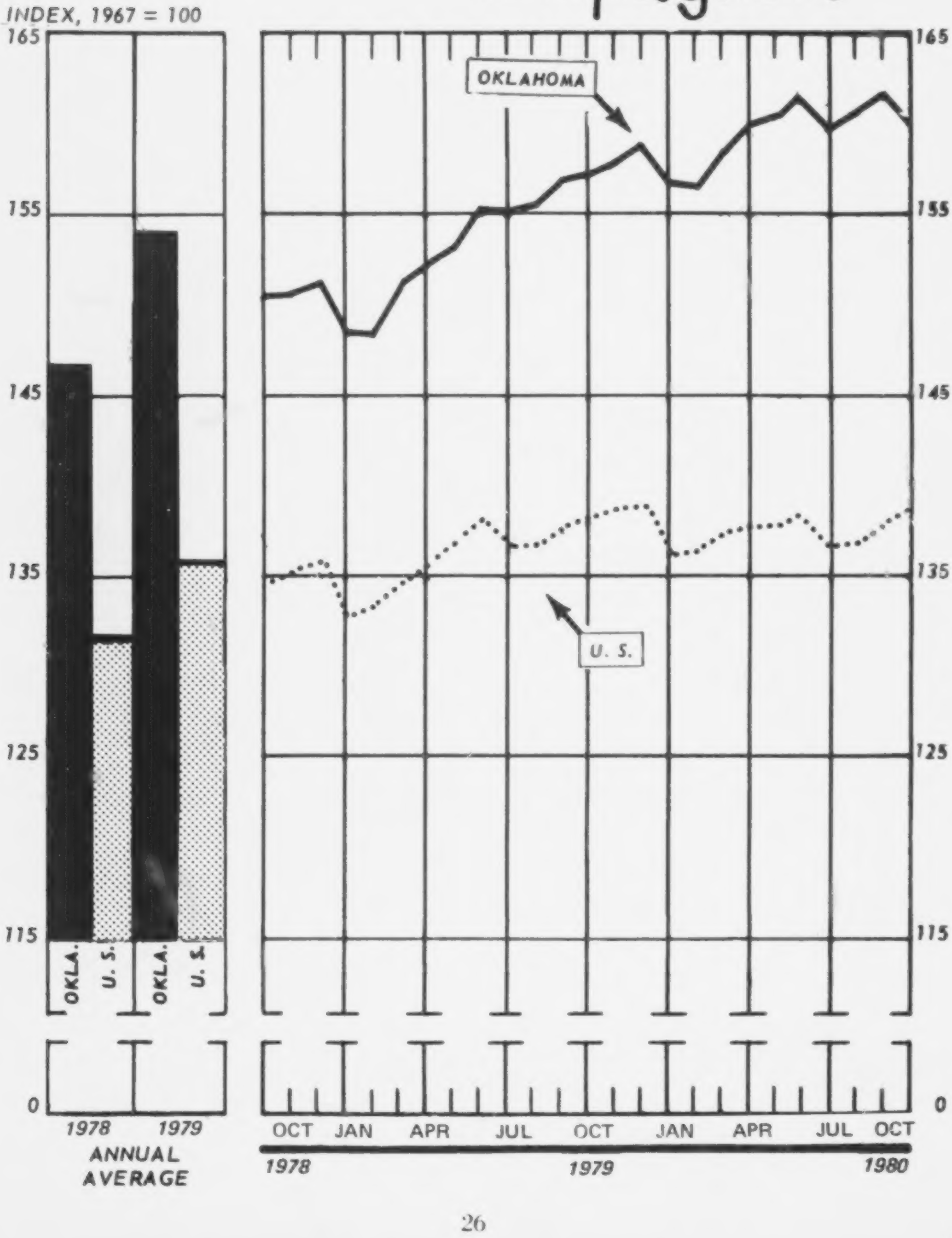
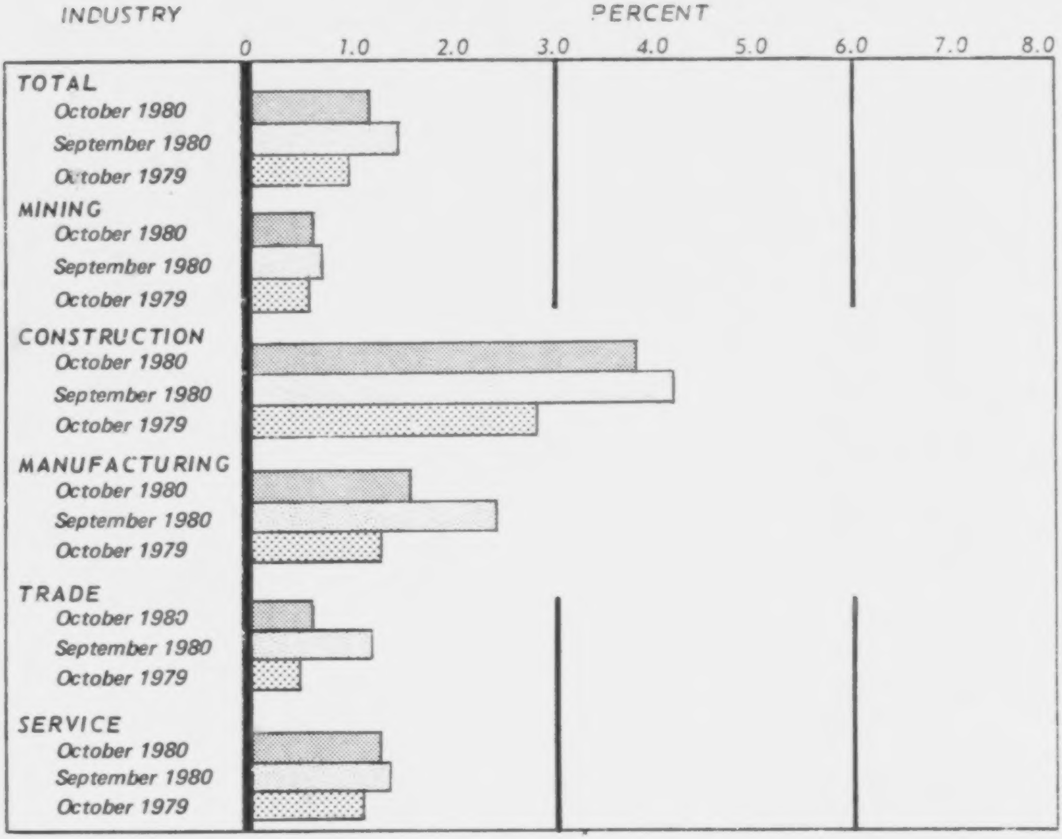


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT April 1979 to March 1980	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT		
		October 1980	September 1980	October 1979
TOTAL	902,000	10,726	13,560	8,451
MINING	63,300	400	462	365
CONSTRUCTION	59,600	2,296	2,557	1,720
MANUFACTURING	187,400	3,003	4,765	2,211
TRADE	259,000	1,552	1,851	1,355
SERVICE	161,900	2,028	2,276	1,674

* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 25)

DUNCAN - The oversupply of applicants in the Duncan area continued in October from the previous reporting period. Lack of available jobs and too little experience among jobseekers were cited as major reasons for the surplus. During this same period, longstanding demand existed for machinists. A multi-million dollar, private regional hospital continued underway in October. Unemployment in Stephens County edged up to 3.3 from 2.8 percent.

DURANT - Durant's local Employment Service office during October indicated a rather large labor supply. Some of these jobseekers were idled due to manufacturing plant layoffs. Also, college students and their wives comprised another large group of job applicants. On the other hand, employers sought experienced sewing-machine and injection-molding machine operators. In addition, warehouse laborers were needed. Bryan County unemployment inched up to 6.2 percent in October, compared to 6.1 percent the previous month.

ELK CITY - The Elk City office of the State Employment Service during October indicated a relatively small labor surplus. Most applicants were classified as general office clerks, and were generally women who entered the labor force after their children returned to school for the fall semester. On the demand side, various oil field jobs were available due to normal turnover. Beckham County's joblessness rose to 2.9 percent, up from September's 2.6 rate.

GUYMON - Guymon's Job Service office indicated only a limited labor surplus during October. Specifically, general office clerks, cashier-checkers, bookkeepers and construction workers were occupations with excessive numbers of applicants. Meanwhile, employers needed farm workers, truck drivers, arc welders and auto mechanics to fill jobs in this area. On the construction scene, the total value of building permits in October was higher than a year ago. Texas County's jobless rate inched up to 2.9 percent in October from 2.4 percent a month ago.

HOLDENVILLE - The active file count of job applicants registered with the local Employment Service office in Holdenville declined in October as some sewing-machine operators who had been laid off were recalled to work since September. Labor demand was apparently met satisfactorily during the month. No new construction projects were started. Hughes County unemployment moved up in October to 7.2 percent from a 5.6 rate the previous month.

HUGO - Hugo's Job Service office continued to report a large labor surplus supply during October, with job demand apparently being met satisfactorily in this area. Choctaw County unemployment reached 12.0 percent in October, up from 11.1 percent in September.

NORMAN - The Norman office of the State Employment Service in October reported some applicant surpluses after the fall college semester started. For instance, clerical and temporary warehouse worker applicants were among those in oversupply. Building trades workers were idled as rising interest rates slowed new starts. However, the lower mortgage interest rates made possible by a county bond issue had stimulated housing construction and some of these projects were still underway. Cleveland County joblessness remained at 3.4 percent in October, unchanged from September.

(Continued on page 32)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1979 - 1980

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			**DURABLE GOODS**			**STONE, CLAY & GLASS**			**PRIMARY METALS**			**FABRICATED METALS**		
1979															
October	$271.89	40.4	$6.73	$279.61	40.7	$6.87	$307.30	42.8	$7.18	$313.88	40.5	$7.75	$262.91	40.2	$6.54
November	279.45	40.5	6.90	286.53	40.7	7.04	307.44	42.0	7.32	303.74	38.4	7.91	255.82	39.6	6.46
December	291.58	41.3	7.06	304.92	42.0	7.26	323.47	42.9	7.54	288.75	37.5	7.70	272.95	41.8	6.53
1980															
January	281.70	40.3	6.99	292.44	40.9	7.15	298.48	41.0	7.28	314.82	39.5	7.97	272.99	41.3	6.61
February	283.60	40.0	7.09	293.30	40.4	7.26	275.76	38.3	7.20	319.56	39.5	8.09	264.67	39.8	6.65
March	290.79	40.5	7.18	305.62	41.3	7.40	300.94	41.0	7.34	315.09	38.9	8.10	280.57	41.2	6.81
April	291.85	40.2	7.26	303.96	40.8	7.45	303.81	40.4	7.52	293.88	37.2	7.90	278.36	40.4	6.89
May	292.33	40.1	7.29	303.69	40.6	7.48	292.59	38.6	7.58	288.04	37.9	7.60	290.28	41.0	7.08
June	291.73	39.8	7.33	303.06	40.3	7.52	333.52	41.9	7.96	323.02	38.5	8.39	294.52	41.7	7.07
July	295.50	39.4	7.50	306.03	39.9	7.67	329.26	40.4	8.15	320.14	37.4	8.56	274.03	40.5	7.11
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	294.28	39.5	7.45	327.59	41.0	7.99	319.71	38.8	8.24	291.20	40.5	7.19
September r	301.15	40.1	7.51	313.80	40.7	7.71	337.38	41.6	8.11	327.58	39.9	8.21	302.00	41.2	7.33
October p	300.40	40.0	7.51	311.04	40.5	7.68	333.74	40.8	8.18	341.68	39.5	8.65	295.65	40.5	7.30
	FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			**MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL**			**OIL FIELD MACHINERY**			**ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.**			**NONDURABLE GOODS**		
1979															
October	$280.01	41.3	$6.78	$258.45	40.7	$6.35	$272.81	42.1	$6.48	$277.17	40.7	$6.81	$256.71	39.8	$6.45
November	271.49	40.4	6.72	262.85	40.5	6.49	283.98	41.7	6.81	284.00	41.4	6.86	266.12	40.2	6.62
December	283.24	41.9	6.76	271.32	40.8	6.65	282.49	41.3	6.84	296.96	43.1	6.89	264.94	39.9	6.64
1980															
January	287.18	41.5	6.92	268.52	40.5	6.63	274.58	40.8	6.73	297.65	42.1	7.07	260.41	39.1	6.66
February	274.32	40.4	6.79	270.95	40.2	6.74	286.34	40.5	7.07	289.39	41.4	6.99	264.03	39.0	6.77
March	285.52	41.2	6.93	273.23	40.3	6.78	283.41	40.2	7.05	287.41	41.0	7.01	260.74	38.8	6.72
April	286.44	40.4	7.09	275.93	40.4	6.83	295.90	41.5	7.13	274.97	40.2	6.84	267.93	39.0	6.87
May	297.46	41.2	7.22	270.95	40.2	6.74	289.80	41.4	7.00	283.59	41.4	6.85	269.10	39.0	6.90
June	304.08	42.0	7.24	272.63	39.8	6.85	306.29	41.9	7.31	285.93	40.5	7.06	269.66	38.8	6.95
July	291.13	40.1	7.26	274.03	39.6	6.92	308.70	42.0	7.35	266.57	38.3	6.96	275.99	38.6	7.15
August	298.16	40.9	7.29	280.69	40.3	6.97	311.96	42.1	7.41	282.69	40.5	6.98	271.16	38.3	7.08
September r	303.40	41.0	7.40	287.64	40.8	7.06	323.02	43.3	7.46	302.76	40.1	7.55	276.90	39.0	7.10
October p	293.06	40.2	7.29	291.28	41.2	7.07	324.08	43.5	7.45	301.50	40.2	7.50	279.24	39.0	7.16

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS			APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1979															
October	$242.41	40.2	$6.03	$142.48	37.2	$3.83	$252.57	39.9	$6.33	$261.46	39.2	$6.67	$390.51	41.9	$9.32
November	260.57	41.1	6.34	140.91	36.6	3.85	251.30	39.7	6.33	264.01	39.7	6.65	412.90	43.1	9.58
December	253.89	40.3	6.30	141.31	36.8	3.84	264.00	40.0	6.60	257.66	38.4	6.71	393.54	42.0	9.37
1980															
January	273.19	41.9	6.52	152.76	38.0	4.02	267.05	39.1	6.83	265.03	37.7	7.03	340.28	34.9	9.75
February	272.33	41.2	6.61	146.21	36.1	4.05	261.75	38.1	6.87	257.40	36.0	7.15	398.73	39.4	10.12
March	265.86	39.8	6.68	145.12	36.1	4.02	260.22	38.1	6.83	259.92	36.0	7.22	380.93	38.4	9.92
April	272.57	40.5	6.73	146.83	35.9	4.09	255.30	37.6	6.79	258.11	36.2	7.13	406.46	39.5	10.29
May	273.24	40.6	6.73	148.15	36.4	4.07	264.81	39.0	6.79	264.33	37.6	7.03	421.76	41.8	10.09
June	265.46	40.1	6.62	152.76	36.2	4.22	282.89	39.9	7.09	261.59	37.0	7.07	424.27	40.6	10.45
July	276.86	40.3	6.87	147.80	35.7	4.14	264.38	37.5	7.05	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
Ausust	273.93	39.7	6.90	149.09	36.1	4.13	264.54	37.9	6.98	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September r	278.53	40.9	6.81	150.30	35.7	4.21	266.70	38.1	7.00	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October p	269.79	39.5	6.83	151.01	36.3	4.16	273.22	38.7	7.06	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXT.			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
1979															
October	$366.05	38.9	$9.41	$359.38	47.6	$7.55	$317.38	40.9	$7.76	$269.03	40.7	$6.61	$183.22	34.7	$5.28
November	338.72	36.5	9.28	363.78	47.0	7.74	322.26	41.0	7.86	276.48	40.9	6.76	183.57	34.9	5.26
December	369.57	38.1	9.70	375.80	46.8	8.03	322.00	40.0	8.05	277.85	40.8	6.81	185.33	35.3	5.25
1980															
January	358.13	37.5	9.55	375.56	45.8	8.20	324.28	41.1	7.89	272.95	40.8	6.69	192.89	33.9	5.69
February	333.40	34.3	9.72	373.83	45.7	8.18	320.31	40.7	7.87	270.95	40.2	6.74	181.06	33.1	5.47
March	347.12	36.5	9.51	377.76	45.9	8.23	334.15	41.0	8.15	273.38	40.5	6.75	186.53	34.1	5.47
April	359.28	37.7	9.53	383.29	46.8	8.19	323.95	40.8	7.94	285.19	40.8	6.99	184.13	33.6	5.48
May	343.31	36.1	9.51	374.10	45.4	8.24	318.33	40.5	7.86	280.49	40.3	6.96	188.36	34.0	5.54
June	367.25	37.9	9.69	383.11	45.5	8.42	324.82	40.2	8.08	275.93	40.4	6.83	185.91	34.3	5.42
July	375.94	38.4	9.79	387.90	46.4	8.36	327.64	40.7	8.05	278.92	40.6	6.87	192.59	34.7	5.55
August	380.70	38.3	9.94	398.11	46.4	8.58	318.80	40.1	7.95	272.83	40.3	6.77	187.73	34.7	5.41
September r	399.56	39.6	10.09	406.22	46.8	8.66	326.00	40.0	8.15	275.77	40.2	6.86	183.81	33.0	5.57
October p	377.64	38.3	9.86	404.95	46.6	8.69	318.40	39.9	7.98	281.18	40.4	6.96	182.60	33.2	5.50

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 136,600 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1979 benchmark.*
Above industries have been classified according to the ***Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.***
*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1978 - 1980

PLACE	Oct* 1980	Sep* 1980	Aug* 1980	Oct* 1979	Oct* 1978
State Total	**14,815**	**18,793**	**18,007**	**11,662**	**9,333**
Ada	197	225	232	274	143
Altus	131	154	136	108	118
Ardmore	336	407	355	232	205
Bartlesville	142	177	202	128	92
Broken Arrow*	157	186	205	98	- -
Chickasha	151	176	223	142	112
Claremore*	242	313	317	181	94
Clinton	61	68	74	34	69
Duncan	142	141	145	144	78
Durant	339	405	400	239	158
Edmond*	133	170	183	95	- -
Elk City	58	88	62	113	44
Enid	116	147	155	101	94
Guymon	22	26	25	21	23
Holdenville	158	176	176	146	158
Hugo	299	265	203	174	143
Idabel	404	456	388	193	279
Lawton SMSA***	463	595	543	460	311
McAlester	413	496	498	505	373
Miami	565	927	652	278	192
Muskogee	868	933	807	572	470
Norman*	183	255	292	222	162
Oklahoma City SMSA***	3,396	5,165	4,606	2,622	1,995
Okmulgee	342	306	317	493	233
Ponca City	219	254	208	175	119
Poteau	369	451	449	312	247
Pryor	392	369	415	269	217
Sallisaw**	259	292	316	- -	- -
Sapulpa*	364	424	410	224	214
Seminole	93	121	108	69	66
Shawnee	322	387	368	252	273
Stillwater	266	419	779	116	58
Tahlequah	356	438	455	243	196
Tulsa SMSA***	3,339	3,902	3,892	2,484	2,031
Woodward	40	35	33	25	17
All Other	1,271	1,548	1,568	1,259	1,309

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

POTEAU - Labor surplus in the Poteau area increased in total during October. However, most occupations with surpluses remained the same. Specifically, these included cashier-checker, sales clerk, production assembler, heavy-equipment operator, carpenter and material handler. On the other hand, employers had job openings for injection-molding machine operator, glass-novelty maker and a bakery aide. LeFlore County's October jobless rate moved up to 9.4 percent from 9.0 percent.

PRYOR - Pryor's labor surplus supply increased slightly in October with most applicants seeking entry-level jobs. Many of these consisted of housewives who wanted to supplement family income. Building trades workers idled by slow construction activity were another major group of surplus applicants. Meanwhile, several large industrial projects in this area were underway and should eventually improve job prospects in this area. Mayes County's jobless rate jumped to 7.9 percent, rising from September's 5.8 rate.

SALLISAW - The Sallisaw Job Service office in October reported a surplus of factory production assemblers, waiter/waitresses, mechanics, truck drivers and building trades workers. Many of these applicants were idled by seasonal layoffs. Labor demand was apparently met satisfactorily during this reporting period. Unemployment in Sequoyah County rose to 9.2 percent in October.

SAPULPA - Sapulpa's local Employment Service office indicated an increase in labor supply during October. However, surplus applicants were in the same occupations as previously reported; namely, lock assembler, heavy-duty truck driver, hand packager, construction laborer, carpenter and helpers and material handlers. At the same time, the area's employers needed cashier-checkers, highway-striping painters, sewing-machine operators, brick-yard laborers and floor workers in glass manufacturing. Creek County's jobless rate climbed to 6.0 percent from 5.2 in September.

SEMINOLE - Labor surplus in the Seminole area declined in October, but was at a normal level expected for this period, according to the Seminole Job Service office. Occupations with excessive numbers of applicants were general clerk, sales clerk, waiter/waitress, sewing-machine operator, construction worker and both light and heavy-duty truck drivers. During October, several residential projects were started. Also, work on a commercial building and a church got underway. Joblessness in Seminole County rose to 5.1 percent during October from 4.2 percent the previous month.

TAHLEQUAH - The Tahlequah office of the State Employment Service reported a substantial increase in labor supply during October. Most of this surplus was attributed to layoffs, seasonal changes and to the many college students in the labor market. During this period, occupations with significant applicant oversupply included carpenters, brick masons, welders, truck drivers and material handlers. October joblessness in Cherokee County dipped to 7.1 percent, down from 7.5 percent the month before.

WOODWARD - The local Job Service office at Woodward in October continued to list clerical and construction occupations as those with the most applicants. Also, sewing-machine operators were still needed in the area. Unemployment in Woodward County rose to 2.9 percent, up from a 2.3 rate for both the month- and year-earlier periods.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA OCTOBER 1980*

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**15,766**	**100.0**	**9,042**	**6,724**	**5,356**	**6,755**	**3,655**	**12,931**	**4,336**	**5,598**	**2,997**	**1,678**	**552**	**702**	**424**	**936**	**433**	**324**	**179**
Mining	**533**	**3.4**	**459**	**74**	**189**	**245**	**99**	**498**	**182**	**225**	**91**	**20**	**4**	**12**	**4**	**14**	**3**	**8**	**3**
Contract Construction	**3,060**	**19.4**	**2,855**	**205**	**1,012**	**1,377**	**671**	**2,643**	**895**	**1,174**	**574**	**259**	**69**	**115**	**75**	**141**	**46**	**76**	**19**
Manufacturing, Total	**4,067**	**25.8**	**2,091**	**1,976**	**1,131**	**1,846**	**1,090**	**3,306**	**949**	**1,497**	**860**	**426**	**118**	**176**	**132**	**165**	**47**	**64**	**54**
Food & Kindred Products	388	2.5	214	174	140	162	86	312	120	124	68	47	12	27	8	26	5	11	10
Apparel & Related Products	400	2.5	43	357	113	187	100	327	85	153	89	24	14	7	3	24	7	11	6
Lumber & Wood Products	201	1.3	149	52	70	80	51	145	51	67	27	32	12	7	13	24	7	6	11
Printing & Publishing	55	.3	16	39	19	24	12	48	15	23	10	5	3	1	1	2	1	0	1
Refining	78	.5	50	28	24	34	20	77	24	33	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	236	1.5	116	120	58	134	44	185	48	104	33	42	8	24	10	8	2	5	1
Primary Metal Products	172	1.1	125	47	53	87	32	147	42	77	28	24	10	10	4	1	1	0	0
Fabricated Metal Products	568	3.6	334	234	139	297	132	514	131	268	115	34	5	20	9	14	3	7	4
Machinery, except Electrical	128	.8	92	36	28	64	36	109	22	55	32	17	5	9	3	2	1	0	1
Electrical Machinery	533	3.4	184	349	99	203	231	349	68	143	138	92	16	27	49	29	13	5	11
Transportation Equipment	300	1.9	208	92	119	104	77	266	109	88	69	32	10	15	7	2	0	1	1
All Other Manufacturing	1,008	6.4	560	448	269	470	269	827	234	362	231	76	23	28	25	33	7	18	8
Transportation & Public Utilities	**861**	**5.5**	**651**	**210**	**323**	**314**	**224**	**751**	**280**	**276**	**195**	**89**	**33**	**31**	**25**	**18**	**7**	**7**	**4**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**2,105**	**13.4**	**812**	**1,293**	**641**	**972**	**492**	**1,873**	**575**	**863**	**435**	**183**	**49**	**92**	**42**	**42**	**16**	**14**	**12**
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**364**	**2.3**	**100**	**264**	**105**	**163**	**96**	**323**	**89**	**148**	**86**	**32**	**14**	**11**	**7**	**8**	**1**	**4**	**3**
Services	**3,017**	**19.1**	**1,149**	**1,868**	**1,001**	**1,304**	**712**	**2,246**	**656**	**1,038**	**552**	**419**	**149**	**173**	**97**	**337**	**189**	**87**	**61**
State Government	**209**	**1.3**	**86**	**123**	**77**	**87**	**45**	**145**	**47**	**60**	**38**	**42**	**14**	**22**	**6**	**22**	**16**	**5**	**1**
All Other	**1,550**	**9.8**	**839**	**711**	**877**	**447**	**226**	**1,146**	**663**	**317**	**166**	**208**	**102**	**70**	**36**	**189**	**108**	**59**	**22**

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**15,766**	**100.0**	**9,042**	**6,724**	**5,356**	**6,755**	**3,655**	**12,931**	**4,336**	**5,598**	**2,997**	**1,678**	**552**	**702**	**424**	**936**	**433**	**324**	**179**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,702	10.8	884	818	517	800	385	1,397	363	702	332	126	41	56	29	171	109	39	23
Clerical	2,673	17.0	314	2,359	834	1,185	654	2,292	689	1,029	574	204	73	89	42	165	68	63	34
Sales	598	3.8	277	321	178	281	139	558	161	272	125	28	11	7	10	10	6	2	2
Service	1,389	8.8	459	930	473	598	318	955	301	435	219	315	111	131	73	110	59	29	22
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	198	1.3	131	67	66	83	49	157	54	65	38	22	6	8	8	19	6	10	3
Processing	446	2.8	277	169	147	192	107	348	116	147	85	69	23	32	14	26	7	11	8
Machine Trades	1,116	7.1	924	192	392	466	258	953	350	397	206	109	23	51	35	44	16	17	11
Bench Work	1,687	10.7	561	1,126	429	757	501	1,308	356	558	394	162	34	71	57	79	29	27	23
Structural Work	3,467	22.0	3,321	146	1,174	1,529	764	2,901	1,003	1,266	632	340	98	152	90	204	71	97	36
Miscellaneous	1,982	12.6	1,608	374	654	859	469	1,640	534	723	383	264	96	104	64	65	19	29	17
INA	508	3.2	286	222	492	5	11	422	409	4	9	39	36	1	2	43	43	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**15,766**	**100.0**	**5,356**	**6,755**	**3,655**	**12,931**	**4,336**	**5,596**	**2,997**	**1,678**	**552**	**702**	**424**	**936**	**433**	**324**	**179**
Under 22	1,492	9.5	602	625	265	1,220	490	519	211	184	67	81	36	72	42	19	11
22-24	1,824	11.6	589	795	440	1,495	500	657	338	228	63	90	75	65	22	28	15
25-34	5,255	33.3	1,741	2,334	1,180	4,186	1,363	1,870	953	658	224	280	154	328	136	137	55
35-44	2,993	19.0	866	1,390	737	2,493	713	1,162	618	274	82	124	68	179	67	71	41
45-54	2,169	13.8	651	964	554	1,803	525	819	459	173	50	73	50	168	75	55	38
55 and over	2,033	12.9	907	647	479	1,734	745	571	418	161	66	54	41	124	91	14	19
Male-Total	**9,042**	**57.4**	**3,213**	**3,891**	**1,938**	**7,329**	**2,641**	**3,148**	**1,540**	**1,053**	**344**	**444**	**265**	**512**	**212**	**195**	**105**
Under 22	889	5.6	358	383	148	709	296	301	112	134	42	65	27	38	19	12	7
22-24	1,100	7.0	365	486	249	896	318	397	181	142	34	59	49	31	11	12	8
25-34	3,143	19.9	1,087	1,394	662	2,502	872	1,104	526	402	140	162	100	184	65	91	28
35-44	1,617	10.3	517	739	361	1,331	429	597	305	162	48	82	32	99	39	37	23
45-54	1,157	7.3	364	523	270	935	293	432	210	108	35	41	32	94	35	36	23
55 and over	1,136	7.2	522	366	248	956	433	317	206	105	45	35	25	66	43	7	16
Female-Total	**6,724**	**42.6**	**2,143**	**2,864**	**1,717**	**5,602**	**1,895**	**2,450**	**1,457**	**625**	**206**	**258**	**159**	**424**	**221**	**129**	**74**
Under 22	603	3.8	244	242	117	511	194	218	99	50	25	16	9	34	23	7	4
22-24	724	4.6	224	309	191	599	182	260	157	86	29	31	26	34	11	16	7
25-34	2,112	13.4	654	940	518	1,684	491	766	427	256	84	118	54	144	71	46	27
35-44	1,376	8.7	349	651	376	1,162	284	565	313	112	34	42	36	80	28	34	18
45-54	1,012	6.4	287	441	284	868	232	387	249	65	15	32	18	74	40	19	15
55 and over	897	5.7	385	281	231	778	312	254	212	56	21	19	16	58	48	7	3

* *Based on data for week of October 19-25, 1980.*

† *Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.*

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS

of Factory Employees

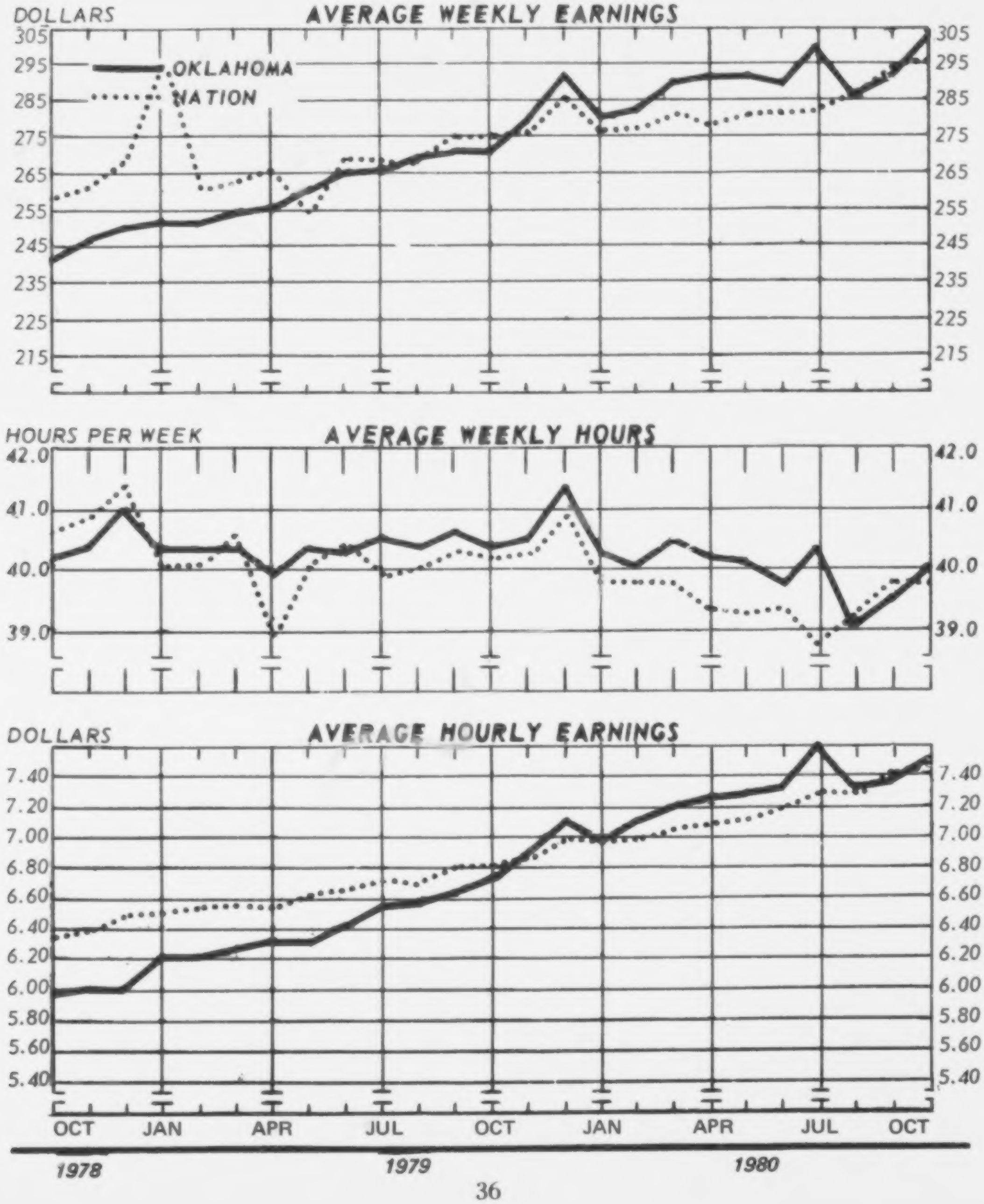


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

OCTOBER 1980

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,269,100**	**67,700**	**1,336,800**	**5.1**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	398,900	19,700	418,600	4.7
Tulsa SMSA**	302,500	15,200	317,700	4.8
Lawton SMSA***	29,650	2,150	31,800	6.8
Adair	6,330	710	7,040	10.1
Alfalfa	3,010	60	3,070	2.0
Atoka	3,440	320	3,760	8.5
Beaver	3,100	80	3,180	2.5
Beckham	8,560	260	8,820	2.9
Blaine	5,300	180	5,480	3.3
Bryan	12,390	820	13,210	6.2
Caddo	12,140	640	12,780	5.0
Canadian	25,775	1,950	27,725	7.0
Carter	16,950	775	17,725	4.4
Cherokee	13,200	1,010	14,210	7.1
Choctaw	4,600	630	5,230	12.0
Cimarron	1,580	150	1,730	8.7
Cleveland	56,025	2,000	58,025	3.4
Coal	1,650	250	1,900	13.2
Comanche	29,650	2,150	31,800	6.8
Cotton	2,580	100	2,680	3.7
Craig	6,450	330	6,780	4.9
Creek	26,550	1,700	28,250	6.0
Custer	12,200	430	12,630	3.4
Delaware	8,450	600	9,050	6.6
Dewey	2,820	80	2,900	2.8
Ellis	2,180	50	2,230	2.2
Garfield	26,800	1,150	27,950	4.1
Garvin	11,120	360	11,480	3.1
Grady	15,700	590	16,290	3.6
Grant	2,640	50	2,690	1.9
Greer	2,760	80	2,840	2.8
Harmon	1,810	70	1,880	3.7
Harper	2,080	120	2,200	5.5
Haskell	4,090	430	4,520	9.5
Hughes	5,780	450	6,230	7.2
Jackson	9,850	530	10,380	5.1
Jefferson	2,780	110	2,890	3.8
Johnston	3,120	200	3,320	6.0
Kay	21,400	850	22,250	3.8
Kingfisher	7,050	190	7,240	2.6
Kiowa	5,500	200	5,700	3.5

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

OCTOBER 1980

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,590	320	2,910	11.0
LeFlore	14,110	1,460	15,570	9.4
Lincoln	8,610	480	9,090	5.3
Logan	8,900	340	9,240	3.7
Love	2,130	140	2,270	6.2
McClain	10,410	370	10,780	3.4
McCurtain	12,600	1,360	13,960	9.7
McIntosh	5,160	510	5,670	9.0
Major	3,680	130	3,810	3.4
Marshall	3,600	200	3,800	5.3
Mayes	14,190	1,210	15,400	7.9
Murray	4,940	210	5,150	4.1
Muskogee	24,850	2,300	27,150	8.5
Noble	4,630	170	4,800	3.5
Nowata	3,960	260	4,220	6.2
Okfuskee	4,410	260	4,670	5.6
Oklahoma	280,125	13,875	294,000	4.7
Okmulgee	11,375	1,100	12,475	8.8
Osage	16,850	500	17,350	2.9
Ottawa	11,700	1,200	12,900	9.3
Pawnee	5,000	220	5,220	4.2
Payne	27,400	775	28,175	2.8
Pittsburg	11,150	1,200	12,350	9.7
Pontotoc	13,000	530	13,530	3.9
Pottawatomie	26,575	1,500	28,075	5.3
Pushmataha	2,580	320	2,900	11.0
Roger Mills	2,480	60	2,540	2.4
Rogers	18,140	1,030	19,170	5.4
Seminole	10,900	590	11,490	5.1
Sequoyah	10,680	1,080	11,760	9.2
Stephens	18,560	630	19,190	3.3
Texas	8,380	250	8,630	2.9
Tillman	4,720	270	4,990	5.4
Tulsa	211,950	10,000	221,950	4.5
Wagoner	14,770	760	15,530	4.9
Washington	21,850	780	22,630	3.4
Washita	6,600	210	6,810	3.1
Woods	5,390	90	5,480	1.6
Woodward	12,720	380	13,100	2.9

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
1979					
Oct	103,939	98,158	3,467	94,691	5,781
Nov	103,719	97,943	3,257	94,686	5,776
Dec	103,884	98,047	2,995	95,052	5,836
1980					
Jan	103,188	96,145	2,782	93,363	7,043
Feb	103,257	96,264	2,836	93,428	6,993
Mar	103,351	96,546	2,962	93,584	6,805
Apr	103,412	96,566	3,081	93,485	6,846
May	104,028	96,709	3,436	93,273	7,318
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,586	7,482

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*

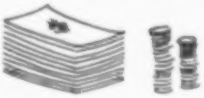
(In Thousands)

1979	
Oct	91,062
Nov	91,288
Dec	91,394
1980	
Jan	89,630
Feb	89,781
Mar	90,316
Apr	90,761
May	90,849
Jun	91,049
Jul	89,820
Aug	90,046
Sep	90,729
Oct	91,232

* *Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1979 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME



(In Billions of Dollars)
Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1979	
Oct	1,981.2
Nov	2,005.5
Dec	2,028.3
1980	
Jan	2,046.5
Feb	2,055.7
Mar	2,070.0
Apr	2,072.0
May	2,079.0
Jun	2,090.4
Jul*	2,124.4
Aug*	2,143.0
Sep*	2,166.5
Oct	2,189.9

* Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1,063.4
1972	1,171.1
1973	1,306.6
1974	1,412.9
1975	1,528.8
1976	1,702.2
1977	1,899.5
1978	2,127.6
1979	2,368.8
3rd Quarter 1979	2,396.5
4th Quarter 1979	2,456.9
1st Quarter 1980	2,520.8
2nd Quarter 1980	2,521.3
3rd Quarter 1980	2,586.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

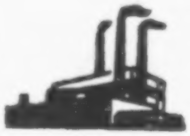
New Construction Put In Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1979	
Sep	22,153
Oct	22,516
Nov	20,935
Dec	18,923
1980	
Jan	16,709
Feb	15,842
Mar	17,003
Apr*	17,909
May*	18,873
Jun	19,706
Jul*	19,978
Aug*	20,492
Sep	20,978

* Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1979	
Oct	152.7
Nov	152.3
Dec	152.5
1980	
Jan	152.7
Feb	152.6
Mar	152.1
Apr	148.3
May	144.0
Jun	141.5
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	143.7
Oct	146.0

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1979			
Oct	225.6	Oct	225.4
Nov	227.6	Nov	227.5
Dec	230.0	Dec	229.9
1980			
Jan	233.3	Jan	233.2
Feb	236.5	Feb	236.4
Mar	239.9	Mar	239.8
Apr	242.6	Apr	242.5
May	245.1	May	244.9
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1977 - 1980

MONTH	1977				1978				1979				1980				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	8.3	5.7	7.4	5.5	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.2	5.8	3.9	6.8	3.7	6.2	3.5	Jan
Feb	8.5	5.7	7.6	5.4	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.1	5.7	3.8	6.8	3.5	6.0	3.2	Feb
Mar	7.9	5.4	7.4	5.3	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.4	5.7	3.4	6.6	3.3	6.2	3.3	Mar
Apr	6.9	5.2	7.2	5.3	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.5	5.8	3.5	6.6	3.7	7.0	3.8	Apr
May	6.4	5.5	7.1	5.7	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.3	7.0	4.1	7.8	4.3	May
Jun	7.5	5.6	7.2	5.3	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.8	6.0	3.5	5.7	3.3	7.8	4.4	7.7	4.1	Jun
Jul	7.0	4.9	6.9	4.6	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.5	5.7	3.3	7.9	4.4	7.8	4.1	Jul
Aug	6.8	4.8	7.0	4.9	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.1	5.9	3.1	7.5	4.2	7.6	3.9	Aug
Sep	6.6	4.6	6.8	4.8	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.5	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.3	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.6	Sep
Oct	6.3	4.4	6.7	4.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.1	5.9	3.3	7.1	5.1	7.6	5.1	Oct
Nov	6.4	4.3	6.7	4.4	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.3	5.8	3.4					Nov
Dec	6.0	4.1	6.2	4.3	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	3.5	5.9	3.7					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.0	5.0	--	--	6.0	3.9	--	--	5.8	3.4	--	--					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Percent of Civilian Labor Force.*

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

County Employment and Wage Data, 1978, Oklahoma — October 1979
Directory of Labor Market Publications — May 1980
43rd Annual Report to the Governor, 1979 — February 1 1980
Handbook of Employment Security Program Statistics, Oklahoma, 1950-1979 — May 1980
Handbook of Labor Force Data for Selected Areas of Oklahoma —
  Volume I — 1952-1963
  Volume II — 1964-1967
  Volume III — 1968-1969
  Volume IV — 1970-1973
  Volume V — 1973-1976
  Volume VI — 1977-1979
Handbook of Oklahoma Employment Statistics, Revised Data Through 1979
  Volume I — August 1980
  Volume II — April 1980
Indians in Oklahoma — June 1975
Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs — State of Oklahoma, and All Areas of the State
Occupational Wage Surveys — *Studies available for the following areas:*
  Ada
  Altus-Frederick
  Ardmore
  Anadarko-Chickasha
  Enid
  Kay County
  Lawton+
  McAlester
  Muskogee
  Midwest-Central Oklahoma*
  Northeastern Oklahoma**
  Oklahoma City+
  Okmulgee-Henryetta
  Payne and Noble Counties
  Shawnee
  Tulsa+
Oklahoma Occupational Employment Statistics
  Bulletin 5: Government — March 1977
  Bulletin 6: Regulated and Trade Industries — June 1976
  Bulletin 7: Manufacturing Industries — June 1978
  Bulletin 11: Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries — Statewide—May 1979
  Bulletin 12: Oklahoma Occupational Employment and Job Openings, 1978-1984 — August 1980
  Bulletin 13: Occupational Employment and Job Openings — Oklahoma City SMSA — June 1980
  Bulletin 14: Tulsa SMSA Occupational Employment and Job Openings, 1978-1984 — November 1980
  Bulletin 15: Balance of Nonmanufacturing Industries — June 1979
Oklahoma Population Estimates, July 1, 1979 — released June 1980
Selected Oklahoma Labor Force Statistics — October 1979
Women in Oklahoma — 1977
Youth in the Labor Force — August 1979

MONTHLY RELEASES

Oklahoma Economic Indicators
Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area Labor Turnover Report
Labor Market Reviews — *Issued for the following areas:*
  Ardmore
  Enid
  Kay County
  Lawton+
  McAlester
  Miami
  Muskogee
  Oklahoma City+
  Okmulgee-Henryetta
  Stillwater
  Shawnee
  Tulsa+

+ Standard Metropolitan Area.
** Includes Beckham, Custer and Washita Counties.*
***Includes Craig, Delaware, Nowata, Ottawa, Rogers, Mayes and Washington Counties.*

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OKLAHOMA

Labor MARKET

IN THIS ISSUE

Tax Incentives for Employers

See Page 42

JOB SERVICE

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

DECEMBER 1980

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George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Affiliated with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

John Ray Green, *Chairman*

Members

Representing Employers	*Representing Employees*
George Ollie, Jr.	Charles M. (Mike) Nobles
Kenneth B. Hall	Clyde Smith

James H. Page
Executive Director

The following managers of all local offices of the State Employment Service cooperate in making the Oklahoma Labor Market available to employers, other groups or individuals in their respective areas.

ADA 1628 East Beverly Drive	*Charles R. Nix*
ALTUS 312 West Cypress	*Julio Beltran*
ARDMORE 201 "A" Street, S.W.	*Lee Roy Hatfield*
BARTLESVILLE 501 East 5th Street	*Donita McCarrell*
BROKEN ARROW 704 West Oakland	*John McMahan*
CHICKASHA 528 Kansas Avenue	*Gregory C. Campbell*
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MUSKOGEE 704 East Side Boulevard	*Johnnie Leeds*
NORMAN 300 North Crawford	*Jack Smith*
OKLAHOMA CITY 919 N.W. 23rd Street	*Jerry Warren*
4345 N.W. 50th Street	*[illegible]*
4100 South Douglas	*David Burns*
8120 S.E. 15th Street	*Roger [illegible]*
3740 Springlake Drive	*Audrey K. Adams*
717 S. Service Road, Moore	*[illegible]*
127 N. Park, Shawnee	*Ann Ingley*
OKMULGEE 108 West Fifth Street	*Edna Wilson*
PONCA CITY 1201 West Grand	*Virgil E. Mehlig*
POTEAU 305 Clayton	*Neville M. Brehm*
PRYOR 219 N.E. First Street	*John Carter*
SALLISAW 204 North Elm	*John Bell*
SAPULPA 1612 South Main	*Lucille Mitchell*
SEMINOLE 111 North Fourth Street	*Warren Schroeder*
STILLWATER 730 South Western	*Terry Coleman*
TAHLEQUAH 1611 South Muskogee	*Gary Harrington*
TULSA 818 South Boston	*Gene Hunter*
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OKLAHOMA
labor market

DECEMBER 1980

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

This publication, printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, is issued by and is a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, in developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market. Two thousand seven hundred copies have been prepared and distributed to interested parties or are to be distributed on request at a cost computed to be $2,896.89 and paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor to said Commission.

This periodical is prepared by Research and Planning, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, under the general editing of Milton W. Tinney. Agency divisions and all local offices of the Commission contribute statistical and related employment information. The estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours, earnings and labor turnover are developed in cooperation with the National and Regional offices of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W.J. BOWMAN, CHIEF

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Local Office Administrative Areas

LOCAL OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED
ADA	*Pontotoc*
ALTUS	*Jackson, Greer, Harmon, Kiowa and Tillman*
ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
CHICKASHA	*Grady and Caddo*
CLAREMORE	*Rogers*
CLINTON	*Custer, Blaine, Dewey and Washita*
DUNCAN	*Jefferson and Stephens*
DURANT	*Bryan, Atoka, Johnston and Marshall*
EDMOND	*Oklahoma and Logan*
ELK CITY	*Beckham and Roger Mills*
ENID	*Garfield, Alfalfa, Grant, Major and Woods*
GUYMON	*Texas, Beaver and Cimarron*
HOLDENVILLE	*Hughes*
HUGO	*Choctaw and Pushmataha*
IDABEL	*McCurtain*
LAWTON	*Comanche and Cotton*
McALESTER	*Pittsburg, Coal, Latimer, McIntosh and Haskell*
MIAMI	*Ottawa and Craig*
MUSKOGEE	*Muskogee and Wagoner*
NORMAN	*Cleveland and McClain*
OKLAHOMA CITY	*Oklahoma*
Moore	*Oklahoma and Cleveland*
Springdale Office	*Oklahoma, Canadian and Kingfisher*
Shawnee	*Pottawatomie and Lincoln*
OKMULGEE	*Okmulgee and Okfuskee*
PONCA CITY	*Kay and Osage*
POTEAU	*LeFlore*
PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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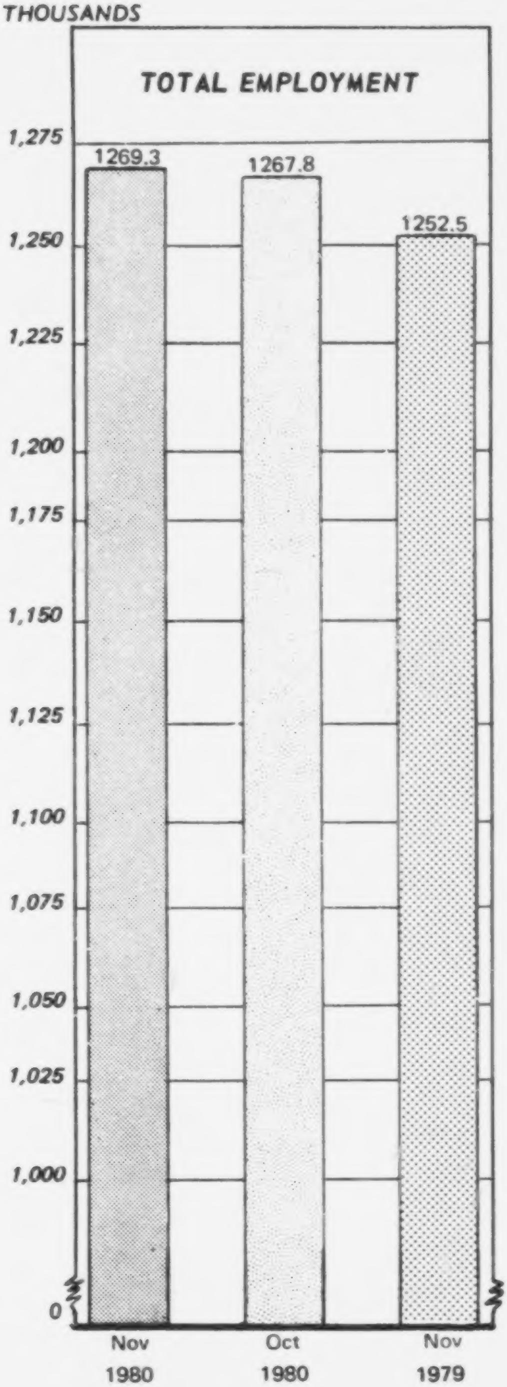
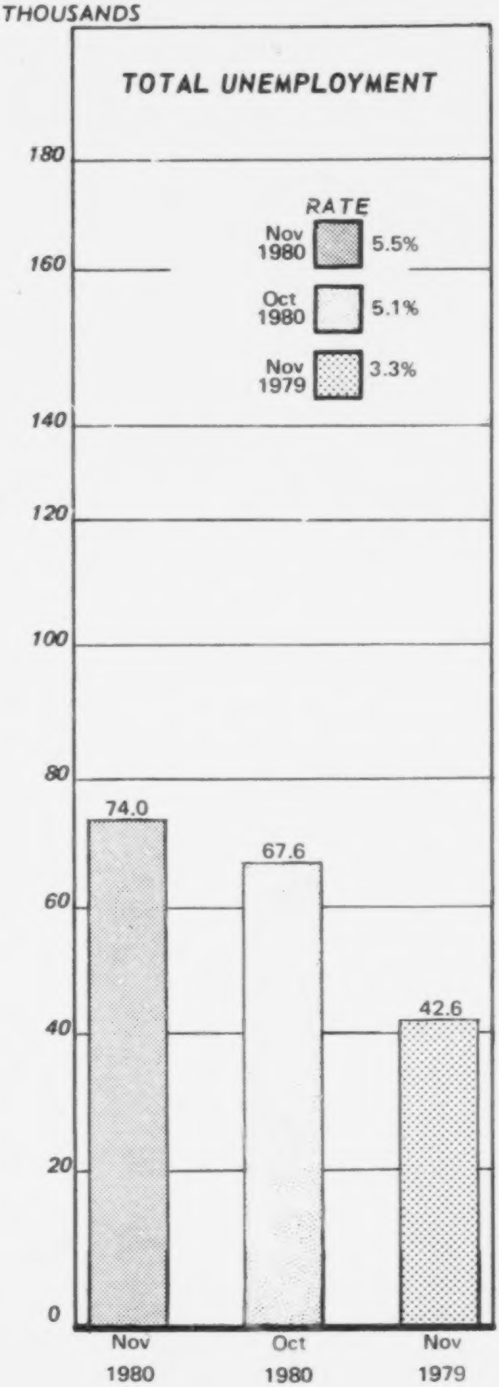
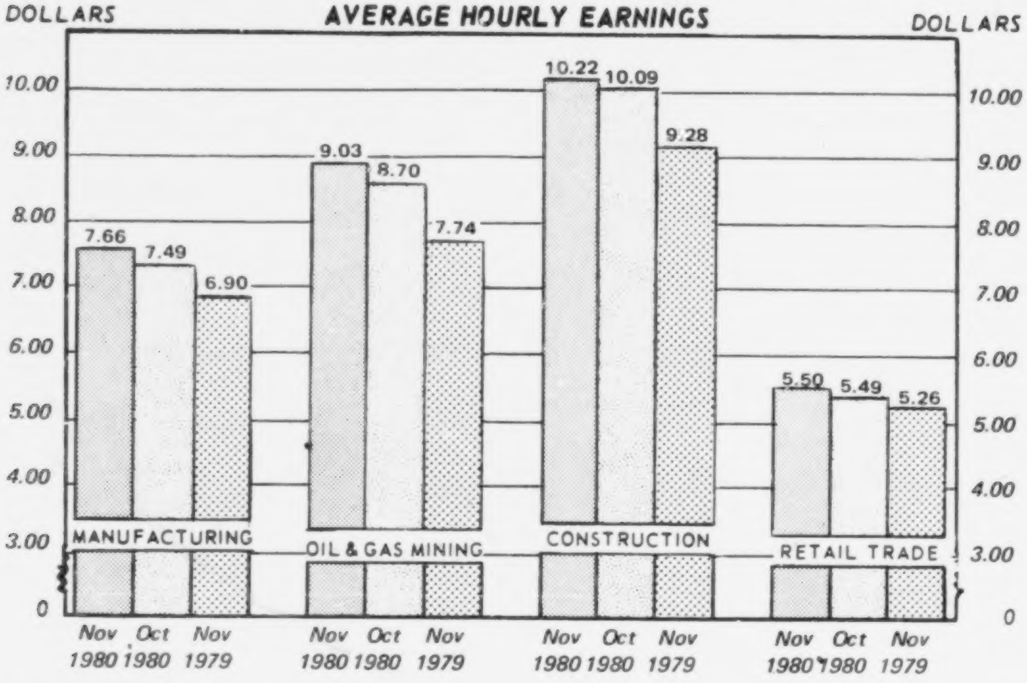
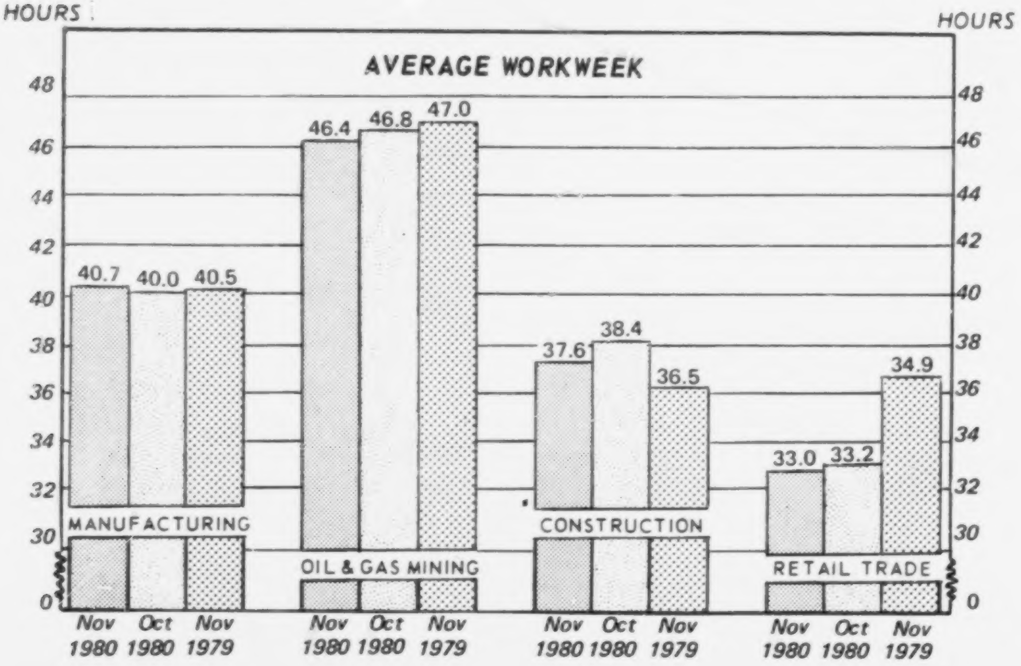
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
1,075
1,050
1,025
1,000
0
1269.3
1267.8
1252.5
Nov 1980
Oct 1980
Nov 1979


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
RATE
Nov 1980 5.5%
Oct 1980 5.1%
Nov 1979 3.3%
74.0
67.6
42.6
Nov 1980
Oct 1980
Nov 1979

Highlights


DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
DOLLARS
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
0
7.66
7.49
6.90
9.03
8.70
7.74
10.22
10.09
9.28
5.50
5.49
5.26
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Nov 1980
Oct 1980
Nov 1979


HOURS
HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
40.7
40.0
40.5
46.4
46.8
47.0
37.6
38.4
36.5
33.0
33.2
34.9
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Nov 1980
Oct 1980
Nov 1979

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment and unemployment in Oklahoma rose during November. This was the third straight month for such increases. The number of workers totaled 1,269,300 for the latest thirty-day span. This was a gain of 1,500 from October and reflected stepped up employment of nonfarm workers. Yearly comparison indicated the latest total stood 16,800 above November 1979.

The state's unemployment reached its highest level this year, totaling 74,000 for November. That figure was up 9.5 percent from October's 67,600 total. Such a large gain was somewhat unexpected. However, growth in Oklahoma's labor force has been extremely strong, contributing to the rise in unemployment. Meanwhile, layoffs throughout the year have also contributed to higher jobless levels. November's jobless rate climbed to 5.5 percent, up from 5.1 the prior month. In spite of the increased unemployment total, the November rate compared well with the national average, which indicated a 7.5 percent rate. Oklahoma's jobless figure a year ago was 3.3 percent.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Oct 1980 to Nov 1980	Nov 1979 to Nov 1980
Total Labor Force	**1,343.3**	**1,335.4**	**1,295.1**	**.6**	**7.9**	**48.2**
Unemployment	74.0	67.6	42.6	9.5	6.4	31.4
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*5.5*	*5.1*	*3.3*	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*5.7*	*5.3*	*3.4*	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,269.3	1,267.8	1,252.5	.1	1.5	16.8
Agriculture	47.7	58.8	48.1	-18.9	-11.1	-.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	165.2	167.2	160.9	-1.2	-2.0	4.3
Idled by Labor Disputes	**	.2	.6	xxx	-.2	-.6

[*] *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.*

[**] *Less than 100.*

NONFARM PAYROLL JOB INCREASE CONTINUES

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose to another record level — 1,151,500 — in November. This was the fourth straight monthly gain. Most of the latest job addition of 4,800 since October, stemmed largely from wholesale-retail trade, especially as retail stores hired temporary workers for the holiday-buying season. Lesser gains were posted in mining, manufacturing, services and government. Conversely, construction and finance-insurance-real estate posted losses.

More specifically, wholesale-retail trade climbed 3,900 in November due to stores staffing for the holiday-buying season. Largest growth occurred among retail components, especially apparel and general merchandise operations. Also, the wholesale sector posted a seasonal gain in November.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

in Oklahoma

NOVEMBER 1980

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Oct 1980 to Nov 1980	Nov 1979 to Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,151.5**	**1,146.7**	**1,116.2**	**.4**	**4.8**	**35.3**
Manufacturing	**185.2**	**184.8**	**189.1**	**.2**	**.4**	**-3.9**
Durable Goods	**120.0**	**119.8**	**121.7**	**.2**	**.2**	**-1.7**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.3	3.4	3.7	-2.9	-.1	-.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.0	10.1	10.6	-1.0	-.1	-.6
Primary Metal Industries	5.1	5.2	5.5	-1.9	-.1	-.4
Fabricated Metal Products	22.3	22.3	22.8	0	0	-.5
Fab. Structural Metal Products	14.9	15.0	14.8	-.7	-.1	.1
Machinery, except Electrical	37.3	37.0	36.1	.8	.3	1.2
Oil Field Machinery	11.3	11.2	10.3	.9	.1	1.0
General Industrial Machinery	5.8	5.8	5.8	0	0	0
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.5	12.6	13.7	-.8	-.1	-1.2
Transportation Equipment	22.5	22.3	22.2	.9	.2	.3
Nondurable Goods	**65.2**	**65.0**	**67.4**	**.3**	**.2**	**-2.2**
Food & Kindred Products	16.0	16.0	16.8	0	0	-.8
Apparel & Other Textile Products	11.2	11.1	11.7	.9	.1	-.5
Printing & Publishing	10.3	10.4	10.5	-1.0	-.1	-.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.8	5.9	5.9	-1.7	-.1	-.1
Petroleum Refining	7.5	7.5	7.5	0	0	0
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	10.7	10.7	11.5	0	0	-.8
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.7	6.7	7.0	0	0	-.3
Mining	**71.2**	**70.6**	**62.4**	**.9**	**.6**	**8.8**
Oil & Gas Extraction	67.9	67.2	59.3	1.0	.7	8.6
Contract Construction	**58.7**	**59.5**	**62.1**	**-1.3**	**-.8**	**-3.4**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**65.3**	**65.2**	**66.0**	**.2**	**.1**	**-.7**
Transportation	36.3	36.2	37.6	.3	.1	-1.3
Railroad Transportation	3.2	3.2	4.1	0	0	-.9
Communications & Public Utilities	29.0	29.0	28.4	0	0	.6
Trade	**276.2**	**272.3**	**264.3**	**1.4**	**3.9**	**11.9**
Wholesale	**69.7**	**69.1**	**66.0**	**.9**	**.6**	**3.7**
Retail	**206.5**	**203.2**	**198.3**	**1.6**	**3.3**	**8.2**
General Merchandise	31.5	29.9	30.0	5.4	1.6	1.5
Food Stores	30.5	30.2	29.7	1.0	.3	.8
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	26.6	26.7	26.4	-.4	-.1	.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.7	13.9	14.4	5.8	.8	.3
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**55.5**	**55.6**	**54.0**	**-.1**	**-.1**	**1.5**
Banking	19.2	19.1	18.6	.5	.1	.6
Services	**204.0**	**203.6**	**187.0**	**.2**	**.4**	**17.0**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.3	10.3	9.7	0	0	.6
Personal Services	10.2	10.2	10.0	0	0	.2
Health Services	63.5	63.4	60.4	.2	.1	.1
Government	**235.4**	**235.1**	**231.3**	**.1**	**.3**	**4.1**
Federal	45.7	45.5	46.8	.4	.2	-1.1
State & Local	189.7	189.6	184.5	.1	.1	5.2

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

In mining, some 600 jobs were added due mainly to a continued upswing in oil and gas extraction. Also, manufacturing rose 400, with the increase evenly divided between the durable and nondurable goods sectors. Individual manufacturing segments with increases included transportation equipment, nonelectrical machinery, and apparel and other textile products.

In services, some 400 jobs were added with part of that total occurring due to additions within health services. Meanwhile, government expanded 300, as most of that increase was attributed to hiring among federal components. However, state and local segments reported slight gains.

Despite the overall gain in nonagricultural employment, two employing divisions registered losses in November. More specifically, construction recorded the biggest loss, off 800, due both to seasonal factors and high interest rates. Finally, finance-insurance-real estate dipped 100.

The latest figures indicated nonfarm payroll employment had grown by 35,300 compared to a year ago. Service components again paced the expansion among major industry firms. Less favorably, construction and manufacturing continued to decline on a year-to-year basis.

Services rose by 17,000 jobs over the November-to-November span. This gain was traced mainly to job growth in medical and health services, social services, nonprofit organizations and other related groups. Meanwhile, wholesale-retail trade firms created 11,900 more jobs, with two-thirds of these in retail outlets. Some of the expansion was traced to general merchandise, food stores, eating and drinking establishments, and elsewhere. Mining rose 8,800 since last November, mainly reflecting extensive growth that has happened in the oil and gas sector. Other lesser gains among the major reporting divisions stemmed from additions in state and local government and the finance-insurance-real estate group.

Conversely, manufacturing was off 3,900, despite job increases by certain durable goods components, such as nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment. Those gains were completely offset by losses largely within the nondurable goods sector. For instance, food and kindred products, rubber and plastics, apparel and textiles all showed losses over the year. Next, construction fell 3,400, reflecting the poor economic situation in the housing industry, and spiralling interest rates. Also, transportation-public utilities posted a loss of 700 jobs.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Oklahoma's insured unemployment rose 1.2 percent to 15,952 during the week ending November 22nd. The rise was attributed mainly to males, with nearly four percent more drawing jobless benefits than in October. On the other hand, a small decline occurred among females.

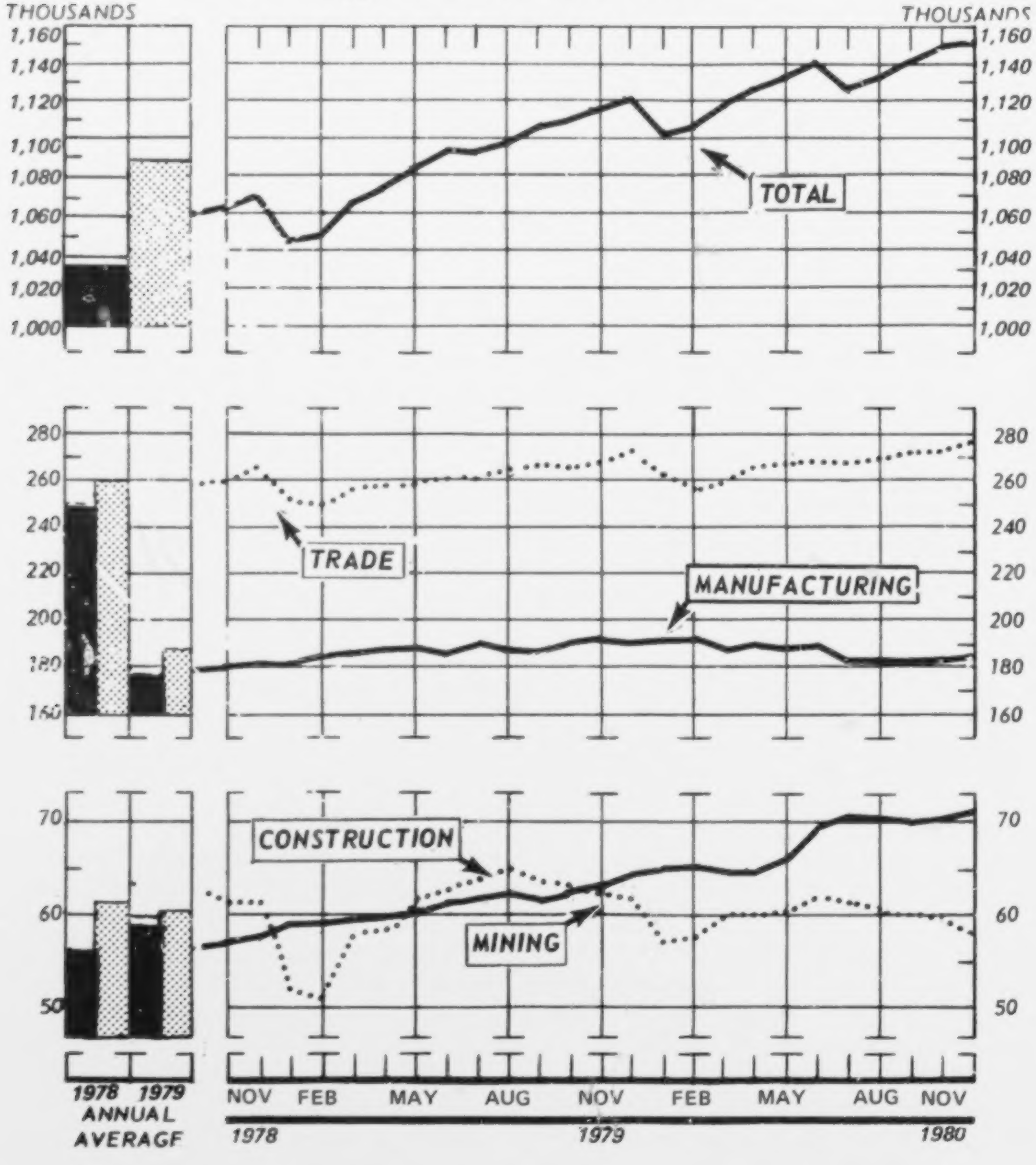
Construction was the industry with the sharpest change in the number of persons receiving unemployment benefits, increasing 474 or 15.5 percent from October. Also, wholesale-retail trade and mining posted minor increases. Conversely, small to moderate losses were registered in manufacturing, finance-insurance-real estate, state agencies and transportation-public utilities.

Among occupational groups, the increase in structural workers accounted for much of the rise in the insured unemployed total. Conversely, professional-technical-managerial workers declined. Also, fewer claimants were classified as clerical, machine trades and bench workers.

By duration, the number unemployed from five to 14 weeks had the biggest increase. Also, more workers were in the group unemployed for 15 weeks or more, which was a slight gain over

CHART I

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

October. Meanwhile, the number of persons in the group unemployed for less than five weeks declined.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Oklahoma's manufacturing production workers workweek during November averaged 40.7 hours or seven-tenths of an hour more than in October. Hourly earnings rose 17 cents to $7.66 resulting in weekly pay increasing to $311.76. Among nondurable goods components, average weekly hours rose to 41.0 hours, a gain of two full hours over October. In addition, hourly earnings moved up 34 cents to reach $7.48. Consequently, weekly paychecks rose to $303.68. Within component soft goods industries, petroleum refining workers registered a gain of 6.4 hours in their workweek for a total of 47.8. This combined with the gain of 63 cents in hourly pay pushed average weekly earnings up to $532.49, an increase of $97.38.

In durables, the average workweek was steady in November at 40.5 hours, but hourly pay increased eight cents to $7.75. Consequently, weekly paychecks rose somewhat, reaching $313.88. Among hardgoods industries, electrical equipment workers experienced a healthy increase in weekly hours, as they rose to 41.5 for a gain of 1.1 hours from October. Their hourly pay edged up two cents to $7.52 as weekly earnings moved ahead, reaching $312.08. Also, stone-clay-glass and primary metal industries workers posted increased weekly hours and more hourly and weekly pay. Conversely, fabricated metal products and nonelectrical machinery employees had shorter workweeks although hourly earnings increased. This caused weekly earnings to rise slightly.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, construction averaged 37.6 hours or eight-tenths fewer than in October. However, hourly pay rose 13 cents but weekly wages slipped $3.19. Concurrently, oil and gas mining employees' workweek was slightly shorter. However, hourly earnings rose 33 cents which raised their average weekly pay by $11.83. Wholesale trade averaged a shorter week and less hourly pay, causing weekly wages to dip slightly. At the same time, retail trade firms posted a shorter workweek, but hourly pay edged higher. However, weekly paychecks eased downward.

DECEMBER-JANUARY OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma should rise in December but decline to January. During this time span, agriculture will fall as farm activities dwindle at year's end. However, such employment may gain toward the end of January.

Nonagricultural payroll employment will rise seasonally in December, then is expected to decline to January. Largest expansion in December should occur in wholesale-retail trade when retail firms employ many temporary workers for the holiday season. By January, however, trade is expected to fall due to sharp reductions that normally follow the Christmas holidays. Manufacturing is expected to post mixed changes but probably lag during the period ahead, particularly in the nondurable goods sector. Government may dip during December, then decline more sharply in January as colleges and universities normally cut back jobs at that time. Only slight changes are predicted to January in services and mining. Also, during the period ahead, a sharp decline is forecast in construction through January due both to seasonal factors such as colder weather and to high interest rates holding down building activities. Additionally, transportation-public utilities should experience a drop which will be partly seasonal and partly due to an economic slowdown.

Unemployment will decline in December, before rising in January. Expected reductions in trade and construction, and probable scattered layoffs by manufacturing firms may boost unemployment in early 1981. Nevertheless, the state's jobless rate should remain well below the nation's.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Hiring among Oklahoma factories continued to drop in November, to 40 per thousand workers. This decline in accessions reflected a sharp cutback in new hiring by both durables and nondurables firms. All reporting industries, except petroleum refining, posted losses in total accessions. Largest decline registered among durables manufacturers was 22 per thousand within lumber and wood products. Meanwhile, the greatest loss seen in nondurables was 23 per thousand in food processing.

Turning to separations, they were down in November, as the number leaving jobs totaled 40 per thousand compared to 47 the prior month. Quits were generally lower in both durables and nondurables, though the decrease was more significant among hardgoods industries. Meanwhile, layoffs dipped for the latest month among durables firms; however, nondurables had more.

Year-ago comparisons indicated labor turnover was off significantly. For example, accessions fell by 18 per thousand as new hiring was down considerably. Separations decreased by 15 per thousand, mainly due to a decline in quits. Manufacturing layoffs were off only slightly, although changes were mixed within the various industries.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES
In Oklahoma

Per 100 Employees

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates*						Seperation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979
Manufacturing	4.0	5.0	5.8	3.2	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.7	5.5	2.6	3.1	3.7	.6	.7	.8
Durable Goods	3.6	4.5	5.4	3.0	3.6	4.6	3.2	4.2	5.1	2.0	2.7	3.3	.4	.6	.6
Lumber & Wood Products	3.5	5.7	7.6	3.2	5.4	7.3	4.9	8.0	9.7	3.1	5.7	7.0	.7	1.0	.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	4.1	5.7	9.3	3.5	5.0	4.2	5.4	6.1	9.1	3.9	4.0	4.4	.7	1.2	3.6
Metal Processing	4.8	5.3	6.8	4.0	4.5	6.4	4.6	5.2	6.5	2.5	3.6	4.6	1.0	.6	.3
Machinery	3.1	4.2	4.4	2.7	3.2	4.1	2.4	3.5	3.8	1.6	2.2	2.3	*	.5	.3
Trans. Equip.	2.2	2.5	3.2	1.3	1.4	2.6	1.6	1.9	3.0	.8	.9	2.1	.5	.6	.3
Nondurable Goods	4.8	5.9	6.4	3.7	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.4	3.7	4.0	4.5	1.1	.8	1.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	9.9	8.9	5.7	6.6	7.0	9.1	8.8	12.3	6.6	6.1	8.2	1.8	2.0	3.2
Printing & Pub.	3.4	4.1	5.4	3.2	3.9	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.4	2.6	3.2	2.9	1.3	*	*
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.0	2.0	.9	1.8	1.0	.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	.7	.8	.6	*	*	.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	2.0	3.1	5.0	1.4	2.5	4.8	2.3	3.1	4.6	1.8	2.2	3.0	*	.2	.9

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: *Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.*
Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Change From Oct 1980	Change From Nov 1979
Total Labor Force	**423,000**	**419,300**	**398,000**	**3,700**	**25,000**
Unemployment	21,100	19,600	11,500	1,500	9,600
Rate	*5.0*	*4.7*	*2.9*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	401,900	399,700	386,500	2,200	15,400

Employment in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area rose to a record 401,900 in November, or 2,200 above October's estimate. Compared to twelve months earlier, employment increased 15,400. Meanwhile, joblessness climbed 1,500 to reach 21,100 this month. This gain stood 9,600 ahead of a year ago. November's unemployment rate was 5.0 percent of the labor force, compared to 4.7 the previous month and 2.9 percent twelve months earlier.

Nonagricultural payroll employment gained 2,400 jobs in November. Wholesale-retail trade led the advance, as that division rose 2,700 entirely in the retail sector. The following industries added 100 apiece: manufacturing, mining and services. Conversely, construction lost 300 and government declined 200. Also, finance-insurance-real estate dipped by 100.

For the year, nonfarm wage and salary jobs continued to register growth, rising 23,200 from November 1979. Trade, mainly retail segments, led the gains with 9,400 additions. Services added 5,200, while government increased 4,800, with major growth in state and local sectors. Other notable gains occurred in mining and transportation-public utilities, up 1,800 and 1,600 respectively, while construction rose 1,000. Furthermore, finance-insurance-real estate increased 500. Conversely, manufacturing dropped 1,100 jobs over the year.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**415,900**	**413,500**	**392,700**	**2,400**	**23,200**
Manufacturing	55,600	55,500	56,700	100	-1,100
Durable Goods	37,900	37,600	38,400	300	-500
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,300	6,400	6,500	-100	-200
Machinery	16,000	16,000	16,900	0	-900
Transportation Equipment	10,500	10,300	9,900	200	600
Nondurable Goods	17,700	17,900	18,300	-200	-600
Food & Kindred Products	6,400	6,500	7,000	-100	-600
Printing & Publishing	3,800	4,000	4,200	-200	-400
Nonmanufacturing	360,300	358,000	336,000	2,300	24,300
Mining	15,800	15,700	14,000	100	1,800
Construction	21,500	21,800	20,500	-300	1,000
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,500	24,500	22,900	0	1,600
Transportation	12,800	12,800	12,000	0	800
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,700	11,700	10,900	0	800
Trade	107,700	105,000	98,300	2,700	9,400
Wholesale	25,800	25,800	24,700	0	1,100
Retail	81,900	79,200	73,600	2,700	8,300
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	24,700	24,800	24,200	-100	500
Banking	6,200	6,200	6,100	0	100
Services	74,600	74,500	69,400	100	5,200
Health Services	20,000	19,900	18,900	100	1,100
Government	91,500	91,700	86,700	-200	4,800
Federal	26,200	26,200	25,600	0	600
State & Local	65,300	65,500	61,100	-200	4,200

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Manufacturing production workers in the Oklahoma City area worked 40.2 hours weekly in November, slightly more than in October. In addition, hourly pay rose two cents to total $7.76. Consequently, weekly paychecks averaged $311.95, up $2.35 from last month. The gain was traced to nondurables, where weekly hours rose eight-tenths to 40.9 hours. Also, hourly pay in this sector gained 13 cents to reach $7.32. This resulted in weekly pay rising to $299.39, or up $11.07. Both food products and printing and publishing followed the upward trend. Meanwhile, within durables, weekly hours were steady as hourly pay slipped. Consequently, weekly earnings declined slightly.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r
All Manufacturing	**$311.95**	**$309.60**	**$298.32**	**40.2**	**40.0**	**42.8**	**$7.76**	**$7.74**	**$6.97**
Durable Goods	317.60	318.80	307.01	40.0	40.0	42.7	7.94	7.97	7.19
Prim. & Fab. Mtls	289.05	271.49	258.11	41.0	40.4	41.1	7.05	6.72	6.28
Nondurable Goods	299.39	288.32	279.93	40.9	40.1	43.0	7.32	7.19	6.51
Food & Kindred Prod.	338.30	317.34	291.75	42.5	41.7	42.1	7.96	7.61	6.93
Printing & Publishing	312.80	289.01	285.05	38.1	37.1	39.7	8.21	7.79	7.18

* *Averages are for approximately 39,700 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

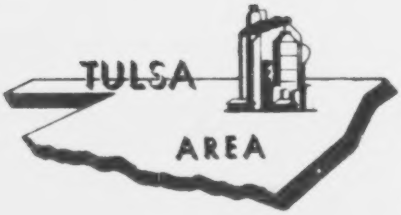
The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Accessions at Oklahoma City area plants declined from 43 to 32 per thousand in November. Within durables, accessions fell to 27 per thousand from 37 per thousand the previous month. Nondurable goods accessions were also lower, down to 41 from 54 per thousand workers. These decreases were attributed mainly to a reduction in the number of new hires. Meanwhile, total separations dropped to 33 from 41 per thousand. In nondurables, an increase in layoffs reflected a large number laid off in printing and publishing. In durables, a decline in layoffs was traced to a drop in the machinery segment.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979
Manufacturing	**3.2**	**4.3**	**5.8**	**2.5**	**3.4**	**5.3**	**3.3**	**4.1**	**5.6**	**2.2**	**2.8**	**4.1**	**.5**	**.6**	**.5**
Durable Goods	2.7	3.7	4.8	2.3	3.2	4.5	2.4	3.5	4.7	1.8	2.3	3.4	.1	.4	.5
Metal Processing	3.9	4.3	7.4	3.7	4.1	7.2	4.2	4.1	6.3	3.0	3.6	5.1	.1	*	*
Machinery	1.8	2.6	4.3	1.7	2.5	4.2	2.0	3.4	4.0	1.5	2.0	2.4	*	.3	.6
Trans. Equip.	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	.9	2.7	.6	.7	1.8	.2	*	.5
Nondurable Goods	4.1	5.4	7.9	3.1	3.9	6.9	5.3	5.5	7.5	3.1	3.6	5.6	1.4	1.0	.7
Food & Kindred Products	5.6	7.7	9.2	3.2	4.0	7.4	7.1	7.8	10.1	4.0	4.2	7.5	1.9	2.7	1.4
Printing & Pub.	3.4	4.3	6.6	3.4	4.2	6.4	7.0	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.5	.1	*

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.



LABOR FORCE SUMMARY	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Change From Oct 1980	Change From Nov 1979
Total Labor Force	**319,100**	**316,600**	**310,700**	**2,500**	**8,400**
Unemployment	16,600	15,200	9,600	1,400	7,000
Rate	*5.2*	*4.8*	*3.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	302,500	301,400	301,100	1,100	1,400

Metropolitan Tulsa area employment reached 302,500 in November, up 1,100 from October and 1,400 ahead of last year. At the same time, joblessness increased to 16,600, up 1,400 from the prior month and 7,000 ahead of twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 5.2 percent for the latest month, 4.8 in October and 3.1 percent during November 1979.

Nonagricultural payroll employment edged upward in November to 296,800, a gain of 600. Largest increase, 700, was registered in trade, entirely among retail components which rose seasonally. Concurrently, services added 300 followed by 200 more in manufacturing. The gain in the latter industry occurred entirely in the durable sector. Also, mining added 100 jobs. These gains were tempered by losses of 600 in construction and 100 in transportation-public utilities. Finally, government was unchanged over the thirty-day span.

For the year, nonfarm payrolls added 7,100 jobs with almost all the growth stemming from nonfactory additions. More specifically, services led with 2,900 more jobs. Mining added 1,700, and another 1,400 were picked up in trade. Other gains among nonmanufacturing divisions were in construction with 400 more workers and finance-insurance-real estate with 300 additions. Conversely, transportation-public utilities posted a loss of 100 jobs. In manufacturing, gains in durable goods outweighed nondurable losses, pushing manufacturing ahead by 300.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**296,800**	**296,200**	**289,700**	**600**	**7,100**
Manufacturing	61,500	61,300	61,200	200	300
Durable Goods	48,800	48,600	48,000	200	800
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	16,700	16,900	16,600	-200	100
Machinery	17,000	16,800	16,400	200	600
Transportation Equipment	7,300	7,300	7,300	0	0
Nondurable Goods	12,700	12,700	13,200	0	-500
Printing & Publishing	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	100
Petroleum Refining	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	235,300	234,900	228,500	400	6,800
Mining	20,200	20,100	18,500	100	1,700
Construction	16,200	16,800	15,800	-600	400
Transportation & Public Utilities	22,800	22,900	22,900	-100	-100
Trade	72,300	71,600	70,900	700	1,400
Wholesale	21,700	21,800	21,200	-100	500
Retail	50,600	49,800	49,700	800	900
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	14,900	14,900	14,600	0	300
Services	58,300	58,000	55,400	300	2,900
Health Services	17,900	17,800	16,900	100	1,000
Government	30,600	30,600	30,400	0	200

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

Manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa area averaged 40.8 hours weekly in November, up three-tenths. Concurrently, hourly pay rose 21 cents to $8.19. Consequently, weekly paychecks rose by $10.96 to $334.15. The workweek for durables held at 41.0 hours in November, unchanged from October, while hourly earnings gained 21 cents to reach $8.42. Consequently, weekly earnings totaled $345.22 for a gain of $8.61. Nondurables posted a 1.8 hour workweek increase and 26 cents more pay per hour, resulting in $23.22 more weekly.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r
All Manufacturing	**$334.15**	**$323.19**	**$293.13**	**40.8**	**40.5**	**40.1**	**$8.19**	**$7.98**	**$7.31**
Durable Goods	345.22	336.61	303.51	41.0	41.0	40.2	8.42	8.21	7.55
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	327.64	322.55	290.47	40.4	40.5	39.9	8.11	7.97	7.28
Machinery	326.40	325.75	270.38	41.9	42.4	39.3	7.79	7.69	6.88
Nondurable Goods	290.97	267.75	255.27	40.3	38.5	39.7	7.22	6.96	6.43
Printing & Publishing	278.70	278.65	280.63	42.1	41.8	42.2	6.62	6.66	6.65

* *Averages are for approximately 41,600 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

November accessions at Tulsa area manufacturers decreased to 36 from 44 per thousand workers in November. A 25 percent drop in new hires was largely responsible. Separations also declined to 38 from 43 per thousand as quits fell in all published industries except stone-clay-glass. Meanwhile, layoffs edged up slightly overall, although declines appeared in several industry segments.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979
Manufacturing	**3.6**	**4.4**	**5.4**	**3.0**	**4.0**	**5.0**	**3.8**	**4.3**	**5.3**	**2.0**	**2.8**	**3.3**	**.7**	**.6**	**.6**
Durable Goods	3.6	4.5	5.5	3.1	4.0	5.2	4.0	4.4	5.6	1.9	2.8	3.3	.8	.6	.7
Stone, Clay & Glass	5.5	5.7	3.8	4.4	5.0	3.3	6.3	5.7	8.6	4.2	3.6	3.8	.8	1.6	3.4
Metal Processing	3.9	5.2	7.2	3.7	4.8	6.8	5.0	5.1	7.4	2.0	3.3	4.7	1.7	.4	.6
Machinery	3.4	4.1	5.0	3.0	3.9	4.8	2.5	3.3	4.5	1.7	2.4	2.5	*	.3	.5
Trans. Equip.	1.0	1.7	3.7	.7	1.0	3.3	.9	1.7	1.5	.6	.8	1.0	*	.5	.1
Nondurable Goods	3.5	4.1	4.8	2.6	3.9	4.4	3.1	4.2	4.2	2.5	3.0	3.4	.2	.4	.2
Printing & Pub.	2.7	3.9	4.1	2.6	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.4	*	*	.3

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Employment in Carter County rose to 17,125 during November, up 200 from October but 300 under a year ago. The latest unemployment count indicated that 850 were jobless this month, which compared to 775 in October. Also, the latest figure stood 325 under a year ago. Comparative jobless rates were 4.7 percent, 4.4 and 2.9 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Labor Force	**17,975**	**17,700**	**17,950**	**275**	**25**
Unemployment	850	775	525	75	325
Rate	*4.7*	*4.4*	*2.9*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	17,125	16,925	17,425	200	-300

Nonagricultural payroll employment gained 175 jobs in November to reach 16,350. More specifically, government and manufacturing added 50 apiece. Also, lesser gains of 25 each were seen in transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group. Finally, mining and construction were unchanged monthly.

For the year, nonfarm payrolls added 25 jobs. Largest gain, 125, occurred in wholesale-retail trade, mainly due to hiring by new firms. Concurrently, the all other group and mining rose 100 each. The gain in the all other group stemmed from additions in service components. Conversely, manufacturing was off 175, while construction fell 100. Transportation-public utilities lost 25 jobs, while government was unchanged over the year.

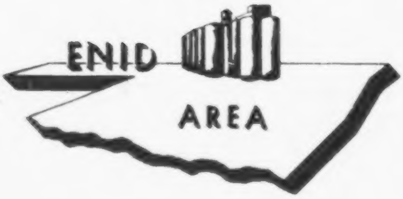
Total employment should not vary significantly over the next 60 days. Unemployment may remain close to or at its present level. However, nonfarm payroll jobs should fall during this period. For example, construction may drop mainly due to seasonal reasons, while trade should decline as retail firms lay off help after the holidays.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**16,350**	**16,175**	**16,325**	**175**	**25**
Manufacturing	3,950	3,900	4,125	50	-175
Nonmanufacturing	12,400	12,275	12,200	125	200
Mining	1,825	1,825	1,725	0	100
Construction	525	525	625	0	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	875	925	25	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,600	3,575	3,475	25	125
Government	2,375	2,325	2,375	50	0
All Other*	3,175	3,150	3,075	25	100

p-Preliminary r-Revised This area includes Carter County only

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments*



Garfield County employment dipped slightly during November to reach 26,725, a loss of 25 from the previous month. However, this latest count stood 775 ahead of a year ago. Meanwhile, unemployment stood at 1,150 in November, up 125 from October and 350 above twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 4.1 percent, 3.7 and 3.0 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Labor Force	**27,875**	**27,775**	**26,750**	**100**	**1,125**
Unemployment	1,150	1,025	800	125	350
Rate	*4.1*	*3.7*	*3.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	26,725	26,750	25,950	-25	775

Nonfarm employment increased to 26,000 this November or 175 more than in October. Construction and wholesale-retail trade added 100 jobs apiece. Concurrently, small gains of 25 each were seen in mining, transportation-public utilities and the all other group. Food processing rose slightly, offsetting the loss in manufacturing. Government was unchanged.

Over the year, nonfarm jobs rose 1,250. Mining led the expansion as that division rose 400 as the search for oil and gas widened. Furthermore, wholesale-retail trade gained 325 while construction increased 250 due to more activity. Also, manufacturing, transportation-public utilities and government rose 75 apiece, and the all other group added 50.

Enid area employment could fluctuate seasonally over the next 60 days. Nonfarm employment may rise in December as wholesale-retail trade adds seasonal workers before dropping in January. Unemployment should drop in December, but rise to January as winter weather limits outside activities.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**26,000**	**25,825**	**24,750**	**175**	**1,250**
Manufacturing	2,850	2,850	2,775	0	75
Food & Kindred Products	425	400	400	25	25
All Other Manufacturing	2,425	2,450	2,375	-25	50
Nonmanufacturing	23,150	22,975	21,975	175	1,175
Mining	1,950	1,925	1,550	25	400
Construction	1,825	1,725	1,575	100	250
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,775	2,800	2,700	25	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,900	6,800	6,575	100	325
Government	3,875	3,875	3,800	0	75
All Other*	5,825	5,850	5,775	25	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

KAY County

Kay County employment fell to 21,350 in November, down 50 from October but 675 ahead of a year ago. Meanwhile, unemployment rose to 875, a gain of 25 from the prior month and 375 ahead of twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 3.9 percent, 3.8 and 2.4 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Labor Force	**22,225**	**22,250**	**21,175**	**-25**	**1,050**
Unemployment	875	850	500	25	375
Rate	*3.9*	*3.8*	*2.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	21,350	21,400	20,675	-50	675

Nonagricultural employment rose 100 in November, to reach 19,975. Manufacturing was generally responsible for the gain when it added 100 jobs. Concurrently, the all other group inched upward with the addition of 25 jobs. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade dipped 25. Mining, construction, transportation-public utilities and government were steady.

Over the year, nonfarm employment rose 1,025. Largest gain, 800, occurred in manufacturing, especially among all other factory components. This was attributed mostly to staffing of a new durables plant. Meanwhile, the all other group increased 175, mainly among service components. Furthermore, mining gained 50 followed by 25 more jobs each in construction and government. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade dipped 50. Finally, transportation-public utilities was unchanged yearly.

Over the next two months ending in January, employment in Kay County should decline seasonally if adverse weather arrives, causing outside work activities to slow down. Post-holiday layoffs could push the total further down. During the same period, unemployment may rise due to less business activity in this labor market area.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**19,975**	**19,875**	**18,950**	**100**	**1,025**
Manufacturing	7,175	7,075	6,375	100	800
Metals & Machinery	1,850	1,850	1,750	0	100
All Other Manufacturing	5,325	5,225	4,625	100	700
Nonmanufacturing	12,800	12,800	12,575	0	225
Mining	525	525	475	0	50
Construction	1,100	1,100	1,075	0	25
Transportation & Public Utilities	725	725	725	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,875	3,900	3,925	-25	-50
Government	2,750	2,750	2,725	0	25
All Other*	3,825	3,800	3,650	25	175

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Total employment in Comanche County fell to 29,250 in November, off 300 from October and 875 below a year ago. Concurrently, joblessness rose to 2,350 this month, a gain of 200 from November and 825 more than a year ago. Comparative jobless rates were 7.4 percent, 6.8 and 4.8 percent of the labor force.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Labor Force	**31,600**	**31,700**	**31,650**	**-100**	**-50**
Unemployment	2,350	2,150	1,525	200	825
Rate	*7.4*	*6.8*	*4.8*	xxx	xxx
Employment	29,250	29,550	30,125	-300	-875

Nonagricultural payroll jobs fell to 27,675 in November, off 175 from October. Government was generally responsible for the loss as that division dropped by 75, mainly due to federally-funded job cutbacks. Concurrently, transportation-public utilities dipped 25. On the other hand, manufacturing added 25 jobs. Construction, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group were unchanged over the month.

For the year, nonfarm jobs lost 300. Much of the decline, 225, was seen in wholesale-retail trade, while construction dropped 175. That division fell mainly due to high interest rates holding back building projects. Also, government dipped by 50. Conversely, the all other group rose 150, mainly among service segments. In addition, manufacturing rose 50 and transportation-public utilities also added the same number.

Total employment in the Lawton area should fall in December and decline further during January. Seasonal factors such as cold weather and post-holiday cutbacks of temporary workers should contribute to the loss. Joblessness could rise during this period as outside work activities are limited and those workers await the arrival of warmer weather.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**27,675**	**27,850**	**27,975**	**-175**	**-300**
Manufacturing	2,750	2,725	2,700	25	50
Nonmanufacturing	25,025	25,125	25,275	-100	-250
Construction	1,225	1,225	1,400	0	-175
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,225	1,250	1,175	-25	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,000	7,000	7,225	0	-225
Government	10,225	10,300	10,275	-75	-50
All Other*	5,350	5,350	5,200	0	150

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

Total employment in Pittsburg County fell to 11,075 in November, off 75 from October. This latest total was 250 below a year ago. Unemployment rose to 1,525, up 200 from the prior month and 475 ahead of twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 12.1 percent, 10.6 and 8.5 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Labor Force	**12,600**	**12,475**	**12,375**	**125**	**225**
Unemployment	1,525	1,325	1,050	200	475
Rate	*12.1*	*10.6*	*8.5*	xxx	xxx
Employment	11,075	11,150	11,325	-75	-250

Nonagricultural payroll employment declined to 10,950 in November, off 75 from October. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing showed losses over the thirty-day span. More specifically, manufacturing, construction, transportation-public utilities and government dipped 25 each. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade added 25 jobs. Finally, the all other group was unchanged from its October level. This latter industry group includes mining, finance-insurance-real estate and service divisions.

For the year, nonfarm payrolls dropped 75 jobs. Largest loss, 150, occurred in manufacturing, mainly attributed to plant closings and/or shutdowns. Additionally, construction declined 75 while transportation-public utilities and government dipped 25 apiece. Conversely, the all other group gained 125, mainly among service components. Also, wholesale-retail trade rose 75.

Some change is expected in the labor market situation over the next two months. More specifically, employment levels could worsen over the next 60 days as retail firms lay off temporary workers in the post-holiday lull. However, construction, which normally falls due to seasonal conditions, could improve as a water treatment plant and other government projects get underway. Any gains may be hampered by colder weather. Service jobs appear vulnerable to seasonality. Concurrently, unemployment will likely rise through January as those working outdoors seek other jobs until warmer weather arrives in the spring.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**10,950**	**11,025**	**11,025**	**-75**	**-75**
Manufacturing	1,575	1,600	1,725	-25	-150
Nonmanufacturing	9,375	9,425	9,300	-50	75
Construction	350	375	425	-25	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	400	400	-25	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,200	2,175	2,125	25	75
Government	3,775	3,800	3,800	-25	-25
All Other*	2,675	2,675	2,550	0	125

p-Preliminary, r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Ottawa County employment rose 200 in November to reach 11,925. This latest count stood 725 below a year ago. Unemployment rose to 1,425 this month, 225 ahead of October and 925 above twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 10.7 percent, 9.3 and 3.8 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Labor Force	**13,350**	**12,925**	**13,150**	**425**	**200**
Unemployment	1,425	1,200	500	225	925
Rate	*10.7*	*9.3*	*3.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,925	11,725	12,650	200	-725

Nonagricultural payroll employment increased to 10,375 during November, up 175 from October. Wholesale-retail trade and government gained 50 each. Concurrently, manufacturing added 50 which was evenly divided between its metals, machinery and transportation equipment and all other factory segments. Furthermore, the all other group added 25. Finally, construction and transportation-public utilities were unchanged.

Over the year, nonfarm jobs declined 450. Largest individual loss, 525, occurred in manufacturing, largely due to layoffs and/or cutbacks. More specifically, the all other factory segment fell 425, while metals, machinery and transportation equipment lost 100. Concurrently, the all other group dipped 25. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade rose 50 followed by 25 more in both transportation-public utilities and government.

Employment may fall over the next 60 days. Much of the loss may occur in construction due to seasonal cutbacks. However, after wholesale-retail trade rises in December, a decline is expected after the holidays, as retail stores lay off temporary help. Unemployment could rise over the next 60 days due to seasonality.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**10,375**	**10,200**	**10,825**	**175**	**-450**
Manufacturing	4,075	4,025	4,600	50	-525
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	550	525	650	25	-100
All Other Manufacturing	3,525	3,500	3,950	25	-425
Nonmanufacturing	6,300	6,175	6,225	125	75
Construction	225	225	225	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	125	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,875	1,875	50	50
Government	2,150	2,100	2,125	50	25
All Other*	1,850	1,825	1,875	25	-25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Muskogee area employment rose to 25,150 in November, up 350 from October, but 425 below a year ago. Unemployment rose to 2,475 this month, up 175 from thirty days ago and 1,150 above twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 9.0 percent, 8.5 and 4.9 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Labor Force	**27,625**	**27,100**	**26,900**	**525**	**725**
Unemployment	2,475	2,300	1,325	175	1,150
Rate	*9.0*	*8.5*	*4.9*	xxx	xxx
Employment	25,150	24,800	25,575	350	-425

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose 300 in November, to reach 23,475. Largest gains, 100 apiece, occurred in all other manufacturing and the all other group, especially among service workers. Concurrently, wholesale-retail trade added 50, followed by 25 apiece in construction and transportation-public utilities. Finally, food processing and government were unchanged.

For the year, total nonfarm jobs held steady due to offsetting gains and losses in the various divisions. For example, manufacturing lost 100 jobs, mainly due to a plant closing in food processing. In addition, public employment declined 50. Conversely, the all other group rose 75, mostly among service components. Furthermore, construction and transportation-public utilities increased 50 apiece. Wholesale-retail trade was unchanged yearly.

Employment could fall through January due to seasonal factors. Construction may drop if colder weather arrives to curtail outside activities. Weather conditions and seasonal factors may unite to force unemployment up by January.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**23,475**	**23,175**	**23,475**	**300**	0
Manufacturing	4,900	4,800	5,025	100	-125
Food & Kindred Products	675	675	775	0	-100
All Other Manufacturing	4,225	4,125	4,250	100	-25
Nonmanufacturing	18,575	18,375	18,450	200	125
Construction	1,650	1,625	1,600	25	50
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,425	1,400	1,375	25	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,200	5,150	5,200	50	0
Government	6,450	6,450	6,500	0	-50
All Other*	3,850	3,750	3,775	100	75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

Employment in Okmulgee County rose to 11,550 in November, up 200 from October, but 175 below a year ago. Unemployment advanced to 1,200, a gain of 100 from last month and 550 ahead of twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 9.4 percent, 8.8 and 5.3 percent for the same periods.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Labor Force	**12,750**	**12,450**	**12,375**	**300**	**375**
Unemployment	1,200	1,100	650	100	550
Rate	*9.4*	*8.8*	*5.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,550	11,350	11,725	200	-175

Nonagricultural employment rose to 9,475 in November, a gain of 150 from October. More specifically, government advanced 125, while manufacturing added 75. Conversely, construction and transportation-public utilities dipped 25 each. Mining, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group were unchanged over the month.

For the year, nonfarm employment held steady. For example, wholesale-retail trade and government increased 100 apiece. Also, manufacturing added 25. On the other hand, the all other group lost 125, especially among service components. Furthermore, construction fell 50 due to less building activity. In addition, mining and transportation-public utilities dropped 25 apiece.

Employment in the Okmulgee-Henryetta area is expected to be lower to steady over the next 60 days. Seasonal factors and a declining economy may be responsible for these changes. Joblessness should rise over the forecast period. The increase may reflect job losses particularly in January when cutbacks in construction and trade normally occur as cold weather and slower sales hold employment back.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**9,475**	**9,325**	**9,475**	**150**	**0**
Manufacturing	1,425	1,350	1,400	75	25
Nonmanufacturing	8,050	7,975	8,075	75	-25
Mining	275	275	300	0	-25
Construction	125	150	175	-25	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	250	275	275	-25	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	100
Government	3,250	3,125	3,150	125	100
All Other*	1,950	1,950	2,075	0	-125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

SHAWNEE AREA

Pottawatomie County employment rose to 26,775 in November, up 150 from the preceding month and 1,025 above a year ago. Concurrently, unemployment increased to 1,575 for the latest month, up 75 from October and 600 above twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 5.6 percent, 5.3 and 3.6 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Labor Force	**28,350**	**28,125**	**26,725**	**225**	**1,625**
Unemployment	1,575	1,500	975	75	600
Rate	*5.6*	*5.3*	*3.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	26,775	26,625	25,750	150	1,025

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased 125 to reach 16,325 in November. This gain was centered in the nonmanufacturing sector. More specifically, wholesale-retail trade rose 150. Also, the all other group gained 75, while government increased 25. Conversely, construction lost 100 jobs as mining dipped 25. Manufacturing and transportation-public utilities were unchanged.

For the year, nonagricultural jobholders increased 25. For instance, government gained 225, especially among state and local workers. Also, the all other group rose 75 while transportation-public utilities edged ahead by 25. On the other hand, all other manufacturing fell 150 due to slowdowns and/or cutbacks. In addition, construction declined 125 and mining decreased 25. Finally, food processing and wholesale-retail trade did not change.

Total employment could decline over the next 60 days in the Shawnee area. Trade will peak to December but fall due to the post-holiday lull. Construction should decline because of seasonal factors. Unemployment may increase during the forecast period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**16,325**	**16,200**	**16,300**	**125**	**25**
Manufacturing	2,475	2,475	2,625	0	-150
Food & Kindred Products	300	300	300	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,175	2,175	2,325	0	-150
Nonmanufacturing	13,850	13,725	13,675	125	175
Mining	300	325	325	-25	-25
Construction	900	1,000	1,025	-100	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	875	875	850	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,975	3,825	3,975	150	0
Government	4,125	4,100	3,900	25	225
All Other*	3,675	3,600	3,600	75	75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER AREA

Total employment in the Stillwater area increased to 27,600 in November, a gain of 250 from October but 850 below a year ago. Unemployment rose to 1,200, a rise of 400 from the previous month and 550 ahead of twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 4.2 percent, 2.8 and 2.2 percent for the respective months.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Labor Force	**28,800**	**28,150**	**29,100**	**650**	**-300**
Unemployment	1,200	800	650	400	550
Rate	*4.2*	*2.8*	*2.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,600	27,350	28,450	250	-850

Nonagricultural employment rose to 24,000 during November, up 175 from October. Manufacturing added 125 for the largest advance, reflecting the recall of idled workers. In addition, wholesale-retail trade gained 50 and construction increased 25. Conversely, government dropped 25, but mining, transportation-public utilities and the all other group held steady.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls fell 300 jobs. More specifically, manufacturing posted the largest loss, 500, which was attributed to shutdowns and/or cutbacks. Concurrently, construction fell 100. In addition, wholesale-retail trade dipped 25. On the other hand, transportation-public utilities advanced 175. Furthermore, the all other group rose 75, mining added 50, and government edged up 25 more jobs.

Payne County employment may stabilize in December, but fall to January. This change would reflect seasonal factors such as when retail trade peaks and then falls due to holiday buying influences. Unemployment may drop from its present level in December but rise sharply in January, reflecting employment considerations.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Nov 1980p	Oct 1980r	Nov 1979r	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Nov 1980	Absolute Change From Nov 1979 Nov 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**24,000**	**23,825**	**24,300**	**175**	**-300**
Manufacturing	2,425	2,300	2,925	125	-500
Nonmanufacturing	21,575	21,525	21,375	50	200
Mining	550	550	500	0	50
Construction	725	700	825	25	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,275	1,275	1,100	0	175
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,650	4,600	4,675	50	-25
Government	11,425	11,450	11,400	-25	25
All Other*	2,950	2,950	2,875	0	75

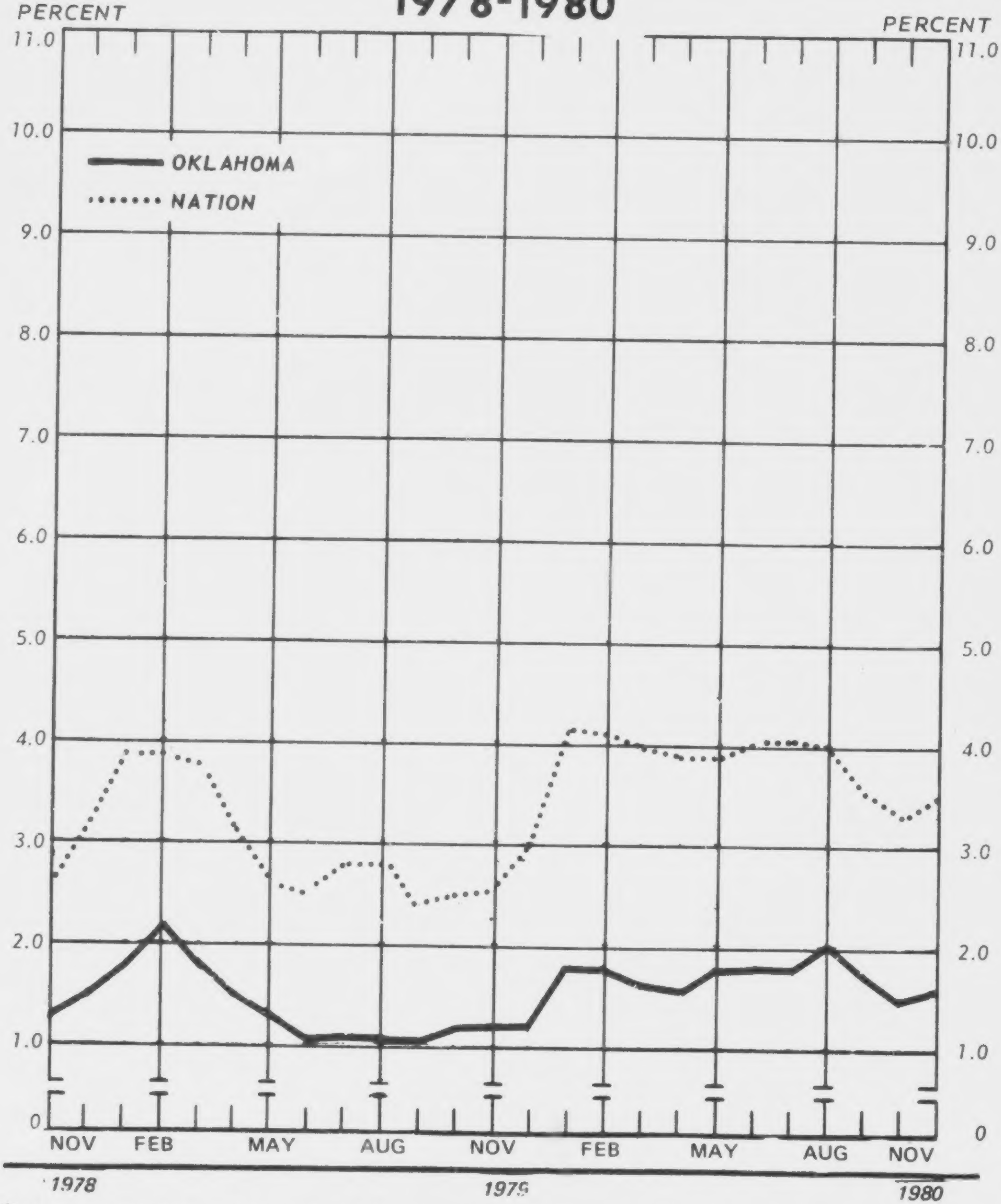
p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

1978-1980



* Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - Job Service records at the Ada Employment Service office during November showed no significant change in labor supply or demand. Area construction already underway proceeded on schedule due to favorable weather. Pontotoc County's jobless rate rose to 5.2 from 3.9 percent between October and November.

ALTUS - Altus's Job Service office reported that most surplus labor in November was among those applicants registered as child monitors and material handlers. Many of these were military dependents who sought to supplement family incomes. Jackson County joblessness moved up to 5.7 from 5.0 percent between October and November. Last November, unemployment was 3.1 percent of the labor force.

BARTLESVILLE - Labor surpluses in the Bartlesville area during November continued to be centered within the occupations of general office clerks, waiter/waitresses, kitchen helpers and construction workers. According to this area's Job Service personnel, the oversupply stemmed partly from people seeking work prior to the holidays. Also, some construction workers were laid off due to high interest rates, which discouraged building activity. Washington County unemployment edged ahead to 3.9 percent this month compared to 3.5 the month before.

CHICKASHA - Chickasha's local Employment Service office in November indicated little change in the labor surplus situation from thirty days earlier. Excessive numbers of applicants were still registered as sales clerks, cashier-checkers, construction workers, nurse aides, heavy-duty truck drivers and rotary drillers. Labor needs apparently were met satisfactorily during the period. Grady County unemployment was up in November to 5.0 percent compared to 3.6 in October.

CLAREMORE - Cashier-checkers and production assemblers remained in surplus supply during November, according to the Claremore local Employment Service office. Overall, the oversupply was down when compared to October. Labor demand increased this November compared to a year ago. During this period, area employers were seeking secretaries and machinists. Rogers County joblessness edged up to 5.6 percent this month from 5.4 percent thirty days earlier.

CLINTON - Clinton's Job Service office in November reported that demand exceeded the available labor supply. Openings were available for roustabouts, package and polishing machine operators, an electric motor winder, a receptionist-bookkeeper, an accounts manager and an automobile tester. The value of building permits was more than twice the amount registered in October and over five times higher than one year earlier. Meanwhile, oil and gas drilling activity in the surrounding Anadarko Basin continued to increase, while a number of oilfield service firms announced plans to locate in the area. Construction of a building for a new retail trade firm was scheduled to be started during the month. Also, an existing area plant announced expansion plans. Custer County's jobless rate dipped to 3.3 percent this month from 3.4 percent the prior month.

DUNCAN - Duncan's surplus supply of applicants increased in November. Little turnover, lack of work and high interest rates combined to hold the level of jobseekers high. During this same span, a longstanding demand continued for diesel mechanics and machinists. A new financial institution

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

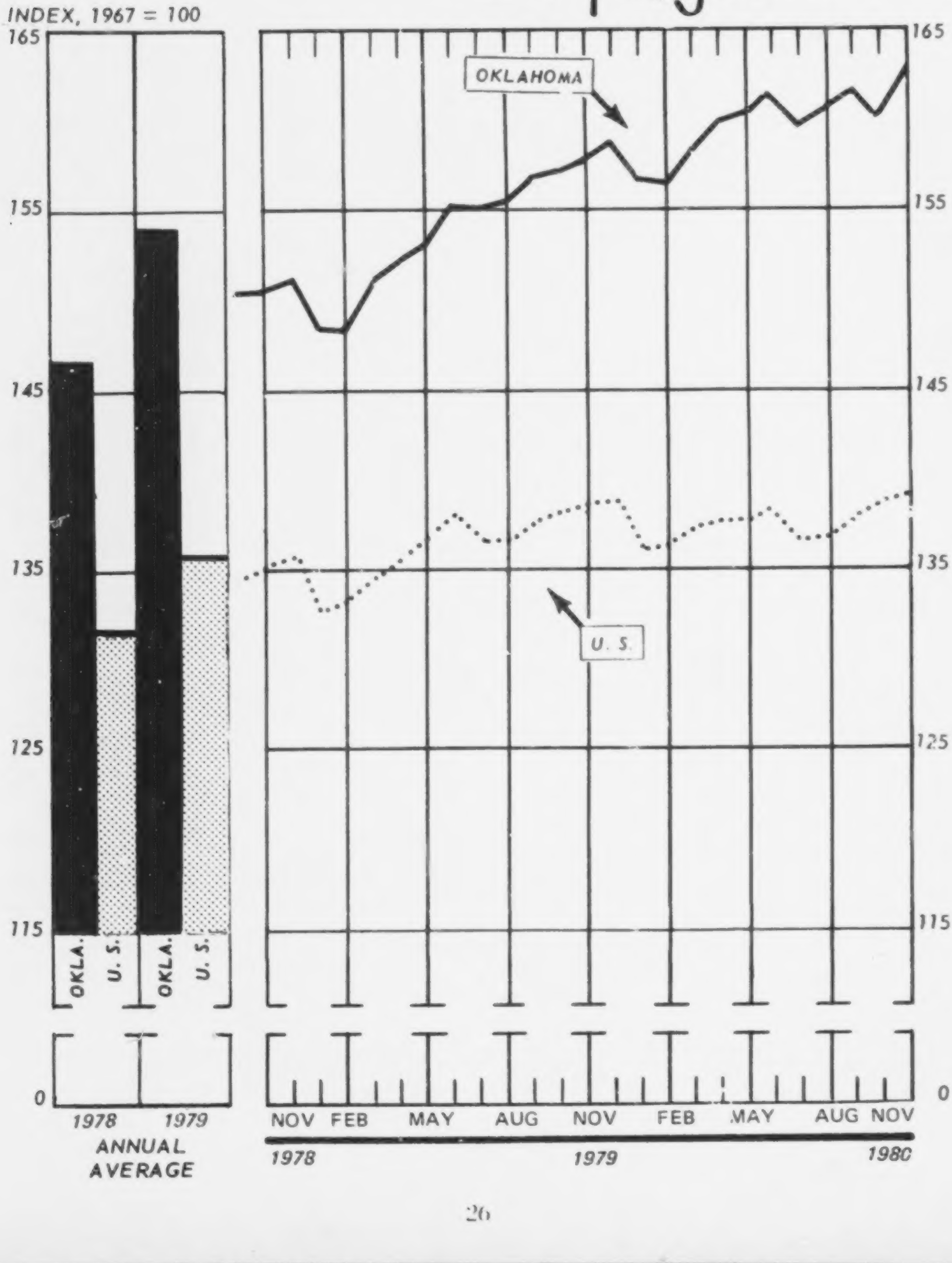
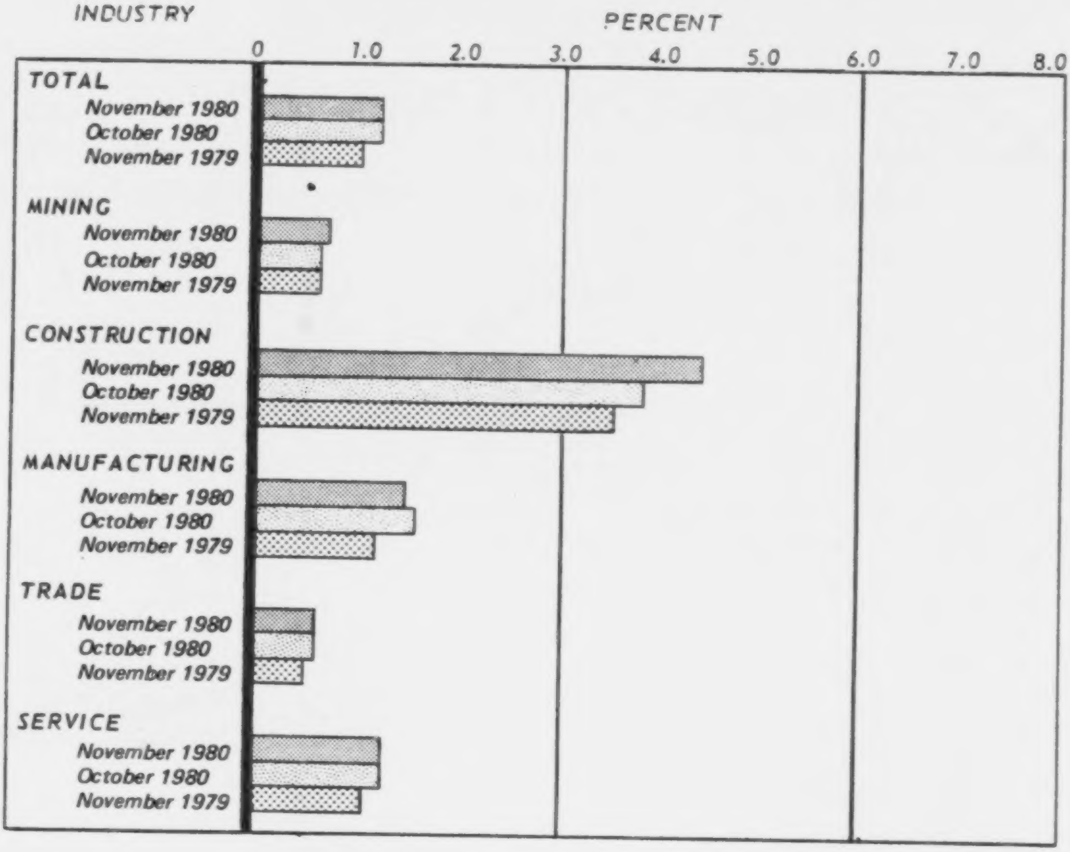


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT		
	April 1979 to March 1980	November 1980	October 1980	November 1979
TOTAL	902,000	11,173	10,726	8,515
MINING	63,300	430	400	322
CONSTRUCTION	59,600	2,676	2,296	2,079
MANUFACTURING	187,400	2,897	3,003	2,061
TRADE	259,000	1,547	1,552	1,276
SERVICE	161,900	2,107	2,028	1,589

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* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 25)

and a hospital continued under construction. Unemployment in Stephens County rose to 3.7 from 3.3 percent.

DURANT - Surplus jobseekers continued to be numerous in the Durant area during November, according to the Durant Job Service office. Some jobseekers were production workers who were laid off and not yet recalled by area plants. Others were college students or their spouses who sought work to supplement family incomes. Conversely, sewing-machine and industrial machine operators were needed by area employers. Also, warehouse laborers were in demand. Bryan County joblessness went up to 7.0 percent in November, up from October's 6.2 percent.

ELK CITY - Generally, the Elk City area had a relatively small labor surplus, according to the Elk City Job Service office in November. Most applicants were classified as general office clerks or truck drivers. Many of the clerical applicants were women with school-age children or new people entering the area. On the other hand, there were a number of general laborers needed by oil and gas service firms doing business in this busy energy production area. Joblessness in Beckham County dipped to 2.9 from 3.0 percent.

GUYMON - Texas County joblessness edged up to 3.0 from 2.9 percent in November, according to the Guymon local Employment Service office. The small labor surplus consisted mainly of applicants for cashiers, clerical and construction jobs. Conversely, automobile mechanics, cashier-checkers and diesel mechanics were needed by area employers. Turning to construction, building permits dropped to a 15-year low, mainly attributed to high interest rates, which virtually halted home construction.

HOLDENVILLE - Hughes County's active file of job applicants registered with the Holdenville Job Service office remained approximately the same in November as the previous month. Labor demand appeared to be met satisfactorily during the month. Construction on a sewer treatment plant in Holdenville progressed on schedule. Hughes County unemployment moved up to 7.5 percent this month from 7.2 in October.

HUGO - Hugo's Job Service office reported a few applicants in surplus labor supply during November. Concurrently, demand was apparently met satisfactorily in the area. Several construction projects were underway during the month. Choctaw County unemployment jumped up to 13.7 this month compared to 11.9 in October.

NORMAN - The Norman office of the State Employment Service reported more applicants seeking inside work during November. This apparently contributed to a sharp rise in applicant surpluses. More specifically, many types of clerical workers were in surplus supply. Concurrently, construction trades workers, factory production personnel and warehouse laborers also added to the oversupply. Conversely, demand was noted for counter attendants, bookkeepers, day-care workers and others needed in business and/or government. Cleveland County joblessness went up to 3.8 percent from 3.4 percent last month.

POTEAU - Labor surplus in the Poteau area declined in November from the month before. Again, cashier-checkers, sales clerks, production assemblers, carpenters, construction workers and truck

(Continued on page 32)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1979 - 1980

	MANUFACTURING														
YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			**DURABLE GOODS**			**STONE, CLAY & GLASS**			**PRIMARY METALS**			**FABRICATED METALS**		
1979															
November	$279.45	40.5	$6.90	$286.53	40.7	$7.04	$307.44	42.0	$7.32	$303.74	38.4	$7.91	$255.82	39.6	$6.46
December	291.58	41.3	7.06	304.92	42.0	7.26	323.47	42.9	7.54	288.75	37.5	7.70	272.95	41.8	6.53
1980															
January	281.70	40.3	6.99	292.44	40.9	7.15	298.48	41.0	7.28	314.82	39.5	7.97	272.99	41.3	6.61
February	283.60	40.0	7.09	293.30	40.4	7.26	275.76	38.3	7.20	319.56	39.5	8.09	264.67	39.8	6.65
March	290.79	40.5	7.18	305.62	41.3	7.40	300.94	41.0	7.34	315.09	38.9	8.10	280.57	41.2	6.81
April	291.85	40.2	7.26	303.96	40.8	7.45	303.81	40.4	7.52	293.88	37.2	7.90	278.36	40.4	6.89
May	292.33	40.1	7.29	303.69	40.6	7.48	292.59	38.6	7.58	288.04	37.9	7.60	290.28	41.0	7.08
June	291.73	39.8	7.33	303.06	40.3	7.52	333.52	41.9	7.96	323.02	38.5	8.39	294.52	41.7	7.07
July	295.50	39.4	7.50	306.03	39.9	7.67	329.26	40.4	8.15	320.14	37.4	8.56	274.03	40.5	7.11
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	294.28	39.5	7.45	327.59	41.0	7.99	319.71	38.8	8.24	291.20	40.5	7.19
September	301.15	40.1	7.51	313.80	40.7	7.71	337.38	41.6	8.11	327.58	39.9	8.21	302.00	41.2	7.33
October r	299.60	40.0	7.49	310.64	40.5	7.67	334.97	41.0	8.17	339.23	39.4	8.61	293.71	40.4	7.27
November p	311.76	40.7	7.66	313.88	40.5	7.75	346.94	41.8	8.30	366.22	40.2	9.11	295.14	40.1	7.36
	FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			**MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL**			**OIL FIELD MACHINERY**			**ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.**			**NONDURABLE GOODS**		
1979															
November	$271.49	40.4	$6.72	$262.85	40.5	$6.49	$283.98	41.7	$6.81	$284.00	41.4	$6.86	$266.12	40.2	$6.62
December	283.24	41.9	6.76	271.32	40.8	6.65	282.49	41.3	6.84	296.96	43.1	6.89	264.94	39.9	6.64
1980															
January	287.18	41.5	6.92	268.52	40.5	6.63	274.58	40.8	6.73	297.65	42.1	7.07	260.41	39.1	6.66
February	274.32	40.4	6.79	270.95	40.2	6.74	286.34	40.5	7.07	289.39	41.4	6.99	264.03	39.0	6.77
March	285.52	41.2	6.93	273.23	40.3	6.78	283.41	40.2	7.05	287.41	41.0	7.01	260.74	38.8	6.72
April	286.44	40.4	7.09	275.93	40.4	6.83	295.90	41.5	7.13	274.97	40.2	6.84	267.93	39.0	6.87
May	297.46	41.2	7.22	270.95	40.2	6.74	289.80	41.4	7.00	283.59	41.4	6.85	269.10	39.0	6.90
June	304.08	42.0	7.24	272.63	39.8	6.85	306.29	41.9	7.31	285.93	40.5	7.06	269.66	38.8	6.95
July	291.13	40.1	7.26	274.03	39.6	6.92	308.70	42.0	7.35	266.57	38.3	6.96	275.99	38.6	7.15
August	298.16	40.9	7.29	280.89	40.3	6.97	311.96	42.1	7.41	282.69	40.5	6.98	271.16	38.3	7.08
September	303.40	41.0	7.40	287.64	40.8	7.06	323.02	43.3	7.46	302.76	40.1	7.55	276.90	39.0	7.10
October r	293.79	40.3	7.29	290.58	41.1	7.07	324.08	43.5	7.45	303.00	40.4	7.50	278.46	39.0	7.14
November p	306.06	40.7	7.52	292.32	40.6	7.20	329.87	42.4	7.78	312.08	41.5	7.52	306.68	41.0	7.48

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS			APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1979															
November	$260.57	41.1	$6.34	$140.91	36.6	$3.85	$251.30	39.7	$6.33	$264.01	39.7	$6.65	$412.90	43.1	$ 9.58
December	253.89	40.3	6.30	141.31	36.8	3.84	264.00	40.0	6.60	257.66	38.4	6.71	393.54	42.0	9.37
1980															
January	273.19	41.9	6.52	152.76	38.0	4.02	267.05	39.1	6.83	265.03	37.7	7.03	340.28	34.9	9.75
February	272.33	41.2	6.61	146.21	36.1	4.05	261.75	38.1	6.87	257.40	36.0	7.15	398.73	39.4	10.12
March	265.86	39.8	6.68	145.12	36.1	4.02	260.22	38.1	6.83	259.92	36.0	7.22	380.93	38.4	9.92
April	272.57	40.5	6.73	146.83	35.9	4.09	255.30	37.6	6.79	258.11	36.2	7.13	406.46	39.5	10.29
May	273.24	40.6	6.73	148.15	36.4	4.07	264.81	39.0	6.79	264.33	37.6	7.03	421.76	41.8	10.09
June	265.46	40.1	6.62	152.76	36.2	4.22	282.89	39.9	7.09	261.59	37.0	7.07	424.27	40.6	10.45
July	276.86	40.3	6.87	147.80	35.7	4.14	264.38	37.5	7.05	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
August	273.93	39.7	6.90	149.09	36.1	4.13	264.54	37.9	6.98	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September	278.53	40.9	6.81	150.30	35.7	4.21	266.70	38.1	7.00	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October r	271.55	39.7	6.84	150.65	36.3	4.15	273.15	38.8	7.04	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November p	287.96	40.5	7.11	160.65	37.8	4.25	289.04	40.2	7.19	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14

NONMANUFACTURING

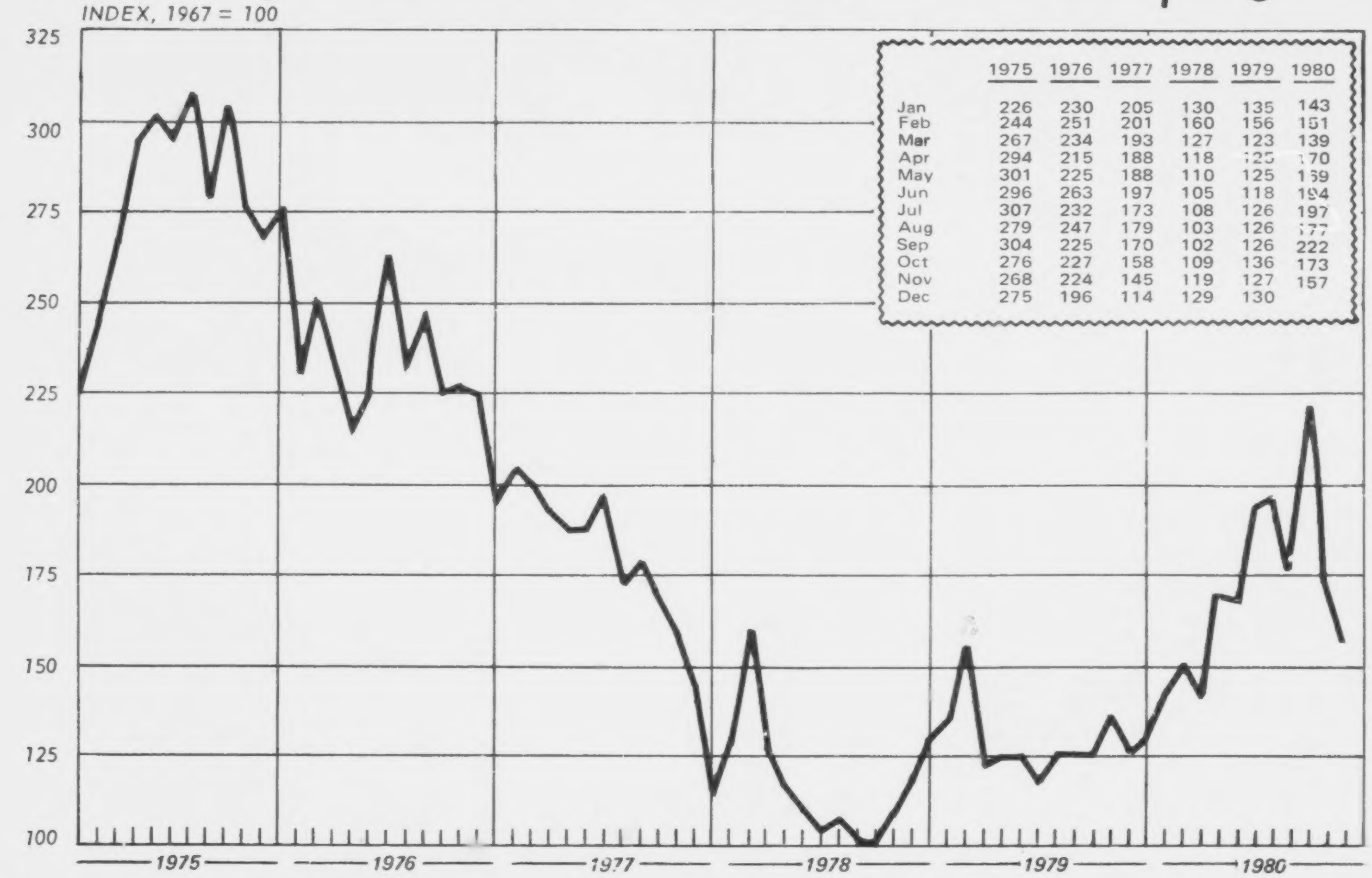
YEAR AND MONTH	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXT.			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1979															
November	$338.72	36.5	$ 9.28	$363.78	47.0	$7.74	$322.26	41.0	$7.86	$276.48	40.9	$6.76	$183.57	34.9	$5.26
December	369.57	38.1	9.70	375.80	46.8	8.03	322.00	40.0	8.05	277.85	40.8	6.81	185.33	35.3	5.25
1980															
January	358.13	37.5	9.55	375.56	45.8	8.20	324.28	41.1	7.89	272.95	40.8	6.69	192.89	33.9	5.69
February	333.40	34.3	9.72	373.83	45.7	8.18	320.31	40.7	7.87	270.95	40.2	6.74	181.06	33.1	5.47
March	347.12	36.5	9.51	377.76	45.9	8.23	334.15	41.0	8.15	273.38	40.5	6.75	186.53	34.1	5.47
April	359.28	37.7	9.53	383.29	46.8	8.19	323.95	40.8	7.94	285.19	40.8	6.99	184.13	33.6	5.48
May	343.31	36.1	9.51	374.10	45.4	8.24	318.33	40.5	7.86	280.49	40.3	6.96	188.36	34.0	5.54
June	367.25	37.9	9.69	383.11	45.5	8.42	324.82	40.2	8.03	275.93	40.4	6.83	185.91	34.3	5.42
July	375.94	38.4	9.79	387.90	46.4	8.36	327.64	40.7	8.05	278.92	40.6	6.87	192.59	34.7	5.55
August	380.70	38.3	9.94	398.11	46.4	8.58	318.80	40.1	7.95	272.83	40.3	6.77	187.73	34.7	5.41
September	399.56	39.6	10.09	406.22	46.8	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	275.77	40.2	6.86	183.81	33.0	5.57
October r	387.46	38.4	10.09	407.16	46.8	8.70	339.15	39.9	8.50	281.18	40.4	6.96	182.27	33.2	5.49
November p	384.27	37.6	10.22	418.99	46.4	9.03	334.38	39.2	8.53	277.78	40.2	6.91	181.50	33.0	5.50

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 137,000 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1979 benchmark.*
Above industries have been classified according to the ***Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.***
*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Jan	226	230	205	130	135	143
Feb	244	251	201	160	156	151
Mar	267	234	193	127	123	139
Apr	294	215	188	118	125	170
May	301	225	188	110	125	169
Jun	296	263	197	105	118	194
Jul	307	232	173	108	126	197
Aug	279	247	179	103	126	177
Sep	304	225	170	102	126	222
Oct	276	227	158	109	136	173
Nov	268	224	145	119	127	157
Dec	275	196	114	129	130	

* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1978 - 1980

PLACE	Nov* 1980	Oct* 1980	Sep* 1980	Nov* 1979	Nov* 1978
State Total	**14,859**	**14,815**	**18,793**	**12,023**	**11,247**
Ada	207	197	225	251	181
Altus	115	131	154	90	161
Ardmore	328	336	407	240	205
Bartlesville	171	142	177	155	116
Broken Arrow*	154	157	186	108	- -
Chickasha	138	151	176	152	134
Claremore*	224	242	313	172	131
Clinton	59	61	68	39	78
Duncan	159	142	141	145	93
Durant	337	339	405	239	166
Edmond*	137	133	170	96	- -
Elk City	52	58	88	95	47
Enid	117	116	147	96	113
Guymon	19	22	26	25	23
Holdenville	165	158	176	156	212
Hugo	263	299	265	167	153
Idabel	399	404	456	244	301
Lawton SMSA***	477	463	595	501	366
McAlester	475	413	496	653	468
Miami	557	565	927	295	276
Muskogee	915	868	933	575	575
Norman*	179	183	255	219	198
Oklahoma City SMSA***	3,325	3,396	5,165	2,589	2,192
Okmulgee	393	342	306	331	353
Ponca City	220	219	254	208	154
Poteau	384	369	451	339	318
Pryor	398	392	369	320	273
Sallisaw**	269	259	292	- -	- -
Sapulpa*	342	364	424	248	235
Seminole	80	93	121	70	85
Shawnee	317	322	387	282	298
Stillwater	202	266	419	78	70
Tahlequah	346	356	438	254	260
Tulsa SMSA***	3,321	3,339	3,902	2,654	2,423
Woodward	28	40	35	32	19
All Other	1,338	1,271	1,548	1,350	1,705

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

drivers were in oversupply, according to the Poteau Job Service office. On the other hand, a janitor, forestry aides, material handlers, telephone solicitors and production machine tenders were needed in this area. LeFlore County's unemployment rate totaled 10.3 percent this month compared to 9.2 percent thirty days earlier.

PRYOR - Mayes County's jobless rate stood at 8.4 percent in November compared to October's 7.8 rate. Surplus applicants in this area were mainly entry-level jobseekers and building trades workers idled by slow construction. Many applicants were housewives seeking to supplement family incomes. Work on several construction projects in the area continued.

SALLISAW - Seasonal layoffs in this area contributed to the surplus of factory production assemblers, waiter/waitresses, mechanics, truck drivers and building trades workers. Labor demand continued to be met satisfactorily, according to the Sallisaw Job Service office. Sequoyah County's unemployment rate moved up to 10.2 from 9.2 percent in October.

SAPULPA - During November, plant layoffs and slow housing construction contributed to the surplus of lock assemblers, heavy-duty truck drivers, construction laborers, carpenters and helpers. However, the active applicant count declined from the previous month. Meanwhile, the Sapulpa Job Service office reported demand for glass workers, foundry employees, nurse aides and cashier-checkers. Creek County's jobless rate moved up to 6.3 percent this month, rising from 6.0 percent in October.

SEMINOLE - Occupations with an excessive number of applicants in November included cashier-checker, sales clerk, waiter/waitress, sewing-machine operator, construction worker and truck driver. Their numbers apparently constituted normal totals for this time of year, according to the Seminole Job Service office. In construction, several new projects were started as well as a few remodeling jobs. Unemployment in Seminole County held steady at 5.0 percent this November, unchanged from October.

TAHLEQUAH - Tahlequah's local Job Service office reported seasonal layoffs, student applicants, and new persons in the area all combined to push the labor surplus total higher. Meanwhile, demand existed for cannery workers, kitchen helpers, construction workers, waiter/waitresses and material handlers. Construction on several projects was either completed or proceeding normally. November joblessness in Cherokee County rose to 7.5 percent compared to 7.2 percent in October.

WOODWARD - In Woodward, clerical and construction occupations remained in oversupply during November. According to the Woodward local Employment Service office, sewing-machine operators were sought again by area employers. Construction permits issued in November totaled more than $2.6 million for housing and commercial structures compared to $2.1 million the month before. Joblessness in Woodward County edged up to 3.0 percent in November from 2.9 the month before.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA NOVEMBER 1980*

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
	Number	Percent Distribution	Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
			Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	15,952	100.0	9,399	6,553	5,241	6,996	3,715	13,251	4,497	5,701	3,053	1,600	469	741	390	935	254	501	180
Mining	543	3.4	462	81	209	226	108	510	195	213	102	22	9	9	4	11	5	4	2
Contract Construction	3,534	22.2	3,331	203	1,130	1,641	763	3,049	998	1,406	645	291	77	143	71	170	50	81	39
Manufacturing, Total	3,870	24.3	2,030	1,840	1,154	1,660	1,056	3,223	998	1,401	824	400	116	179	105	134	38	51	45
Food & Kindred Products	371	2.4	211	166	112	180	85	305	93	149	63	50	14	25	11	19	5	3	11
Apparel & Related Products	449	2.8	38	411	129	216	104	394	114	185	95	25	6	18	1	23	8	11	4
Lumber & Wood Products	210	1.3	140	70	70	93	47	171	57	77	37	23	8	9	6	15	4	7	4
Printing & Publishing	91	.6	38	53	50	28	13	83	47	25	11	5	1	2	2	3	2	1	0
Refining	67	.4	44	23	21	31	15	66	20	31	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	249	1.6	119	130	88	102	59	201	72	83	46	34	9	13	12	12	7	4	1
Primary Metal Products	176	1.1	131	45	46	92	38	152	42	74	36	22	4	16	2	2	0	2	0
Fabricated Metal Products	587	3.7	366	221	184	251	152	520	163	226	131	42	11	20	11	22	10	5	7
Machinery, except Electrical	164	1.0	112	52	73	58	33	142	63	48	31	21	10	9	2	1	0	1	0
Electrical Machinery	371	2.3	156	215	77	130	164	251	65	82	104	64	12	26	26	15	0	7	8
Transportation Equipment	285	1.8	199	86	86	132	67	246	71	120	55	36	14	11	11	3	1	1	1
All Other Manufacturing	844	5.3	476	368	218	347	279	692	191	301	200	78	27	30	21	18	0	9	9
Transportation & Public Utilities	801	5.0	617	184	261	362	178	683	221	308	154	95	31	44	20	18	6	9	3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,137	13.4	810	1,327	654	930	553	1,902	579	823	500	186	59	82	45	43	15	20	8
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	357	2.2	90	267	98	172	87	317	88	150	79	35	9	18	8	4	1	3	0
Services	2,908	18.2	1,083	1,825	813	1,393	702	2,190	645	992	553	364	97	173	94	339	63	222	54
State Government	187	1.2	74	113	47	97	43	129	32	63	34	37	9	21	7	21	6	13	2
All Other	1,615	10.1	902	713	875	515	225	1,248	741	345	162	170	62	72	36	195	70	98	27

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**15,952**	**100.0**	**9,399**	**6,553**	**5,241**	**6,996**	**3,715**	**13,251**	**4,497**	**5,701**	**3,053**	**1,600**	**469**	**741**	**390**	**935**	**254**	**501**	**180**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,642	10.3	849	793	447	824	371	1,335	400	627	308	119	22	59	38	181	22	135	24
Clerical	2,608	16.3	325	2,283	706	1,200	702	2,250	614	1,007	629	204	58	98	48	141	28	90	23
Sales	629	3.9	283	346	193	276	160	586	183	257	146	32	7	14	11	11	3	5	3
Service	1,382	8.7	478	904	433	626	323	969	316	419	234	281	84	130	67	125	31	74	20
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	206	1.3	156	50	61	97	48	157	49	69	39	26	6	18	2	23	6	10	7
Processing	447	2.8	291	156	141	190	116	354	117	145	92	71	20	37	14	19	4	6	9
Machine Trades	1,069	6.7	879	190	364	474	231	926	314	416	196	103	43	40	20	32	6	16	10
Bench Work	1,537	9.6	491	1,046	385	630	522	1,235	333	520	382	137	35	58	44	69	15	28	26
Structural Work	3,902	24.5	3,760	142	1,242	1,855	805	3,307	1,082	1,562	663	341	78	176	87	233	78	108	47
Miscellaneous	1,923	12.1	1,556	367	669	822	432	1,601	562	679	360	247	79	110	58	66	26	29	11
INA	607	3.8	331	276	600	2	5	531	527	0	4	39	37	1	1	35	35	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**15,952**	**100.0**	**5,241**	**6,996**	**3,715**	**13,251**	**4,497**	**5,701**	**3,053**	**1,600**	**469**	**741**	**390**	**936**	**254**	**501**	**180**
Under 22	1,499	9.4	543	675	281	1,243	465	549	229	171	57	82	32	71	19	40	12
22-24	1,793	11.2	599	775	419	1,499	506	655	338	201	63	82	56	70	27	32	11
25-34	5,239	32.8	1,586	2,430	1,223	4,219	1,320	1,918	981	636	178	314	144	320	80	177	63
35-44	3,033	19.0	887	1,378	768	2,544	772	1,136	636	270	69	130	71	186	43	100	43
45-54	2,210	13.9	630	1,008	572	1,871	558	838	475	159	43	69	47	158	26	94	38
55 and over	2,178	13.7	996	730	452	1,875	876	605	394	163	59	64	40	130	59	58	13
Male-Total	**9,399**	**58.9**	**3,255**	**4,175**	**1,969**	**7,709**	**2,773**	**3,393**	**1,543**	**1,039**	**308**	**487**	**244**	**525**	**161**	**257**	**107**
Under 22	920	5.8	347	421	152	741	295	331	115	124	34	67	23	46	16	21	9
22-24	1,085	6.8	382	481	222	892	315	411	166	130	43	53	34	43	23	12	8
25-34	3,173	19.9	1,006	1,470	697	2,544	829	1,172	543	402	120	192	90	180	53	91	36
35-44	1,717	10.8	542	791	384	1,416	470	641	305	161	43	81	37	116	27	61	28
45-54	1,229	7.7	398	562	269	1,028	351	465	212	106	31	46	29	76	13	45	18
55 and over	1,275	8.0	580	450	245	1,088	513	373	202	116	37	48	31	64	29	27	8
Female-Total	**6,553**	**41.1**	**1,986**	**2,821**	**1,746**	**5,542**	**1,724**	**2,308**	**1,510**	**561**	**161**	**254**	**146**	**410**	**93**	**244**	**73**
Under 22	579	3.6	196	254	129	502	170	218	114	47	23	15	9	25	3	19	3
22-24	708	4.4	217	294	197	607	191	244	172	71	20	29	22	27	4	20	3
25-34	2,066	13.0	580	960	526	1,675	491	746	438	234	58	122	54	140	27	86	27
35-44	1,316	8.2	345	587	384	1,128	302	495	331	109	26	49	34	70	16	39	15
45-54	981	6.1	232	446	303	843	207	373	263	53	12	23	18	82	13	49	20
55 and over	903	5.7	416	280	207	787	363	232	192	47	22	16	9	66	30	31	5

* *Based on data for week of November 16-22, 1980.*

† *Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.*

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS
of Factory Employees

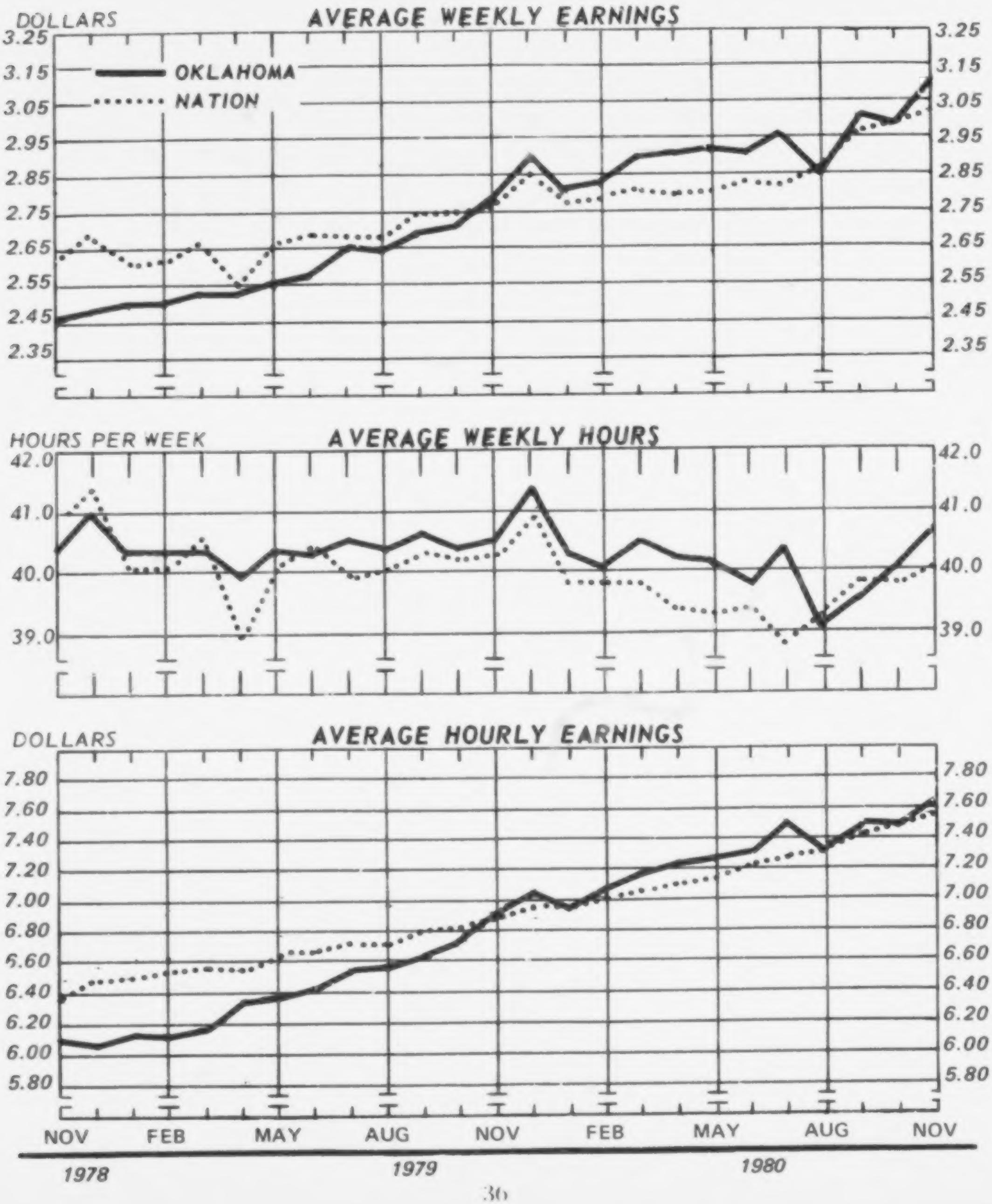


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

NOVEMBER 1980

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,269,300**	**74,000**	**1,343,300**	**5.5**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	401,900	21,100	423,000	5.0
Tulsa SMSA**	302,500	16,600	319,100	5.2
Lawton SMSA***	29,250	2,350	31,600	7.4
Adair	6,420	760	7,180	10.6
Alfalfa	2,820	50	2,870	1.7
Atoka	3,450	380	3,830	9.9
Beaver	2,960	80	3,040	2.6
Beckham	8,420	250	8,670	2.9
Blaine	5,120	170	5,290	3.2
Bryan	12,560	950	13,510	7.0
Caddo	11,740	650	12,390	5.2
Canadian	25,975	1,925	27,900	6.9
Carter	17,125	850	17,975	4.7
Cherokee	12,940	1,050	13,990	7.5
Choctaw	4,600	730	5,330	13.7
Cimarron	1,490	90	1,580	5.7
Cleveland	56,450	2,250	58,700	3.8
Coal	1,650	260	1,910	13.6
Comanche	29,250	2,350	31,600	7.4
Cotton	2,470	80	2,550	3.1
Craig	6,420	350	6,770	5.2
Creek	26,575	1,800	28,375	6.3
Custer	11,570	400	11,970	3.3
Delaware	8,410	690	9,100	7.[illegible]
Dewey	2,690	110	2,800	[illegible].9
Ellis	2,070	50	2,120	[illegible].4
Garfield	26,725	1,150	27,875	4.1
Garvin	11,090	410	11,500	3.6
Grady	15,670	830	16,500	5.0
Grant	2,460	50	2,510	2.0
Greer	2,730	80	2,810	2.8
Harmon	1,770	80	1,850	4.3
Harper	1,980	60	2,040	2.9
Haskell	4,170	490	4,660	10.5
Hughes	5,800	470	6,270	7.5
Jackson	9,760	590	10,350	5.7
Jefferson	2,740	110	2,850	3.9
Johnston	3,180	210	3,390	6.2
Kay	21,350	875	22,225	3.9
Kingfisher	6,910	260	7,170	3.6
Kiowa	5,430	200	5,630	3.6

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

NOVEMBER 1980

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,590	390	2,980	13.1
LeFlore	14,140	1,620	15,760	10.3
Lincoln	8,550	530	9,080	5.8
Logan	8,890	350	9,240	3.8
Love	2,110	140	2,250	6.2
McClain	10,490	410	10,900	3.8
McCurtain	12,760	1,520	14,280	10.6
McIntosh	5,110	590	5,700	10.4
Major	3,450	110	3,560	3.1
Marshall	3,650	190	3,840	4.9
Mayes	14,200	1,310	15,510	8.4
Murray	4,940	250	5,190	4.8
Muskogee	25,150	2,475	27,625	9.0
Noble	4,470	180	4,650	3.9
Nowata	4,030	280	4,310	6.5
Okfuskee	4,390	280	4,670	6.0
Oklahoma	282,250	14,950	297,200	5.0
Okmulgee	11,550	1,200	12,750	9.4
Osage	16,850	600	17,450	3.4
Ottawa	11,925	1,425	13,350	10.7
Pawnee	5,000	250	5,250	4.8
Payne	27,600	1,200	28,800	4.2
Pittsburg	11,075	1,525	12,600	12.1
Pontotoc	12,970	710	13,680	5.2
Pottawatomie	26,775	1,575	28,350	5.6
Pushmataha	2,580	350	2,930	11.9
Roger Mills	2,370	60	2,430	2.5
Rogers	18,140	1,080	19,220	5.6
Seminole	10,920	570	11,490	5.0
Sequoyah	10,700	1,210	11,910	10.2
Stephens	18,650	710	19,360	3.7
Texas	8,220	250	8,470	3.0
Tillman	4,670	320	4,990	6.4
Tulsa	211,975	10,875	222,850	4.9
Wagoner	14,770	930	15,700	5.9
Washington	21,930	880	22,810	3.9
Washita	6,490	170	6,660	2.6
Woods	5,180	80	5,260	1.5
Woodward	12,870	400	13,270	3.0

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED National ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS
(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
1979					
Nov	103,719	97,943	3,257	94,686	5,776
Dec	103,884	98,047	2,995	95,052	5,836
1980					
Jan	103,188	96,145	2,782	93,363	7,043
Feb	103,257	96,264	2,836	93,428	6,993
Mar	103,351	96,546	2,962	93,584	6,805
Apr	103,412	96,566	3,081	93,485	6,846
May	104,028	96,709	3,436	93,273	7,318
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

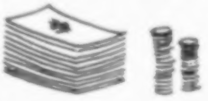
EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*
(In Thousands)

1979	
Nov	91,288
Dec	91,394
1980	
Jan	89,630
Feb	89,781
Mar	90,316
Apr	90,761
May	90,849
Jun	91,049
Jul	89,820
Aug	90,046
Sep	90,729
Oct	91,232
Nov	91,611

* *Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1979 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME



(In Billions of Dollars)
Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1979	
Nov	2,032.6
Dec	2,051.8
1980	
Jan	2,077.2
Feb	2,086.4
Mar	2,101.0
Apr	2,102.1
May	2,114.1
Jun	2,127.1
Jul	2,161.2
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct	2,282.5
Nov	2,257.4

Note: Series revised beginning 1968.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1,063.4
1972	1,171.1
1973	1,306.6
1974	1,412.9
1975	1,528.8
1976	1,702.2
1977	1,899.5
1978	2,127.6
1979	2,368.8
3rd Quarter 1979	2,396.5
4th Quarter 1979	2,456.9
1st Quarter 1980	2,520.8
2nd Quarter 1980	2,521.3
3rd Quarter 1980	2,586.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1979	
Oct	22,516
Nov	20,935
Dec	18,923
1980	
Jan	16,709
Feb	15,842
Mar	17,003
Apr	17,909
May	18,873
Jun	19,706
Jul	19,978
Aug*	20,495
Sep*	21,195
Oct	21,006

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1979	
Nov	152.3
Dec	152.5
1980	
Jan	152.7
Feb	152.6
Mar	152.1
Apr	148.3
May	144.0
Jun	141.5
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	143.9
Oct	146.5
Nov	148.5

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1979			
Nov	227.6	Nov	227.5
Dec	230.0	Dec	229.9
1980			
Jan	233.3	Jan	233.2
Feb	236.5	Feb	236.4
Mar	239.9	Mar	239.8
Apr	242.6	Apr	242.5
May	245.1	May	244.9
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1977 - 1980

MONTH	1977				1978				1979				1980				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	8.3	5.7	7.4	5.5	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.2	5.8	3.9	6.8	3.7	6.2	3.5	Jan
Feb	8.5	5.7	7.6	5.4	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.1	5.7	3.8	6.8	3.5	6.0	3.2	Feb
Mar	7.9	5.4	7.4	5.3	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.4	5.7	3.4	6.6	3.3	6.2	3.3	Mar
Apr	6.9	5.2	7.2	5.3	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.5	5.8	3.5	6.6	3.7	7.0	3.8	Apr
May	6.4	5.5	7.1	5.7	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.3	7.0	4.1	7.8	4.3	May
Jun	7.5	5.6	7.2	5.3	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.8	6.0	3.5	5.7	3.3	7.8	4.4	7.7	4.1	Jun
Jul	7.0	4.9	6.9	4.6	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.5	5.7	3.3	7.9	4.4	7.8	4.1	Jul
Aug	6.8	4.8	7.0	4.9	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.1	5.9	3.1	7.5	4.2	7.6	3.9	Aug
Sep	6.6	4.6	6.8	4.8	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.5	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.3	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.5	Sep
Oct	6.3	4.4	6.7	4.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.1	5.9	3.3	7.1	5.1	7.6	5.3	Oct
Nov	6.4	4.3	6.7	4.4	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.3	5.8	3.4	7.1	5.5	7.5	5.7	Nov
Dec	6.0	4.1	6.2	4.3	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	3.5	5.9	3.7					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.0	5.0	— —	— —	6.0	3.9	— —	— —	5.8	3.4	— —	— —					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* Percent of Civilian Labor Force.

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TAX INCENTIVES FOR EMPLOYERS

State Agency Program Provides Direct Financial Incentives

A major program administered by the Oklahoma State Employment Service should prove attractive to private industry, particularly in these times of rapidly increasing prices and shrinking profits. The program is called **TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT**, or **TJTC.** It represents a major new thrust to create new jobs in the private, profit-making sector by providing direct financial incentives to employers hiring certain categories of workers.

Basically the program works like this: For each eligible worker hired, the employer is entitled to receive a **direct tax credit** equal to 50 percent of the first $6,000 of wages paid during the first year of employment; and 25 percent of the first $6,000 of wages paid to eligible workers during their second year. Workers do not have to be on the payroll for a certain minimum amount of time before the employer qualifies for the tax break.

Another attractive feature which sets **TJTC** apart from other government programs is the absence of the usual bureaucratic red tape which usually wipes out any savings the programs were originally intended to provide. Under **TJTC,** an eligible applicant is issued a **voucher** to give to his/her employer. The employer signs the voucher saying when he hired the applicant, on what job, and at what rate of pay, and mails it to the Employment Service headquarters in Oklahoma City. After the Employment Service reviews the **voucher**, it mails back a certification form entitling the employer to claim a credit on Federal Income Taxes. It's as simple as that!

The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit **became effective on January 1, 1979,** and will expire on December 31, 1981 (unless extended by Congress). It provides for the tax credit to be based on any wages paid during that period to eligible workers **hired after September 26, 1978.** This means employers may be able to claim the tax credit on their current workers who were eligible **on the day they were originally hired.**

The seven targeted groups for whom the tax credit can be claimed are:

- **youth, ages 16 through 19, participating in qualified cooperative education programs,**
- **youth, ages 18 through 24, who are members of low income families,**
- **veterans under age 35, who served in the Armed Forces during the period of the Vietnam conflict, and who are members of low income families,**
- **ex-convicts (felons) who are members of low income families, provided they are hired within five years after the date of release from prison, or the date of conviction,**
- **handicapped individuals, or disabled veterans, who are undergoing or have completed rehabilitative services sponsored by the State Vocational Rehabilitation office or the Veterans Administration,**
- **individuals who are receiving financial assistance from a general assistance program approved by the Internal Revenue Service,**
- **individuals receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) from the Social Security Administration.**

As you can see, these criteria are broad enough to encompass the categories of workers normally included in the hiring patterns of many Oklahoma businesses. **For further information, contact the nearest Employment Service office, or call toll free 1-800-522-8008.**

THE OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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43nd Annual Report to the Governor, 1979 — February 1 1980
Handbook of Employment Security Program Statistics, Oklahoma, 1950-1979 — May 1980
Handbook of Labor Force Data for Selected Areas of Oklahoma —

- Volume I — 1952-1963
- Volume II — 1964-1967
- Volume III — 1968-1969
- Volume IV — 1970-1973
- Volume V — 1973-1976
- Volume VI — 1977-1979

Handbook of Oklahoma Employment Statistics, Revised Data Through 1979

- Volume I — August 1980
- Volume II — April 1980

Indians in Oklahoma — June 1975
Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs — State of
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- Kay County
- Lawton+
- McAlester
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- Okmulgee-Henryetta
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Oklahoma Occupational Employment Statistics

- Bulletin 5: Government — March 1977
- Bulletin 6: Regulated and Trade Industries — June 1976
- Bulletin 7: Manufacturing Industries — June 1978
- Bulletin 11: Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries — Statewide—May 1979
- Bulletin 12: Oklahoma Occupational Employment and Job Openings, 1978-1984 — August 1980
- Bulletin 13: Occupational Employment and Job Openings — Oklahoma City SMSA — June 1980
- Bulletin 14: Tulsa SMSA Occupational Employment and Job Openings, 1978-1984 — November 1980
- Bulletin 15: Balance of Nonmanufacturing Industries — June 1979

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Selected Oklahoma Labor Force Statistics — October 1979
Women in Oklahoma — 1977
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Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area Labor Turnover Report
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- Miami
- Muskogee
- Oklahoma City+
- Okmulgee-Henryetta
- Stillwater
- Shawnee
- Tulsa+

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** Includes Beckham, Custer and Washita Counties.*
***Includes Craig, Delaware, Nowata, Ottawa, Rogers, Mayes and Washington Counties.*

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OKLAHOMA

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IN THIS ISSUE

Economic Review

JOB SERVICE

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

JANUARY 1981

George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1907

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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Affiliated with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
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OKLAHOMA
labor market

JANUARY 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

This publication, printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, is issued by and is a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, in developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market. Two thousand seven hundred copies have been prepared and distributed to interested parties or are to be distributed on request at a cost computed to be $2,316.62 and paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor to said Commission.

This periodical is prepared by Research and Planning, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, under the general editing of O. V. Richardson. Agency divisions and all local offices of the Commission contribute statistical and related employment information. The estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours, earnings and labor turnover are developed in cooperation with the National and Regional offices of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

Milton Tinney, long time editor of the Oklahoma Labor Market, retired January 30, 1981. Mr. Tinney had been editor of the publication for the past 11 years. He commenced work for the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission in Lawton, Oklahoma in April 1951. He later worked in the Oklahoma City local office before transferring to the State Administrative Office, Research and Planning.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W. J. BOWMAN, CHIEF
WESLEY WILSON, BRANCH MANAGER

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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LOCAL OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED
ADA	*Pontotoc*
ALTUS	*Jackson, Greer, Harmon, Kiowa and Tillman*
ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
CHICKASHA	*Grady and Caddo*
CLAREMORE	*Rogers*
CLINTON	*Custer, Blaine, Dewey and Washita*
DUNCAN	*Jefferson and Stephens*
DURANT	*Bryan, Atoka, Johnston and Marshall*
EDMOND	*Oklahoma and Logan*
ELK CITY	*Beckham and Roger Mills*
ENID	*Garfield, Alfalfa, Grant, Major and Woods*
GUYMON	*Texas, Beaver and Cimarron*
HOLDENVILLE	*Hughes*
HUGO	*Choctaw and Pushmataha*
IDABEL	*McCurtain*
LAWTON	*Comanche and Cotton*
McALESTER	*Pittsburg, Coal, Latimer, McIntosh and Haskell*
MIAMI	*Ottawa and Craig*
MUSKOGEE	*Muskogee and Wagoner*
NORMAN	*Cleveland and McClain*
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Moore	*Oklahoma and Cleveland*
Springdale Office	*Oklahoma, Canadian and Kingfisher*
Shawnee	*Pottawatomie and Lincoln*
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PONCA CITY	*Kay and Osage*
POTEAU	*LeFlore*
PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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ECONOMIC REVIEW

Milton W. Tinney and O. V. Richardson

NATIONAL ECONOMY

The nation's second longest economic expansionary period ended in January last year, followed by a sharp but possibly short recession. The downturn apparently bottomed out in August, and business activity reportedly swung upward again. Concern existed among forecasters that if an economic recovery had begun, growth was slow, and some uncertainty existed among analysts as to how long it would last. Moreover, predictions by many forecasters were that the recovery would be unusually modest if it does continue during 1981. Most forecasters believe that growth in the first half of 1981 will be very slow or possibly nonexistent.

The gloomy outlook by some forecasters, and the major concern of many public as well as government and private analysts centered on rapid inflation and spiralling interest rates. Last summer, the modest recovery was attributed to the lifting of credit controls, somewhat lower interest rates than now exist, renewed monetary expansion and stepped-up government spending.

A decline in real Gross National Product (GNP) was expected for 1980; total GNP-which measures the nation's output of goods and services fell by around one percent after adjustment for inflation.

The U.S. Treasury Secretary predicted economic growth in the fourth quarter would amount to over four percent, according to published reports, although private forecasters suggested a two-percent gain was more realistic.

In the third quarter 1980, real GNP expanded 0.9 percent at an annual rate seasonally adjusted. This upturn in output was preceded by a record decline of 9.6 percent in the second quarter, after inflation was discounted. In the January-March period, GNP had increased at a 1.2 percent annual rate. Between third quarters 1979-80, real GNP declined by 1.5 percent as compared to 1.8-percent growth over the same period of 1978-79.

Gross national product in current dollars - that is, before inflation was discounted - stood at $2,586.5 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. That estimate was $190.0 billion higher in the third quarter 1980, compared to the same quarter a year earlier. For 1980 as a whole, GNP could total around $2,570 billion, up about 8.5 percent due to higher prices.

Personal consumption expenditures, or consumer spending, declined sharply in the second quarter 1980 in real terms, accounting for a large part of the drop in GNP. The spending cutback was attributed to durable goods outlays, particularly motor vehicles. By the third quarter, consumer expenditures again turned upward as credit restraints were lifted and transfer payments such as social security benefits rose substantially.

In the third quarter 1980, the rate of personal consumption expenditures climbed to $1,683.3 billion on an annual basis, 10.1 percent above the preceding year. After adjusting for inflation, consumer spending was down by 0.4 percent for this period, reflecting declines particularly in durable goods, such as motor vehicles, that were partly offset by increased spending in services, including housing and household operation.

Personal income rose to $2,144.6 billion (annual rate) in third quarter, up $64 billion from the second, much higher than the $23-billion gain recorded for the April-June period. Cost-of-living increases, mainly in Social Security benefit payments, accounted for about half of the income rise. The balance of the steep increase was attributed to higher wage and salary disbursements. Year-to-year, personal income rose 10 percent between third quarters 1979-80, while disposable income was up 10.4 percent. In real terms, however, per capita disposable income declined 1.2 percent, largely reflecting the effects of inflation and rising taxes. The personal saving rate rose four percentage points to 4.7 percent in the third quarter 1980 compared to 4.3 one year earlier. During the last quarter 1979 and first three months of 1980, the saving rate averaged a low 3.6 percent. Nevertheless, the current rate was still considered very low by historical standards.

One of the principal aspects of the 1980 recession was the sharp decline in automobile production and sales. The other factor in the recession picture, as so widely publicized, was in the housing sector. Sales of new motor vehicles declined in model year 1980 to 12.0 million from 14.7 million in 1979, according to the Department of Commerce. Published reports attributed to auto makers said that 1980 was the poorest for sales in twenty years as volume plummeted by 20.3 percent.

Both new car and truck sales were off sharply due to the unfavorable economic and financial developments. Reluctance by consumers in purchasing new cars included the uncertainty of job security and income losses due to plant closing and layoffs. Financing was another area of concern as interest rates climbed to a record-high and credit availability tightened.

The prime interest rate soared to a high of 20 percent last spring, then fell back to 11 percent in July but, before 1980 ended, the rate had again climbed to about 20 percent. Mortgage rates also rose, averaging 14.93 percent in early December, although they fluctuated from a high of 16.5 percent last April to 12.5 percent last August before rising to the current rate, according to reports attributed to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Compared to the same period a year earlier, December's average interest on mortgages had climbed by nearly two percent.

New housing expenditures declined sharply during the first half of 1980, before rebounding in the third quarter. The surprisingly sharp upturn, however, could be short lived, according to some forecasts. Overall, new construction spending rose sharply in September, following the steady decline of the first half of 1980, reaching a $231.8 billion seasonally adjusted annual rate. The current figure stood three percent below the preceding year at the same time. In addition to housing, commercial and industrial building expenditures had also declined. Housing starts ran at 1.6 million units during November at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate. This compared to 1.5 million units a year earlier, although the rate fell below 1 million last May.

Single-family starts were little changed compared to the previous November, but an upturn in the third quarter was concentrated in that sector. Prospects for a strong recovery in residential investment were dimmed, however, by a third quarter turnaround in interest rates, a weakness that could affect housing sales. In the July-September period, residential investment outlays fell to $94.2 billion (annual rate), down about 18 percent from the same period of 1979.

Uppermost on the minds of typical American consumers were the continued steadily rising inflation rates. The most widely publicized inflation measure was the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for urban consumers. Double-digit rates prevailed as 1980 neared its end, with the November price index reaching 256.2, up 12.6 percent on a year-to-year basis. In December 1979, the index had climbed to 229.9, some 13.3 percent above the preceding year's figure, marking it as the worst inflationary period since World War II ended. Major elements in the continued rise during 1980 were the rapid climb of food and energy prices. In food, the increase was generally attributed to weather—including last summer's heat wave, and in energy due to a continuing phase-out of domestic oil price controls and higher costs in imported oil, partially reflected by the current Iran-Iraq war. Some analysts also blamed expansion of the basic money supply as a cause of persistent inflation.

Business spending—or gross private domestic investment—declined rather sharply in 1980 despite a rise earlier in the year to an annual rate of $348.4 billion in the third quarter. Compared to the same period 1979, such spending was reduced by about $44 billion, or 11.2 percent. This contrasted the 10.1 percent gain recorded during the same 1978-79 span. The cutback in 1980 spending occurred as residential investment outlays fell nearly 19 percent, and business inventories were reduced by $16.8 billion in the third quarter 1980—contrasting the inventory accumulation of a year earlier. After inflation was discounted, nonresidential investment fell by 25 percent. Inventories were also reduced sharply, reflecting a poor retail sales performance and high financing costs.

Nonresidential fixed investment in the third quarter declined 3.5 percent at an annual rate in real terms, compared with the 14.5 percent rate in the second quarter. This reflected a slowing of a decline in motor vehicles which had turned upward after a long slide. Investment in structures also declined 9.5 percent in the second quarter and 18 percent in the third; the lag was concentrated in commercial and industrial buildings and public utilities. In producers' durable equipment, a decline was apparent in the first of 1980 due mainly to declines in motor vehicles.

Corporate profits before taxes rose to $222.4 billion in the third quarter, up $17.6 billion (annual rate) after a steep decline in the second quarter. Shrinking profits were evident, however, as the third quarter rate was down 8 percent from the same period of 1979. For the year 1980 as a whole, before tax profits were expected to show a 2.2-percent decline from the previous year. Lower profits in 1980 contrasted the rapid rise of 1979. After taxes, corporate profits were also down between third quarters, 1979-80, off 7.5 percent last year.

Industrial production rose 1.4 percent in November, following a sharp gain in October; actually, industrial output had risen rapidly since July when output reached its lowest point for the year. The rise in production seemingly contrasted the soaring interest rates, lagging retail sales, and declining personal income. Production losses in manufacturing occurred in the first half of 1980, but output trended upward following July. Over one-third of the increased production occurred in motor vehicles, steel and construction materials.

Inventories appeared to be in satisfactory condition, but the immediate retail sales outlook suggested that this could be short-lived and may become a problem area. Despite the recent industrial output gains, total production lagged 2.5 percent behind November a year earlier. That decline was attributed, in large extent, to durable goods output which included motor vehicle and parts, and to such products as construction supplies and materials.

Nonfarm business spending for new plant and equipment for 1980 as a whole was expected to increase 8.8 percent over 1979, according to the Department of Commerce's October-November survey. That rate of expansion was considerably less than the 17.0 percent gain between 1978-79. (These estimates, however, were not adjusted for inflation.) Increased capital expenditures during

1980 were expected in manufacturing, up 16.4 percent, and in nonmanufacturing industries, up 4.4 percent. Sharpest rate of expansion among nonmanufacturers should occur in mining, which would advance by 18.6 percent. Other industries had more moderate spending plans, while transportation reported an anticipated decline of 4.2 percent.

Government spending for goods and services in the third quarter climbed to an annual rate of $533.6 billion and was expected to total $544 billion for all of 1980. For the year, such expenditures may increase 8.5 percent, less than the 9.4 percent growth for 1978-79. Federal outlays for goods and services rose 17.5 percent at an annual rate between third quarters, with defense expenditures increasing at a faster rate than nondefense spending. State and local government purchases increased by 8.7 percent over this same period. After inflation was discounted, federal spending rose some 6.7 percent, while state and local outlays declined by less than one percent.

Exports of goods and services increased faster than imports over the year's span between third quarters. As a result, net exports showed a surplus of $21.3 billion at an annual rate, contrasting the $2.3 billion deficit one year ago. In real terms, exports rose some 4.4 percent, while imports declined 6.6 percent.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

National employment continued to increase during 1980, marking the fourth consecutive annual gain since 1975. Preliminary data showed some 97.3 million employed in 1980, on an annual average basis, compared to 96.9 in 1979, or up less than one-half million. By further contrast, this year's employment growth was considerably less than the 1978-79 increase of 2.5 million, and trailed annual average gains which occurred the preceding three years.

Over the course of the year, seasonally unadjusted employment rose steadily from January's 96.1 million, reaching a peak of 98.6 in July, and then declined to a low of 97.3 for September. At the close of the year in December, employment stood at 97.5 million.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment averaged 90.5 million in 1980, up about one million from the 1979 annual average. Increases in the service-producing job sector were responsible for the overall gain. More specifically, services added about 700,000 workers, followed by 500,000 additions in government, 400,000 for wholesale-retail trade, and 300,000 in finance-insurance-real estate. Finally, the transportation-public utilities group was unchanged. In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing jobs declined about 600,000 between 1979 and 1980. Also, construction employment dropped by nearly this same number. However, mining added approximately 500,000 jobs, reflecting accelerated oil and gas exploration to meet the nation's energy demand.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

National unemployment increased in 1980 reversing a four-year downward trend that had been underway subsequent to the 1974-75 recession. Average annual unemployment rose to 7.4 million the past year compared to 6.0 million in 1979, a 23 percent jump. Further comparison showed an annual average of 7.1 percent were unemployed in 1980 in contrast to 5.8 percent the previous year.

Unemployment, (seasonally unadjusted), in January of 1980, stood at 6.8 percent, and dipped to its lowest level, 6.6 percent, during March and April. A high of 7.9 percent was reached in July before stabilizing at a 7.1 rate during September, October and November. December's 6.9 percent was the lowest rate since May.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT

Oklahoma's total employment rose during 1980, reaching 1,265,100 or 31,100 above the comparable 1979 figure. This marked the fifth annual average gain, although this latest year's increase fell short of growth rates for the two preceding years. Similarly, the state's labor force expanded in 1980, due in part, to rising employment, but also reflecting the first increase in the unemployed total since the 1975 recession. As in recent years, nonfarm establishment payroll expansion was chiefly responsible for 1980's employment growth. On the other hand, agriculture employment declined slightly, in keeping with its long-term downtrend. The domestic service-self employed-unpaid worker group also recorded a moderate job upturn.

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs averaged 1,133,100 in 1980 compared to the 1979 annual average of 1,089,300. This increase of 43,800 or 5.2 percent was somewhat below the 53,800 gain recorded during 1978-79 and indicated a gradual slowdown in the rate of job growth since the 1974-75 recession. Nevertheless, this past year's performance continued Oklahoma's long term annual wage and salary payroll growth, which has not been interrupted since 1958.

Mining employment, principally in oil and gas activities, led 1980 job expansion with a 12.9 percent gain from the previous year. Employment in this industry averaged 68,100 compared to 60,300 in 1979. The upward surge in such employment began in 1973, and has continued every year since then, spurred by energy demand and partial deregulation in the petroleum industry.

Manufacturing employment averaged 185,800 for 1980, a gain of 1.4 percent from the previous year. The small percentage gain takes on added significance when considering the fact total United States manufacturing lost about 600,000 employees, or nearly three percent. Numerous state industries were adversely affected by the national recession but not nearly so severely as in many other parts of the country. For example, a number of plants producing lumber, tires, electrical machinery and recreation equipment had sizeable layoffs, mostly of a temporary nature.

Services had the second best growth rate within the wage and salary categories. This division averaged 199,800 employees during 1980 compared to 183,800 in 1979—an increase of 8.2 percent, virtually matching the 1978-79 advance.

Wholesale-retail trade, numerically the largest employing division in the state, averaged 267,400 workers during 1980, up 9,900 or 3.8 percent from the 1979 total. Payroll expansion among retail trade firms again comprised the bulk of job growth.

The finance-insurance-real estate group continued its steady upward trend in 1980, adding 1,600 jobs for a 3.0 percent gain over 1979. However, this percentage increase was considerably below the 5.9 percent recorded in 1979.

Government, the state's second largest employing division, averaged 232,400 jobs during 1980 compared to 225,800 the previous year. This most recent annual average increase almost equalled the yearly change recorded in 1979. More specifically, gains at the state and local levels of government offset a small loss in federal employment.

Transportation-public utilities employment edged up a fraction of one percent, averaging a total of 65,400 workers during 1980. Construction was the sole employing division in the state where 1980 average annual employment dropped below the previous year's total.

OKLAHOMA UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment increased in Oklahoma during 1980, based on preliminary information, rising to an annual average of 56,900, up 8,700 from 1979. As a result, the percent of the labor force unemployed rose to 4.3, compared to 3.4 percent the previous year. Nevertheless, joblessness in Oklahoma remained substantially below the U.S. annual average of 7.1 percent.

Oklahoma's January joblessness total in 1980 was 48,000 or 3.7 percent, based on seasonally unadjusted data. In March, the number unemployed reached a low for the year of 45,000, some 3.3 percent of the civilian labor force. From that point, joblessness increased through June, before declining in July and August.

In September, unemployment started to increase until reaching this year's peak in November of 73,900 and a 5.5 rate. Finally, December's jobless count dropped to 69,000 while the rate slipped to 5.1 percent, the same as October.

POPULATION

The official April 1, 1980, resident population of Oklahoma reached 3,025,266 according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This addition of 465,803 persons represented a gain of 18.2 percent since the 1970 decennial census. Significantly, Oklahoma's rate of growth greatly surpassed the 11.4 percent increase experienced by the nation and raised Oklahoma to number 26 in ranking of states by population size. Although resident 1980 data for counties and cities in Oklahoma have not been finalized, preliminary April 1, 1980, counts for these areas are available.

The largest numerical gains for the April 1, 1970-April 1,1980 decade occurred in Oklahoma's Standard Metropolitan Areas (SMSA's). The Oklahoma City SMSA (Canadian, Cleveland, McClain, Oklahoma and Pottawatomie counties) increased by 128,766 persons or 18.4 percent to reach a total of 827,858 residents. The Tulsa SMSA (Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers, Tulsa and Wagoner counties) totaled 677,758, an advance of 128,604 persons or 23.4 percent since the 1970 count. In addition, the Enid SMSA (Garfield County) added 6,338 individuals or 11.2 percent during the decade, reaching 62,681 persons by April 1, 1980. At the same time, the population of the Lawton SMSA (Comanche County) grew by 3,829 residents or 3.5 percent to total 111,973 inhabitants. Although the Lawton SMSA appeared to increase relatively slowly, it should be noted that the number of military personnel stationed at Fort Sill declined by 5,403 during the same period.

Between April 1, 1970, and April 1, 1980, some sixty-eight counties increased in population, while only nine recorded losses. This compares favorably with the 1960-1970 experience when 38 counties gained and 39 counties declined. The overall trend reversal was a result of increased economic activity in Oklahoma, especially in the petroleum industry.

Since the 1970 decennial census, thirty cities in the state with 10,000 or more inhabitants experienced gains in population. Most of the communities with large increases were urban satellite cities. However, between April 1, 1970, and April 1, 1980, three cities not within an SMSA (Bartlesville, Stillwater and Woodward) each added more than 4,000 residents.

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The 1980 drought resulted in lower farm receipts in Oklahoma, according to informed agricultural sources. Although estimated sales of farm products for the year were not available as of this writing, the state director of the U.S. Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service recently said farm income could be down 25 percent from 1979. For that year, the value of farm products sold was 3.23 billion dollars.

Production of some crops was off by more than half as a result of adverse weather. Lower yields of such crops as peanuts, cotton, soybeans, grain sorghum and corn, were quite obvious. Early harvested crops such as wheat, did well in that growth and development occurred before the prolonged drouth had its effect.

Many agricultural leaders are concerned about the short term outlook on Oklahoma farms, considering such problems as the current drought and rapidly rising costs of production, including interest rates. For the longer term, it is anticipated the worldwide demand for agricultural products will continue strong, with the prospects of increasing exports.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Crude oil runs in Oklahoma totaled 137,520,410 barrels for the first eleven months of 1980, as compared to 131,412,634 for the comparable period of 1979. These figures represent total liquids including crude and condensate, as compiled by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission and Oklahoma Tax Commission. Daily average production was 410,508 barrels, as compared to 393,536 for comparable months of 1979.

Production of gas (natural and casing head) in Oklahoma totaled 1,730,039,160 thousand cubic feet (Mcf) for January through November of 1980. That compares favorably with 1979 production of 1,693,002,246 Mcf.

Oklahoma coal output was off slightly during 1980. For that period, the state mined 4,336,284 short tons as compared to 4,797,156 tons in the same 1979 period.

Oil and gas exploration experienced a sharp increase during 1980 in Oklahoma and employment rose accordingly. As a result, the number of active drilling rigs rose steadily and reached 501 at year's end. That compared quite favorably at the end of 1979 with 283 rigs operating. For additional emphasis, the 1980 record stands out as compared to 1971 when 64 rigs were active.

This state is solidly in second place nationally in terms of current drilling activity. Only Texas had more rigs drilling at the end of 1980. Further, Oklahoma had the largest rig gain of any state for the year.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The economic forecast for 1981 calls for sluggish growth in real gross national product in the first half of the year, with an upturn expected in the second. Some experts believed that after inflation is accounted for, GNP would begin the new year with a small downturn in the first quarter; they expected a sag in business, high interest rates and persistent double-digit inflation. As of late December, a degree of uncertainty prevailed among economists and forecasters, who frequently revised their predictions as new economic developments occurred. Changes in forecasts stemmed mainly from the unexpected rapid increase in interest rates and the Federal Reserve's policy revisions in the money supply. What policies the new administration in Washington would pursue is also a major factor in the economic outlook. Gross national product could total around $2,850 billion for 1981, but discounting inflation, real output may only grow by around 1.0 to 1.5 percent.

There, of course, is widespread concern about the presently high inflation rate, running around 13 percent. However, little significant slowing of inflation is expected during 1981, and one Federal Reserve economist predicts relatively high interest rates may be assumed. Some forecasters believe that the rate of increase in consumer prices will subside in the year as a whole, but probably to no less than 10 to 12 percent, continuing the double-digit pace.

Consumer expenditures for goods and services may increase slightly this year, but in the first quarter, spending will slow; and higher Social Security payroll taxes and inflation will largely offset any rise in disposable income. A retroactive tax cut of between $30 - $40 billion is possible by mid-year, and if approved by Congress, it should boost consumer spending by 4 to 5 percent. However, rapidly rising costs of food and energy and the high cost of financing will deter any significant increase in buying of automobiles and other durable items. Disposable income should rise moderately by the third quarter and some consumer spending will stimulate business. But, the saving rate will likely remain below 5 percent because of rising prices on household necessities and likely increased installment debt.

Housing starts may drop as much as 20 percent early this year, to around 1.2 million units. For the year as a whole, however, residential construction may register a modest increase if housing starts rise moderately in the second quarter as predicted. By late 1981, starts should run about 1.6 million units. Little boom in home building is anticipated this year because mortgage rates will remain high.

Business spending should accelerate slowly, particularly if a tax cut materializes and demand rises as expected. Outlays on plant and equipment are anticipated to increase about 5 percent in the first quarter and some 4 percent in the second. Such spending may total around $285 billion compared to $271 billion a year ago, but after inflation is discounted, a decline of three percent could result.

Corporate profits after taxes will rise moderately in 1981, benefiting from the expected retroactive tax reduction. This would contrast the decline seen for 1980. Inventories are expected to be rebuilt to a small extent as the result of demand. But, according to the outlook, profits will not rise sharply enough in 1981 to cause any more than a weak gain in real fixed investment.

Total government purchases of goods and services should increase rather rapidly this year, although some curbs are expected in government spending. This sector of the economy should be among the strongest contributors to GNP's modest growth. National defense spending likely will continue rising—probably at a more rapid pace than currently; however, spending growth in transfer payments, including grants-in-aid to state and local governments, could be curtailed. State and local government expenditures—reportedly plagued by budget deficits—may grow slightly, at a much lower rate than the gain expected at the federal level.

All in all, the economy for 1981 looks slightly better than last year's performance, although growth in real output will be slow. And, inflation and interest rates are likely to remain high for the year, continuing to be of major concern to the American public and the new administration.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

National employment rose during 1980, reflecting an increase of almost 500,000 above 1979's annual average. This was far below the 2.5 million gain of 1979 and similarly fell under other annual increases since 1976. In 1981, limited employment growth may occur as economic recovery is expected to begin by the second or third quarter. However, the rate of expansion could fall well short of requirements for the nation's growing labor force. Any increase is expected to be moderate and occur later in the year.

Unemployment which idled more than 8.0 million workers this fall, decreased to just under 7.5 million by the final quarter of 1980. However, this figure could rise during first quarter 1981 and perhaps remain high through the first half of the year. In fact, no significant reduction is anticipated through 1981, but some decline is possible by the fall months.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma is expected to increase again in 1981, which would mark the sixth annual gain since the 1974-75 recessionary period. However, effects of the current national slowdown likely will carry over into the first half of 1981. The paragraphs below discuss job prospects for major categories in the state.

Oklahoma nonfarm wage and salary employment showed an increase in 1981, thus following the upward trend for more than two decades. However, prospects for 1981 indicate a somewhat smaller gain than the 46,400 average for 1976-79. This forecast assumes generally slow economic conditions through the first half 1981 followed by recovery in the second half.

Manufacturing, the state's fourth largest employing group based on total workforce, had only a 2,500 job gain between 1979-80 compared to an average of 8,200 for the previous four years. Last year's slower job growth resulted from the decline of investment in new and existing plant and equipment, together with a number of layoffs in the state. In 1981, factory jobs could rise moderately above last year's 185,900 total.

Mining employment should lead all other state industries, on a percentage basis, again in 1981. At this writing approximately 500 drilling rigs are active in state oil and gas fields. Production is estimated to reach 450,000 to 460,000 barrels a day. Employment growth could surpass the 12.9 percent upswing achieved during the past year.

Wholesale-retail trade, Oklahoma's largest employing division, is expected to show moderate job growth of perhaps three to four percent above 1980's 267,400 total. Most of these anticipated jobs should develop in the retail sector.

Services, a division with a strong long term job growth rate, will continue to show significant expansion in 1981. Employment may increase from five to eight percent in this division from the current level of 199,800 workers.

Government, the state's second largest employing group, could experience little significant change in overall employment. Federal employment is expected to decline again in 1981, thus continuing a downtrend that started after the peak of 59,500 jobs reached in 1969. However, only a fractional decrease below the 1980 average of 47,300 is anticipated. On the other hand, state and local government employment has risen 50 percent since 1971, but may level off as some federally-funded programs could be curtailed.

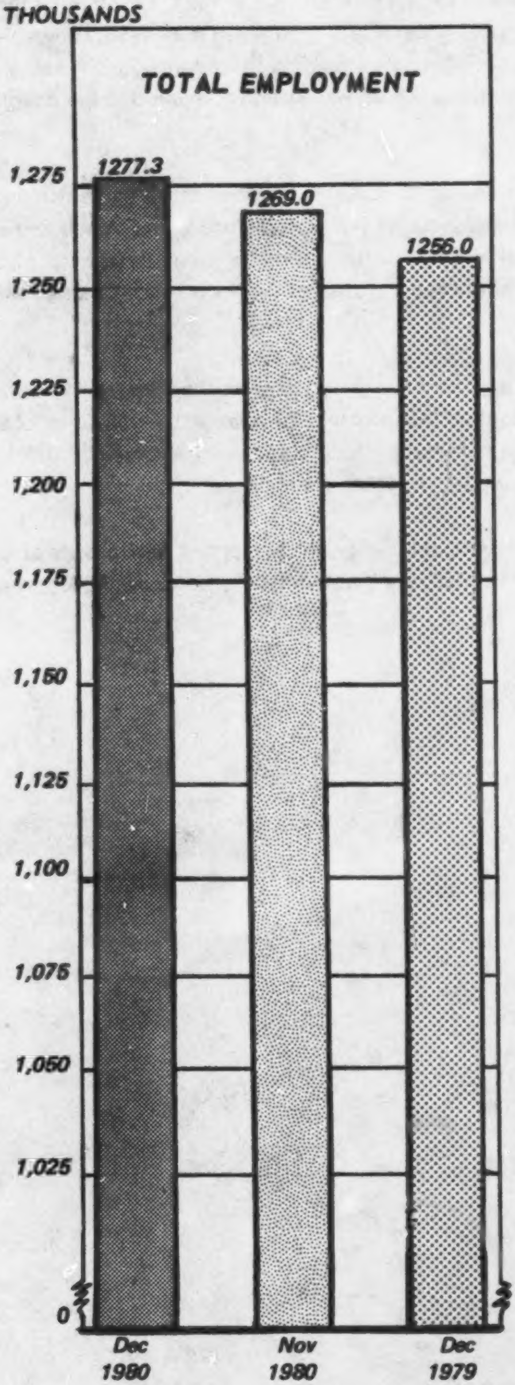
Construction employment declined in 1980, the first annual loss since the 1975 recession. This industry faces severe problems, namely, steep interest rates plus rapidly increasing costs. Officials of the Oklahoma Home Builders Association expect little change in 1981, although by the second half of the year, interest rates for construction loans and mortgages may ease. However, some job loss in the residential sector could occur again this year. In the nonresidential sector, construction is expected to match the state's 1980 output, which was strong compared to the nation as a whole.

Finance-insurance-real estate employment averaged 55,200 in 1980 or three percent more than the previous year. This group has grown steadily during the period since World War II and a small increase is probable during 1981. Annual average employment for transportation-public utilities was 65,400 in 1980, a gain of only 200. Employment is forecast to continue, with a small-to-moderate job growth.

Agricultural employment has followed a long-term downtrend in both the state and nation. Larger farms and technological advances have required less and less farm labor. In 1980, farm jobs dropped once again as farmers and ranchers were beset with drought and rising production costs. A further decrease below the 52,700 annual average for 1980 is anticipated.

Lastly, the domestic service, self-employed-unpaid family worker group has grown at a steady pace, rising from 1970's 130,500 to 165,000 in 1980. Another increase of perhaps two to three percent should occur over this year.

Oklahoma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1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
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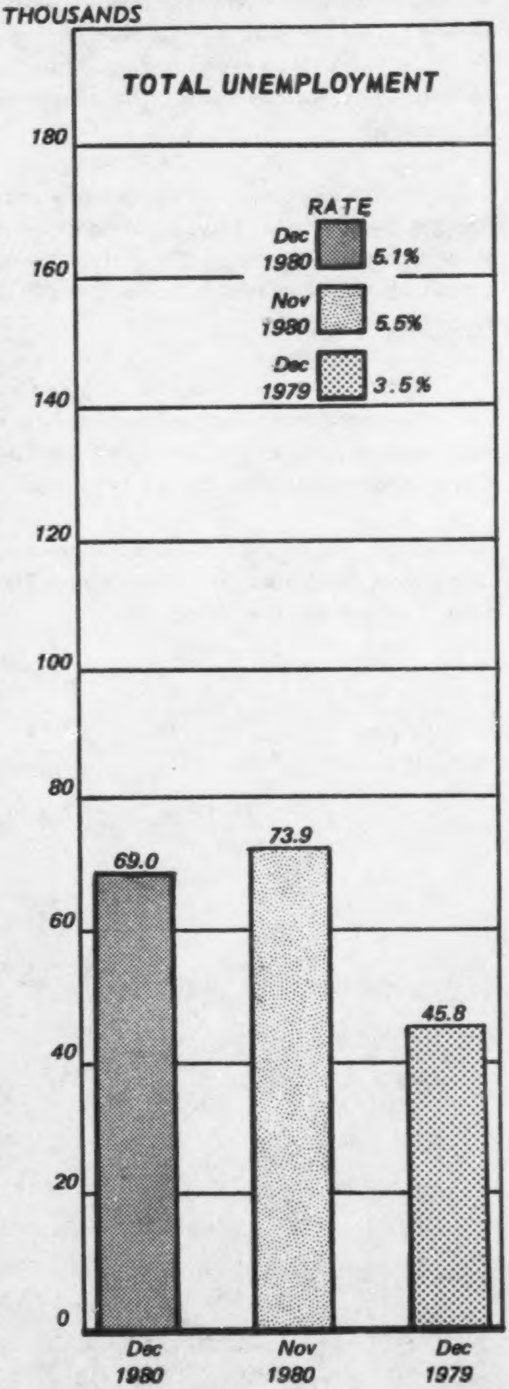
Dec 1980
Nov 1980
Dec 1979


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
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160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
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Nov 1980 5.5%
Dec 1979 3.5%
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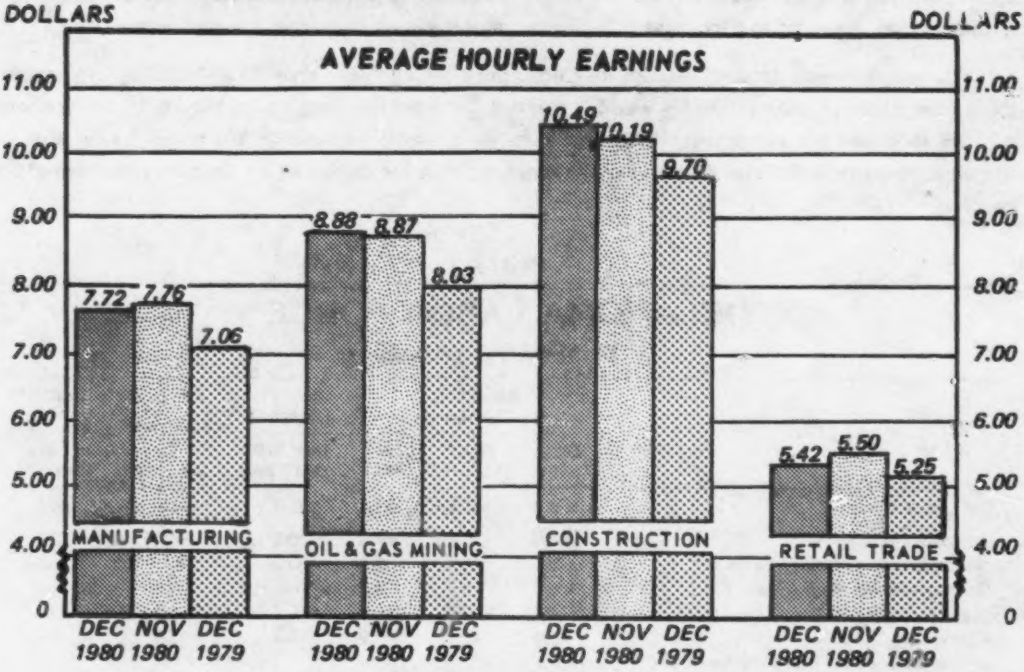
73.9
45.8
Dec 1980
Nov 1980
Dec 1979

Highlights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10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
7.72
7.76
7.06
MANUFACTURING
8.88
8.87
8.03
OIL & GAS MINING
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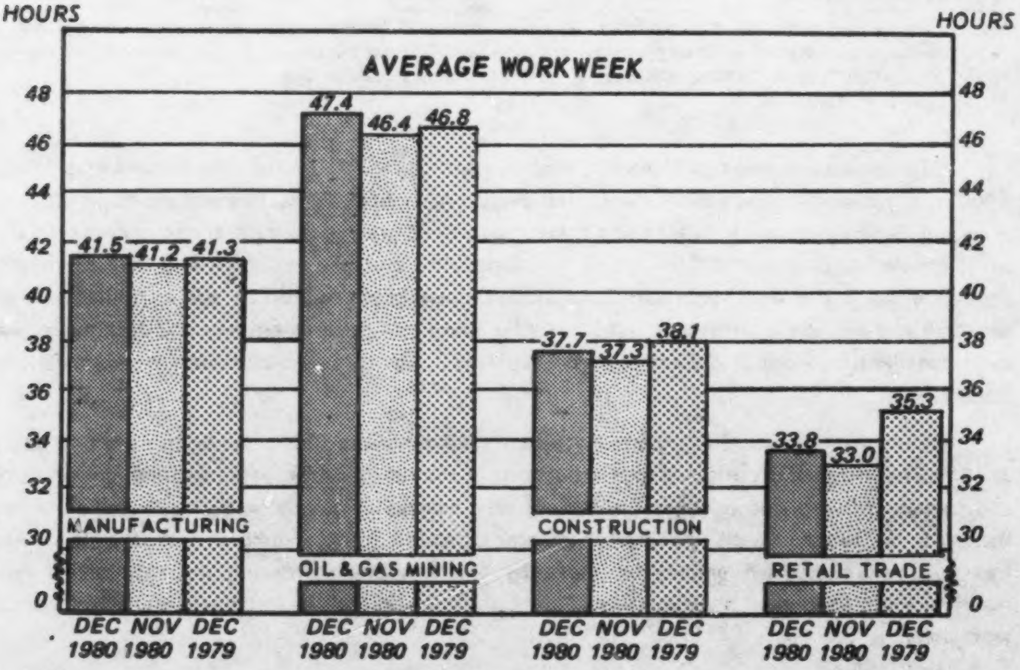
10.19
9.70
CONSTRUCTION
5.42
5.50
5.25
RETAIL TRADE
DEC 1980
NOV 1980
DEC 1979


HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
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46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
41.5
41.2
41.3
MANUFACTURING
47.4
46.4
46.8
OIL & GAS MINING
37.7
37.3
38.1
CONSTRUCTION
33.8
33.0
35.3
RETAIL TRADE
DEC 1980
NOV 1980
DEC 1979

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment in Oklahoma rose during December while unemployment declined slightly. The total employed was 1,277,300, some 8,300 above November and indicated an increase of 21,300 from a year earlier. Most of the increased December employment occurred in retail trade.

Unemployment totaled 69,000 in December, off slightly from 73,900 during November. December's rate of unemployment was 5.1 percent, off from November's 5.5 but significantly above the 3.5 recorded for November 1979. The state as a whole experienced a much lower level of unemployment near the end of the year as compared with the nation where the rate remained at 6.9 percent.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE *

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Nov 1980 to Dec 1980	Dec 1979 to Dec 1980
Total Labor Force	1,346.3	1,342.9	1,301.8	.3	-3.4	44.5
Unemployment	69.0	73.9	45.8	-6.6	-4.9	23.2
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*5.1*	*5.5*	*3.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*5.4*	*5.7*	*3.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Total Employment	1,277.3	1,269.0	1,256.0	.7	8.3	21.3
Agriculture	43.6	47.7	44.2	-8.2	-3.9	-.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	166.3	165.2	161.3	.7	1.1	5.0
Idled by Labor Disputes	**	**	.1	xxx	xxx	xxx

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.*

** *Less than 100.*

Oklahoma nonfarm wage and salary employment rose to 1,155,000 during December, a gain of 3,900 from November. The advance occurred despite reductions in five of the eight major industry divisions. Seasonal hiring in retail trade firms raised the worker total for that component by 5,200 while smaller additions of 400 in mining (principally oil and gas activities) and 300 in finance-insurance-real estate were recorded. Construction employment was off by 900, attributed to both seasonal and economic influences. Also, manufacturing and government payrolls declined by 400 each. Smaller job losses of 200 and 100 were reported by service and transportation-public utilities, respectively.

Oklahoma's wage and salary employment in December was 32,900 higher than the final count of 1979. The increase occurred despite reductions in worker totals for manufacturing, construction and transportation-public utilities. The factory loss was rather general with the exception of two major components. Machinery except electrical added 1,200 workers over the year and transportation equipment employment rose by 300. Steadily increasing demand for oil field machinery and equipment resulted in an addition of 1,000 workers over the year in that component of machinery.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT* *in Oklahoma*

DECEMBER 1980

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Nov 1980 to Dec 1980	Dec 1979 to Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary**	1,155.0	1,151.1	1,122.1	.3	3.9	32.9
Manufacturing	184.6	185.0	188.1	-.2	-.4	-3.5
Durable Goods	120.3	120.0	121.5	.3	.3	-1.2
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.3	3.7	-3.0	-.1	-.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.1	10.0	10.6	1.0	.1	-.5
Primary Metal Industries	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.9	.3	-.1
Fabricated Metal Products	22.2	22.2	22.6	0	0	-.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	14.7	14.8	14.9	-.7	-.1	-.2
Machinery, except Electrical	37.4	37.2	36.2	.5	.2	1.2
Oil Field Machinery	11.4	11.3	10.4	.9	.1	1.0
General Industrial Machinery	5.8	5.8	5.9	0	0	-.1
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.6	12.5	13.7	.8	.1	-1.1
Transportation Equipment	22.4	22.6	22.1	-.9	-.2	.3
Nondurable Goods	64.3	65.0	66.6	-1.1	-.7	-2.3
Food & Kindred Products	15.9	15.9	16.5	0	0	-.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.7	11.2	11.4	-4.5	-.5	-.7
Printing & Publishing	10.2	10.3	10.5	-1.0	-.1	-.3
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.8	5.8	6.0	0	0	-.2
Petroleum Refining	7.4	7.5	7.5	-1.3	-.1	-.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	10.7	10.7	11.4	0	0	-.7
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.7	6.7	7.0	0	0	-.3
Mining	71.7	71.3	63.1	.6	.4	8.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	68.4	68.0	60.1	.6	.4	8.3
Contract Construction	57.7	58.6	60.9	-1.5	-.9	-3.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	65.0	65.1	66.1	-.2	-.1	-1.1
Transportation	36.1	36.0	37.6	.3	.1	-1.5
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.1	4.1	0	0	-1.0
Communications & Public Utilities	28.9	29.1	28.5	-.7	-.2	.4
Trade	281.1	275.9	269.9	1.9	5.2	11.1
Wholesale	69.6	69.6	66.1	.0	.0	3.5
Retail	211.5	206.3	203.8	2.5	5.2	7.7
General Merchandise	34.2	31.5	32.5	8.6	2.7	1.7
Food Stores	30.5	30.4	30.0	.3	.1	.5
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	26.9	26.5	26.5	1.5	.4	.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.8	14.7	15.6	7.5	1.1	.2
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	55.8	55.5	54.2	.5	.3	1.6
Banking	19.2	19.2	18.7	0	0	.5
Services	203.8	204.0	187.2	-.1	-.2	16.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.0	10.3	9.6	-2.9	-.3	.4
Personal Services	10.2	10.2	10.1	0	0	.1
Health Services	63.3	63.5	60.1	-.3	-.2	3.2
Government	235.3	235.7	232.6	-.2	-.4	2.7
Federal	45.2	45.7	47.0	-1.1	-.5	-1.8
State & Local	190.1	190.0	185.6	.1	.1	4.5

p-Preliminary;   r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* ***Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.***

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

Construction employment was off by 3,200 from the corresponding 1979 period, a reduction attributable at least in part to high interest rates which existed over the past several months. Reductions in transportation-public utilities, amounting to 1,100, occurred entirely in the transportation group where a reduction of 1,500 jobs occurred. Much of this loss was attributed to layoffs in the railroad transportation component.

The over-the-year increase in nonfarm wage and salary employment was concentrated in two categories. Service jobs rose by 16,600 and wholesale-retail trade advanced by 11,200. Mining, with a total of 71,700 jobs, an all time record, added 8,600 over the year, which vividly reflects the rapid expansion of Oklahoma's oil and gas industry. Small gains were also contributed by government, up 2,700 and finance-insurance-real estate, ahead 1,600 jobs.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma totaled 16,058 for the week ending December 20th. Men accounted for 9,831 of this total, or 61 percent, while females comprised the remaining 6,227 or 39 percent.

Contract construction was the industry division with the greatest number of claimants, 3,994, or almost one-fourth of the state total. Men accounted for about 94 percent of these former construction workers. Unemployed manufacturing employees totaled 3,778, about 23.5 percent of the total.

Workers formerly employed in manufacturing constituted the second largest industry group drawing unemployment benefits. Some 3,778 were idled during December, down, however, from 3,870 the previous month.

Services was another industry division with a large number of claimants, 2,901 during December. This figure was virtually unchanged from the prior month.

The insured unemployed in wholesale-retail trade totaled 2,003. Not surprisingly, this was less than the number of persons receiving benefits the month before. Traditionally, hiring for Christmas holiday business provides more job opportunities for individuals in this industry classification.

Other published industries showed little change in claimant totals between November and December, except the all other category where there were 181 fewer idled workers this December than a month earlier.

Nearly 7,400 of the insured unemployed had been jobless from 5 to 14 weeks and 3,659 had been without work 15 weeks or longer.

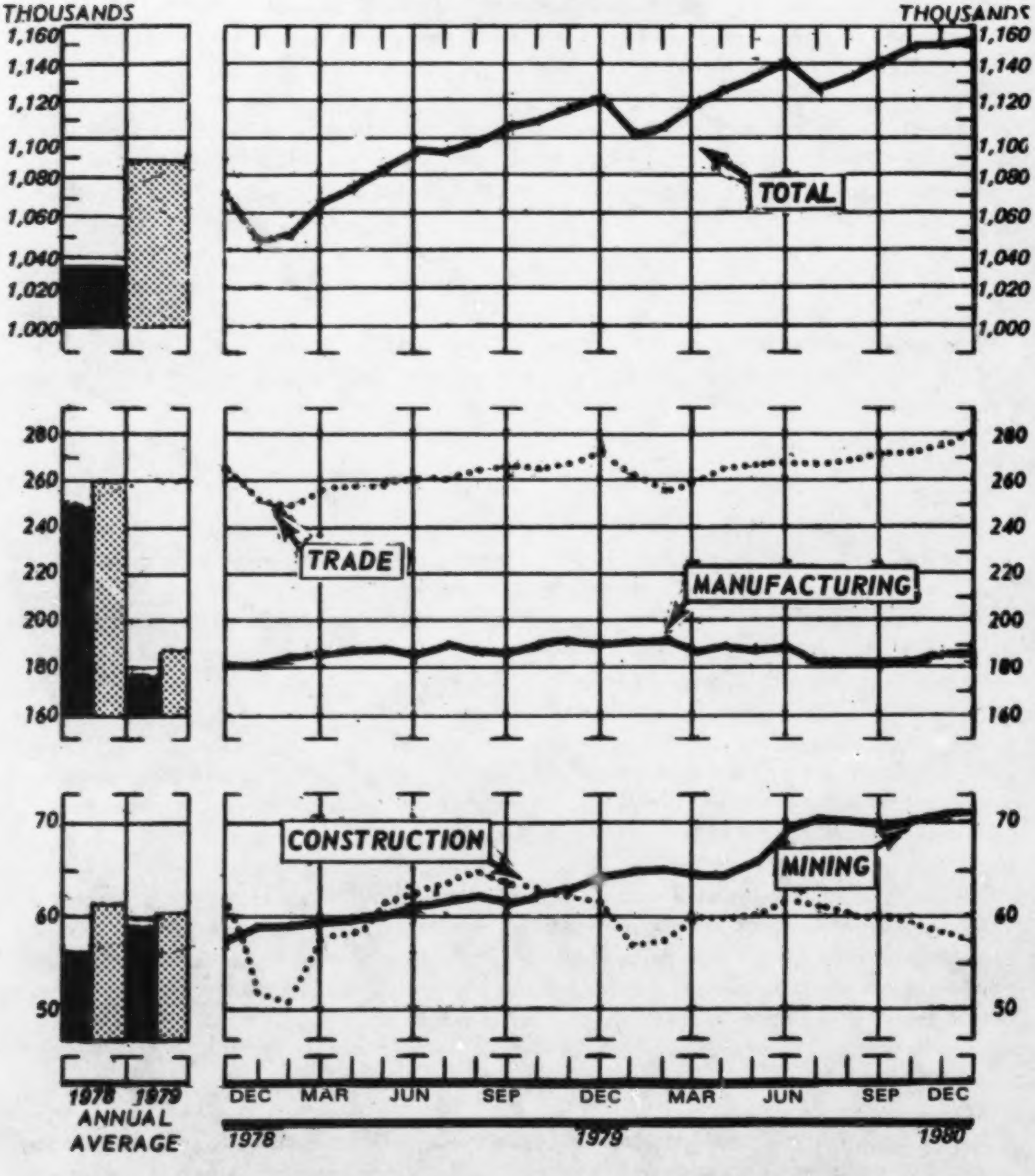
Occupational information reflected that slightly over one-fourth of the claimants had worked at structural jobs, many of which work out of doors and thus are affected by seasonal changes. Nearly 2,500 or some 15 percent had primary job experience in clerical fields.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average hourly rate of pay for production workers in Oklahoma's manufacturing industry was $7.72 for December. That average was off four cents from November but was higher than the

CHART I

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



* *Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.*

$7.06 hourly for December 1979. Average weekly pay was $320.38, up only slightly from November but moderately higher from December 1979 weekly pay of $291.58. Extension of the average workweek to 41.5 hours as well as higher wage rates accounted for the annual increase.

Weekly pay of durable goods workers rose to $330.49 in December, up from $327.89 for November and $304.92 a year earlier. An increased workweek was entirely responsible for the higher pay since the hourly rate slipped seven cents. In durable components, significant weekly pay increases occurred in primary metals and machinery. Lengthening of the workweek was principally responsible for the increased pay.

Nondurables earnings varied greatly reflecting largely fluctuating workweeks in several components. The groups as a whole averaged $299.09 weekly pay, based on 40.2 hours and $7.44 hourly pay, off from $303.55 for November. Earnings dropped sharply in petroleum refining to $438.43 for December, from $532.49 in November. The principal cause for this was a shortened workweek of 41.4 hours, off from 47.8 hours in November. December's rate of hourly pay was $10.59, November averaged $11.14, affected by overtime and for November 1979, the hourly rate averaged $9.37. Food products earnings also declined when the workweek dropped to 39.4 hours from 40.6 in November.

Pay in nonmanufacturing industry groups increased generally. For example, contract construction weekly pay averaged $395.47, rising from $380.09 in November and $369.57 a year earlier. Oil and gas extraction also experienced higher earnings and a longer workweek to average $422.69. The extended workweek of 47.6 hours is generally indicative of the oil and gas drilling boom underway in Oklahoma. Also, public utilities reflected additional pay to reach a December average of $356.94 compared to $339.47 for November. Longer hours contributed substantially to this increase.

OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma likely will move downward for the winter months compared to the December levels reported elsewhere in this publication. Seasonal influences will have considerable effect on this movement. Trade, particularly the retail group, normally declines after the end of the holiday shopping and inventory period. Construction activity is also seasonally oriented and can be expected to move downward. Relatively mild weather thus far this winter has been beneficial while high interest rates appear to be having a rather adverse effect.

The outlook for oil and gas development remains quite strong in Oklahoma. The number of active rotary drilling rigs continue to rise and this plus related servicing, construction and pipeline work continues to provide additional job opportunities.

Unemployment in the state likely will rise seasonally during the winter months. However, it is expected Oklahoma's rate of unemployment will remain well below the national rate. This is anticipated on the basis that many Oklahoma industries have been less affected by the national recession than many other parts of the country. In addition, oil and gas growth in Oklahoma has offset some of the workforce reductions in other industries.

LABOR TURNOVER

Hiring rates in Oklahoma manufacturing establishments declined in December from November but remained level with one year ago. The reduction was observed in all components of durable and nondurable goods except for rubber and miscellaneous plastics. The total hiring rate stood at 21 per thousand for December compared to 20 per thousand in November and 22 per thousand in December 1979. The December increase for rubber and plastics appeared related to recall of workers in tire industries following layoffs earlier in 1980.

The rate of new hires for every published component was lower for December as compared with November. Generally, the new hire rate was lower over the year with the exception of three divisions. The stone-clay-glass new hire rate was 27 per thousand, up from 26 for December 1979. Also, machinery's rate was 24 per thousand, compared with 22 a year earlier. Food and kindred products' rate also increased by 2 per thousand employed.

Total separation rates moved downward during December to 35 per thousand workers, off from 40 in November and 39 a year ago. Although overall separation rates were down, significant rises were recorded in lumber and wood products and stone-clay-glass.

Quits declined or held steady during December in all published components except petroleum and coal products. The layoff rate for all manufacturing rose slightly in December but more significant changes were observed in three factory groups. The lumber and wood products layoff rate climbed to 29 per thousand employed in December, up from 7 in November. Also, stone-clay-glass laid off at the rate of 25 per thousand workers and food and kindred products' rate rose to 25 per thousand from 18 in November.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

Per 100 Employees

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979
Manufacturing	3.2	4.0	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.5	4.0	3.9	2.1	2.6	2.7	.7	.6	.5
Durable Goods	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.4	1.6	2.0	2.3	.5	.4	.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.9	3.5	4.2	2.8	3.2	4.1	6.6	4.9	5.6	2.0	3.1	4.1	2.9	.7	.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	3.8	4.1	3.8	2.7	3.5	2.6	5.8	5.4	4.9	2.5	3.9	3.3	2.5	.7	1.0
Metal Processing	4.0	4.8	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.6	4.5	2.2	2.5	3.2	.6	1.0	.2
Machinery	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.8	.1	*	*
Trans. Equip.	1.2	2.2	1.3	.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.8	.6	.6	1.0	.2	.5	.4
Nondurable Goods	3.8	4.8	3.8	2.8	3.7	3.1	4.8	5.3	4.8	3.0	3.7	3.3	1.1	1.1	.9
Food & Kindred Products	7.1	7.6	6.6	5.1	5.7	4.9	9.7	9.1	8.4	6.0	6.6	5.4	2.5	1.8	2.1
Printing & Pub.	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.3	4.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	*	1.3	*
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.5	2.0	1.0	.9	1.6	.8	1.5	1.2	.8	.9	.7	.3	.2	*	.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.4	1.1	1.8	2.0	.3	*	.9

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Change From Nov 1980	Change From Dec 1979
Total Labor Force	**423,700**	**422,400**	**401,800**	**1,300**	**21,900**
Unemployment	19,400	20,800	12,100	1,400	7,300
Rate	*4.6*	*4.9*	*3.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	404,300	401,600	389,700	2,700	14,600

Employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area rose to 404,300 in December, or 2,700 more than November's total. This latest estimate was 14,600 above the year-earlier level. Unemployment fell 1,400 in December, dropping to 19,400 from 20,800 the month before. However, this December's total surpassed year-ago joblessness by 7,300. Comparative jobless rates were 4.6 percent during the most recent month, 4.9 in November and 3.0 percent in December 1979.

Nonfarm payrolls reached 417,600 in December, up 1,800 from the November total. Wholesale-retail trade accounted for most of this job growth, with 1,600 additions, mostly due to hiring in retail sales as a result of Christmas buying. Government added 300, while mining and finance-insurance-real estate had 200 more apiece, and services gained 100 workers. Conversely, construction sustained a loss of 500 and transportation-public utilities slipped nominally lower over this 30-day span.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary employment moved ahead by 21,300 jobs. Wholesale-retail trade led the yearly upswing with 8,700 more workers, followed by 5,000 additions in services and 4,100 new government jobs. Other gains ranged from 700 to 1,800 in finance-insurance-real estate, construction, transportation-public utilities and mining. Manufacturing fell 1,000 jobs below a year ago.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**417,800**	**415,800**	**396,300**	**1,800**	**21,300**
Manufacturing	55,600	55,600	56,600	0	-1,000
Durable Goods	38,000	37,900	38,600	100	-600
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,300	6,300	6,600	0	-300
Machinery	15,800	16,000	17,000	-200	-1,200
Transportation Equipment	10,800	10,500	10,000	300	800
Nondurable Goods	17,600	17,700	18,000	-100	-400
Food & Kindred Products	6,400	6,400	7,000	0	-600
Printing & Publishing	3,800	3,800	4,200	0	-400
Nonmanufacturing	362,000	360,200	339,700	1,800	22,300
Mining	16,100	15,900	14,300	200	1,800
Construction	21,000	21,500	20,100	-500	900
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,100	24,200	23,000	-100	1,100
Transportation	12,700	12,800	12,000	-100	700
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,400	11,400	11,000	0	400
Trade	109,300	107,700	100,600	1,600	8,700
Wholesale	26,000	25,800	24,800	200	1,200
Retail	83,300	81,900	75,800	1,400	7,500
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	24,900	24,700	24,200	200	700
Banking	6,300	6,200	6,100	100	200
Services	74,800	74,700	69,800	100	5,000
Health Services	19,900	20,000	19,000	-100	900
Government	91,800	91,500	87,700	300	4,100
Federal	26,200	26,200	25,800	0	400
State & Local	65,600	65,300	61,900	300	3,700

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

Manufacturing workers in Oklahoma City area plants during December worked 43.0 hours at $8.25 per hour, or $354.75 in weekly wages. This compared to a 41.7 hour workweek with $8.05 hourly and weekly salaries of $335.69 in November. This $19.06 increase resulted mainly from longer hours and more pay among durable goods producers. In nondurable plants, the workweek dropped 1.6 hours, and earnings decreased 22 cents to $7.67 hourly. This resulted in a loss of nearly $22.00 in weekly wages. Over the one year period ending in December, Oklahoma City's 39,900 production workers in manufacturing worked nearly two hours less, but gained $1.08 per hour or 10.7 percent more weekly pay when compared to December 1979.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r
All Manufacturing	**$354.75**	**$335.69**	**$320.50**	**43.0**	**41.7**	**44.7**	**$8.25**	**$8.05**	**$7.17**
Durable Goods	374.91	349.03	339.75	43.9	41.9	45.3	8.54	8.33	7.50
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	302.89	287.04	259.98	42.6	41.3	42.0	7.11	6.95	6.19
Nondurable Goods	305.52	298.57	278.85	40.9	40.9	43.3	7.47	7.30	6.44
Food & Kindred Prod.	313.70	335.33	277.38	40.9	42.5	41.4	7.67	7.89	6.70
Printing & Publishing	337.34	312.42	294.62	40.4	38.1	39.6	8.35	8.20	7.44

* *Averages are for approximately 39,900 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Labor turnover declined at Oklahoma City manufacturing plants during December. Total accessions dropped to 26 per thousand employees from 32 per like number in November. Fewer new hires caused the decline. Accessions were down sharply in durable goods plants, but slightly higher among nondurables workers. Total separations dropped to 29 from 33 per thousand as both quits and layoffs declined over the month.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979
Manufacturing	**2.6**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**2.0**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.9**	**3.3**	**3.8**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**2.8**	**.4**	**.5**	**.6**
Durable Goods	1.8	2.7	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.8	1.4	1.8	2.1	.1	.1	.1
Metal Processing	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.3	4.2	4.0	2.4	3.0	3.3	*	.1	*
Machinery	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	.1	*	.1
Trans. Equip.	.6	2.8	1.1	.4	1.4	.8	.7	1.0	1.1	.5	.6	.8	*	.2	.2
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.1	4.9	3.0	3.1	3.5	4.7	5.3	5.9	2.7	3.1	3.5	1.1	1.4	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	6.0	5.6	6.6	2.9	3.2	3.8	7.4	7.1	7.9	3.0	4.0	4.2	3.1	1.9	2.5
Printing & Pub.	2.6	3.4	3.4	2.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	7.0	3.6	2.5	3.3	3.3	*	3.5	*

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Change From Nov 1980	Change From Dec 1979
Total Labor Force	**319,300**	**319,000**	**312,700**	**300**	**6,600**
Unemployment	14,900	16,500	11,300	-1,600	3,600
Rate	*4.7*	*5.2*	*3.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	304,400	302,500	301,400	1,900	3,000

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment rose to 304,400 in December, or 1,900 more than the previous month's total. Also, this December's estimate was 3,000 above the year-earlier figure. Concurrently, unemployment dropped 1,600 below a month ago, but still surpassed the December 1979 count by 3,600. The jobless rate for the most recent month was 4.7 percent compared to 5.2 in November and 3.6 percent a year ago.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 297,900 in December, up 1,000 compared to the month before. Trade led monthly gainers with a seasonal increase of 900, with most of these additions in retail firms. Lesser gains included nominal advances in finance-insurance-real estate and transportation-public utilities, while manufacturing edged ahead by 200 jobs. Construction dipped 200 and government lost a minimum number over this 30-day span.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll expansion totaled 7,400, with the services division contributing nearly one-half of this increase. Mining added 1,600 over the past twelve months and wholesale-retail trade gained 1,000 jobs. Manufacturing increased by 500 workers as expansion by durable goods producers outweighed losses at nondurable goods plants. Construction and finance-insurance-real estate divisions both gained 400 apiece. Government was the only industry showing a loss, while transportation-public utilities held unchanged over the year.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From	
				Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**297,900**	**296,900**	**290,500**	**1,000**	**7,400**
Manufacturing	61,700	61,500	61,200	200	500
Durable Goods	49,200	48,800	47,900	400	1,300
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,300	4,200	4,100	100	200
Primary & Fabricated Metals	17,000	16,800	16,500	200	500
Machinery	17,100	17,000	16,400	100	700
Transportation Equipment	7,300	7,300	7,300	0	0
Nondurable Goods	12,500	12,700	13,300	-200	-800
Printing & Publishing	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	100
Petroleum Refining	1,300	1,400	1,400	-100	-100
Nonmanufacturing	236,200	235,400	229,300	800	6,900
Mining	20,200	20,200	18,600	0	1,600
Construction	16,100	16,300	15,700	-200	400
Transportation & Public Utilities	22,900	22,800	22,900	100	0
Trade	73,200	72,300	72,200	900	1,000
Wholesale	21,900	21,700	21,600	200	300
Retail	51,300	50,600	50,600	700	700
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	15,000	14,900	14,600	100	400
Services	58,400	58,400	54,800	0	3,600
Health Services	17,800	17,900	16,800	-100	1,000
Government	30,400	30,500	30,500	-100	-100

** These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Weekly hours in Tulsa manufacturing plants jumped to 42.4 from 41.2 hours between November and December. However, hourly earnings decreased by five cents to $8.12 during December. These changes resulted in weekly wages of $344.29, up $7.69. Durable goods workers averaged 43.1 hours, or 1.5 more, but hourly pay dropped seven cents to $8.34, causing weekly earnings to rise $9.59. Conversely, workers in nondurables worked one-tenth of an hour less at three cents below November's hourly rate, which resulted in a small decline in weekly wages. Over the year, all manufacturing workers averaged 12.4 percent more in weekly earnings.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r
All Manufacturing	**$344.29**	**$336.60**	**$306.34**	**42.4**	**41.2**	**40.9**	**$8.12**	**$8.17**	**$7.49**
Durable Goods	359.45	349.86	320.08	43.1	41.6	41.3	8.34	8.41	7.75
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	332.52	332.52	300.94	40.8	40.9	41.0	8.15	8.13	7.34
Machinery	337.19	333.59	289.57	42.9	43.1	40.9	7.86	7.74	7.08
Nondurable Goods	279.35	281.24	252.59	39.4	39.5	39.1	7.09	7.12	6.46
Printing & Publishing	287.54	269.43	295.49	43.5	40.7	43.2	6.61	6.62	6.84

* *Averages are for approximately 42,500 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Accessions declined in Tulsa area plants in December, dropping to 31 per thousand employees. This was traced to fewer new hires. Separations dipped slightly to 37 from 38 per thousand as quits were lower. The durable goods sector followed this same pattern. However, nondurables had more separations as both quits and layoffs were higher in December.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979
Manufacturing	**3.1**	**3.6**	**3.3**	**2.5**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.7**	**3.8**	**4.0**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**2.6**	**1.2**	**.7**	**.4**
Durable Goods	3.2	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	1.3	.8	.3
Stone, Clay & Glass	4.3	5.5	5.0	3.3	4.4	3.4	10.5	6.3	7.8	2.4	4.2	3.8	7.3	.8	2.8
Metal Processing	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.7	5.0	4.6	1.9	2.0	3.3	1.1	1.7	.2
Machinery	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	.2	*	*
Trans. Equip.	2.1	1.0	.5	.5	.7	.5	1.0	.9	1.1	.3	.6	.8	.2	*	*
Nondurable Goods	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.9	4.2	3.1	5.0	2.8	2.5	3.5	.7	.2	.8
Printing & Pub.	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	4.0	2.9	2.0	3.3	2.3	1.9	*	*	*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Ardmore area employment rose to 17,200 during December, up 75 from the previous month's total. However, this latest estimate was 100 below a year ago. Unemployment dropped to 800 in December, or 50 fewer than November's jobless count. Nevertheless, this December's unemployment stood 300 ahead of December 1979. Jobless rates were 4.4 percent for the most recent month, 4.7 in November and 2.8 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Labor Force	**18,000**	**17,975**	**17,800**	**25**	**200**
Unemployment	800	850	500	-50	300
Rate	*4.4*	*4.7*	*2.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	17,200	17,125	17,300	75	-100

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in December edged up to 16,375, or 25 more than November's revised total. Manufacturing gained 25 jobs, while mining, construction and wholesale-retail trade increased 25 each. Simultaneously, transportation-public utilities, government and the all other division decreased by 25 apiece.

Over the twelve-month span since December 1979, nonfarm payroll establishments added 200 jobs. Mining and wholesale-retail trade led all other divisions with 125 additions each. At the same time, the all other group gained 100 jobs, but the transportation-public utilities division was down over the year. Also, the manufacturing sector fell by 25 jobs over this twelve-month span.

Little change is anticipated in the outlook for employment and unemployment over the next 30 days. Looking ahead through February, however, employment may decline as colder weather curtails outside work activities. Consequently, unemployment may rise slightly during this period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**16,375**	**16,350**	**16,175**	**25**	**200**
Manufacturing	3,975	3,950	4,100	25	-125
Nonmanufacturing	12,400	12,400	12,075	0	325
Mining	1,850	1,825	1,725	25	125
Construction	550	525	550	25	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	875	900	900	-25	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,625	3,600	3,500	25	125
Government	2,350	2,375	2,350	-25	0
All Other*	3,150	3,175	3,050	-25	100

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

ENID AREA

Total employment in the Enid area during December climbed to 27,000, or 275 ahead of the month before. Additionally, this latest figure surpassed the December 1979 total by 950 workers. During this same thirty-day period, unemployment dropped to 975, down 175 from November. This decline was seasonally influenced. Compared to a year ago, however, unemployment remained higher by 200 workers. Comparative jobless rates for these periods were 3.5 percent this December, 4.1 in November and 2.9 percent twelve months earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Labor Force	**27,975**	**27,875**	**26,825**	**100**	**1,150**
Unemployment	975	1,150	775	-175	200
Rate	*3.5*	*4.1*	*2.9*	xxx	xxx
Employment	27,000	26,725	26,050	275	950

Nonagricultural payrolls continued to expand in December, rising to 26,275 from 26,000 the previous month. Trade added 150 jobs seasonally while mining gained 50. Also, minor gains occurred in transportation-public utilities, the all other group and manufacturing.

Year-ago comparisons indicated an addition of 1,325 jobs since December 1979. Mining paced job expansion with 450 additions, while construction was 225 ahead of its year-earlier level. Trade was also 225 higher. Job gains of 100 each occurred in transportation-public utilities, government and the all other industry group. Meanwhile, manufacturing netted 125 jobs.

Employment and unemployment is expected to change only nominally in January from December levels. However, some decline in employment is possible in February as seasonal factors adversely affect outdoor work activities. Seasonality could also cause an increase in joblessness during this period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**26,275**	**26,000**	**24,950**	**275**	**1,325**
Manufacturing	2,875	2,850	2,750	25	125
Food & Kindred Products	425	425	375	0	50
All Other Manufacturing	2,450	2,425	2,375	25	75
Nonmanufacturing	23,400	23,150	22,200	250	1,200
Mining	2,000	1,950	1,550	50	450
Construction	1,825	1,825	1,600	0	225
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,800	2,775	2,700	25	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,050	6,900	6,825	150	225
Government	3,875	3,875	3,775	0	100
All Other*	5,850	5,825	5,750	25	100

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

KAY County

Employment totaled 21,350 in December, unchanged from the November figure. Nevertheless, this latest total surpassed the year-earlier level by 700 workers. Unemployment jumped to 1,275 during December, up 400 from the previous month and 750 ahead of one year ago. Jobless rates were 5.6 percent for the most recent month compared to 3.9 in November and 2.5 percent December 1979.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Labor Force	22,625	22,225	21,175	400	1,450
Unemployment	1,275	875	525	400	750
Rate	5.6	3.9	2.5	xxx	xxx
Employment	21,350	21,350	20,650	0	700

Nonfarm wage and salary employment reached 20,000 in December, only slightly higher than the month before. Manufacturing added 25 jobs, while in the nonmanufacturing sector government dropped 50 and construction dipped by 25 jobs. These losses were cancelled by gains of 25 in wholesale-retail trade and 50 within the all other industry category.

Compared to a year ago, nonfarm payrolls expanded by 1,050 jobs. Manufacturing was largely responsible with 800 additions. The all other industry group gained 250 and lesser gains of 50 each were posted in mining and construction. On the other hand, wholesale-retail trade employment slipped moderately lower and government eased slightly below a year ago.

Employment and unemployment is expected to remain virtually unchanged in January from December levels. However, employment may decline in February if colder weather limits outdoor work. Consequently, some rise in joblessness may occur over the next 60 days.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary	20,000	19,975	18,950	25	1,050
Manufacturing	7,200	7,175	6,400	25	800
Metals & Machinery	1,875	1,850	1,750	25	125
All Other Manufacturing	5,325	5,325	4,650	0	675
Nonmanufacturing	12,800	12,800	12,550	0	250
Mining	525	525	475	0	50
Construction	1,075	1,100	1,025	-25	50
Transportation & Public Utilities	725	725	725	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,900	3,875	3,975	25	-75
Government	2,700	2,750	2,725	-50	-25
All Other*	3,875	3,825	3,625	50	250

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Total employment in the Lawton area reached 29,625 in December, up 375 from the previous month. Nevertheless, this December estimate was 450 fewer than the December 1979 total. Concurrently, unemployment dropped to 2,175, off 175 over this thirty-day period, but some 525 more than the year-ago figure. The jobless rate for the most recent month was 6.8 percent compared to 7.4 percent in November. However, this latest rate was considerably higher than the 5.2 percent a year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Labor Force	**31,800**	**31,600**	**31,725**	**200**	**75**
Unemployment	2,175	2,350	1,650	-175	525
Rate	*6.8*	*7.4*	*5.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	29,625	29,250	30,075	375	-450

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased to 28,000 in December, or 225 more than November's count. More specifically, the wholesale-retail trade division added 200 workers, mostly in the retail sector. During this thirty day period, the all other industry group had 50 more workers, while there were 25 fewer in manufacturing.

Compared to a year ago, nonfarm payrolls were virtually unchanged this December. The all other industry division added 150 jobs for the major change. Transportation-public utilities also gained 50 more, but construction had 75 fewer workers. Employment in trade and government divisions also declined over the past twelve months.

Employment and unemployment may not change materially during the upcoming 30 days through January. However, by February, colder weather could curtail outside work activities, and cause a job decline in seasonally-sensitive industries. As a result, joblessness may rise by the close of this 60-day forecast period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**28,000**	**27,775**	**27,975**	**225**	**25**
Manufacturing	2,725	2,750	2,775	-25	-50
Nonmanufacturing	25,275	25,025	25,200	250	75
Construction	1,225	1,225	1,300	0	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,225	1,225	1,175	0	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,200	7,000	7,225	200	-25
Government	10,225	10,225	10,250	0	-25
All Other*	5,400	5,350	5,250	50	150

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

Employment in the McAlester area totaled 11,075 during December, unchanged from the preceding month. However, this latest estimate represented 275 fewer workers than were employed in December 1979. Joblessness dropped for the most recent month to 1,450, or 75 below November's total. More significantly, this December's unemployment exceeded the year-earlier level by 325. Comparative jobless rates were December's 11.6 percent, 12.1 in November and 9.0 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From	
				Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Labor Force	**12,525**	**12,600**	**12,475**	**-75**	**50**
Unemployment	1,450	1,525	1,125	-75	325
Rate	*11.6*	*12.1*	*9.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,075	11,075	11,350	0	-275

Nonfarm establishments in the McAlester area had 50 fewer workers on their payrolls in December than during November. Overall, there were some 10,900 jobholders. The government division had 75 fewer workers than the previous month. This setback was reduced by gains of 25 each in trade and the all other category.

Year-ago comparisons indicated an overall job loss of 125 since December 1979. The manufacturing sector, with a decrease of 175 workers easily outweighed a moderate gain in the nonfactory group. Among nonmanufacturing industries, the all other group paced the upturn with 125 more jobs. This was followed by 75 additions in wholesale-retail trade. Contrasting losses occurred in government, down 75, construction, off 50, and transportation-public utilities with 25 fewer workers on area payrolls.

The outlook for employment and unemployment through January points to little significant change from December levels. However, seasonally-influenced industries are usually adversely affected in February when weather conditions hamper outside employment. For this reason, joblessness usually increases during February.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From	
				Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**10,900**	**10,950**	**11,025**	**-50**	**-125**
Manufacturing	1,550	1,575	1,725	-25	-175
Nonmanufacturing	9,350	9,375	9,300	-25	50
Construction	350	350	400	0	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	400	0	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,225	2,200	2,150	25	75
Government	3,700	3,775	3,775	-75	-75
All Other*	2,700	2,675	2,575	25	125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Employment in Ottawa County during December totaled 12,050, an increase of 125 from the month before. More importantly, this latest estimate was 650 below the employment total of December 1979. Simultaneously, the unemployment situation improved as there were 1,250 out of work compared to 1,425 a month ago. However, this December's unemployed count stood 725 above a year ago. This month's jobless rate was 9.4 percent compared to 10.7 in November, and 4.0 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Labor Force	13,300	13,350	13,225	-50	75
Unemployment	1,250	1,425	525	-175	725
Rate	*9.4*	*10.7*	*4.0*	xxx	xxx
Employment	12,050	11,925	12,700	125	-650

December's nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 100 workers compared to the November level. Specifically, manufacturing added 75 jobs over this thirty-day span, while government employment edged higher by a minimum number.

Over the year, nonagricultural employment fell 350 below the December 1979 total. A loss of 475 in manufacturing was entirely responsible for the overall setback from the previous year. More specifically, layoffs were widespread among manufacturers in both durable and nondurable goods. These decreases in factory jobs were countered by increases in several nonmanufacturing industries. Normally, trade and government advanced moderately over the year, while a nominal upturn occurred in transportation-public utilities.

Miami area employment may hold at about the same level in January as recorded for December. Similarly, unemployment is not expected to vary much from the latest monthly estimate. However, both employment and unemployment could fluctuate through February. Specifically, employment may drop as unfavorable weather reduces outside jobs. Consequently, joblessness could rise in this area through February.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary	10,475	10,375	10,825	100	-350
Manufacturing	4,150	4,075	4,625	75	-475
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	550	550	675	0	-125
All Other Manufacturing	3,600	3,525	3,950	75	-350
Nonmanufacturing	6,325	6,300	6,200	25	125
Construction	225	225	225	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	125	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,925	1,875	0	50
Government	2,175	2,150	2,125	25	50
All Other*	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *This area includes Ottawa County only.*

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Muskogee County employment reached 25,450 during December, up 300 from the previous month. Despite this monthly gain, over the longer term, the number of jobholders declined by 75 below December 1979's total. December joblessness dropped to 2,350, down 150 for the thirty day period. However, this latest monthly figure surpassed the year-ago count by 975. The most recent month's jobless rate slipped to 8.5 percent from 9.0 percent but was sharply higher than the 5.1 percent of a year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Labor Force	**27,800**	**27,650**	**26,900**	**150**	**900**
Unemployment	2,350	2,500	1,375	-150	975
Rate	*8.5*	*9.0*	*5.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,450	25,150	25,525	300	-75

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased to 23,675 in December, up 200 from November's total. Over this 30 day period, manufacturing netted 150 new jobs, while construction picked up 75. A seasonal gain of 50 also occurred in the wholesale-retail trade division. On the downside, transportation-public utilities and the all other group were lower.

Compared to a year earlier, wage and salary employment rose 300 ahead of December 1979. Construction added 275 jobs over the past twelve months. Gains in that industry were attributed to commercial building activity in this area. Manufacturing had 100 more workers and both transportation-public utilities and the all other category posted minor increases since a year ago. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade and government were down 75 and 50, respectively.

Looking ahead 30 days or through January, employment reductions could occur, primarily as firms release temporary employees hired during the Christmas holidays. Also, various other layoffs have already taken place or are anticipated, thus unemployment will likely increase in January. The outlook through February calls for further job reductions, resulting in increased unemployment. Nevertheless, these changes are largely due to seasonality and should not be too significant.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**23,675**	**23,475**	**23,375**	**200**	**300**
Manufacturing	5,050	4,900	4,950	150	100
Food & Kindred Products	675	675	700	0	-25
All Other Manufacturing	4,375	4,225	4,250	150	125
Nonmanufacturing	18,625	18,575	18,425	50	200
Construction	1,725	1,650	1,450	75	275
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,400	1,425	1,375	-25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,250	5,200	5,325	50	-75
Government	6,450	6,450	6,500	0	-50
All Other*	3,800	3,850	3,775	-50	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

Total employment in the Okmulgee-Henryetta area increased by 100 during December, rising to 11,650 workers compared to 11,550 in November. This latest estimate was, however, 125 below the year-earlier total. Concurrently, unemployment dipped slightly over the month, but topped the December 1979 jobless count by 475. Jobless rates were 9.2 percent in December, 9.4 during November and 5.6 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Labor Force	**12,825**	**12,750**	**12,475**	**75**	**350**
Unemployment	1,175	1,200	700	-25	475
Rate	*9.2*	*9.4*	*5.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,650	11,550	11,775	100	-125

Nonfarm wage and salary employment reached 9,550 in December, up 75 from the previous month. This monthly expansion occurred in nonmanufacturing industries, while factory payrolls held steady. Individually, wholesale-retail trade added 50 seasonally, with mining and transportation-public utilities posting nominal gains. Government was the only declining industry, but this was a minimal loss.

Year-ago comparisons indicated a moderate increase of 50 jobs since December 1979. Manufacturing was again unchanged, with the year's entire gain in nonmanufacturing. In this latter sector, expansion of 125 jobs apiece in wholesale-retail trade and government was the dominant factor in the employment situation. These increases were partially offset by 150 fewer workers in the all other category together with a job decline of 50 in construction.

Little change in employment and unemployment is forecast for the upcoming 30 days through January. However, colder weather in February could curtail some outside work activities. This may cause an increase in the jobless ranks.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**9,550**	**9,475**	**9,500**	**75**	**50**
Manufacturing	1,425	1,425	1,425	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	8,125	8,050	8,075	75	50
Mining	300	275	300	25	0
Construction	125	125	175	0	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	275	250	275	25	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,250	2,200	2,125	50	125
Government	3,225	3,250	3,100	-25	125
All Other*	1,950	1,950	2,100	0	-150

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *This area includes Okmulgee County only.*

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

SHAWNEE AREA

Total employment in Pottawatomie County remained at an estimated 26,750 in December, unchanged from the month before. However, this latest monthly figure represented a 775 worker increase above the year-ago count. Unemployment also held steady over the month, but was 475 higher than this same month of the previous year. The jobless rate was 5.5 percent for November and December compared to 4.0 percent twelve months earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Labor Force	**28,300**	**28,300**	**27,050**	**0**	**1,250**
Unemployment	1,550	1,550	1,075	0	475
Rate	*5.5*	*5.5*	*4.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	26,750	26,750	25,975	0	775

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Shawnee area stabilized at 16,325 during December, the same total as recorded in November. Trade employment rose 100 seasonally. Government gained 50 and manufacturing edged higher. On the downside, the all other group and construction each fell 75 while mining dipped slightly.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls added 50 jobs overall. Government gained 275 jobs. Other increases were 75 in the all other group and 50 additions to the wholesale-retail trade division. Also, transportation-public utilities netted 25 jobs. These gains were countered by losses of 200 workers in construction and 125 fewer in manufacturing. Also, mining dropped 50 over the year.

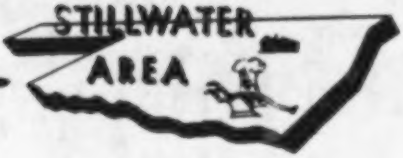
Employment may decline seasonally through February. For example, construction could continue to decline if colder weather occurs and interest rates remain high. Unemployment is expected to increase somewhat through Feburary according to the normal seasonal pattern.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**16,325**	**16,325**	**16,275**	**0**	**50**
Manufacturing	2,500	2,475	2,625	25	-125
Food & Kindred Products	300	300	300	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,200	2,175	2,325	25	-125
Nonmanufacturing	13,825	13,850	13,650	-25	175
Mining	275	300	325	-25	-50
Construction	825	900	1,025	-75	-200
Transportation & Public Utilities	875	875	850	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,075	3,975	4,025	100	50
Government	4,175	4,125	3,900	50	275
All Other*	3,600	3,675	3,525	-75	75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*



STILLWATER AREA

Employment in Payne County rose to 27,825 during December, up 225 from the previous month. However, year-ago comparisons disclosed a relatively sharp loss of 750 workers. Meanwhile, unemployment declined some 250 since November, but was 350 higher than the December 1979 total. The corresponding jobless rates for these comparative periods were 3.3 percent, 4.2 and 2.1 percent, respectively.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Labor Force	**28,775**	**28,800**	**29,175**	**-25**	**-400**
Unemployment	950	1,200	600	-250	350
Rate	*3.3*	*4.2*	*2.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,825	27,600	28,575	225	-750

Nonfarm wage and salary employment reached 24,150 in the Stillwater area during December. This latest estimate surpassed November's total by 150 jobs, evenly divided between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors. In the latter group, wholesale-retail trade rose 150 seasonally. Government followed with 50 additional jobs and transportation-public utilities edged 25 ahead over this 30-day span. These gains outweighed losses of 75 each in construction and the all other division.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls dropped 250 jobs. Manufacturing was the dominant factor over this twelve month period. That industry sustained a 475 job loss, reflecting cutbacks at both durable and nondurable goods plants. Other lesser gains occurred in transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade and government of 150, 100 and 75, respectively.

Employment is expected to remain essentially unchanged through February, barring major layoffs. Similarly, unemployment may remain near its current level during this same period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Dec 1980p	Nov 1980r	Dec 1979r	Absolute Change From Nov 1980 Dec 1980	Absolute Change From Dec 1979 Dec 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**24,150**	**24,000**	**24,400**	**150**	**-250**
Manufacturing	2,500	2,425	2,975	75	-475
Nonmanufacturing	21,650	21,575	21,425	75	225
Mining	550	550	500	0	50
Construction	650	725	775	-75	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,300	1,275	1,150	25	150
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,800	4,650	4,700	150	100
Government	11,475	11,425	11,400	50	75
All Other*	2,875	2,950	2,900	-75	-25

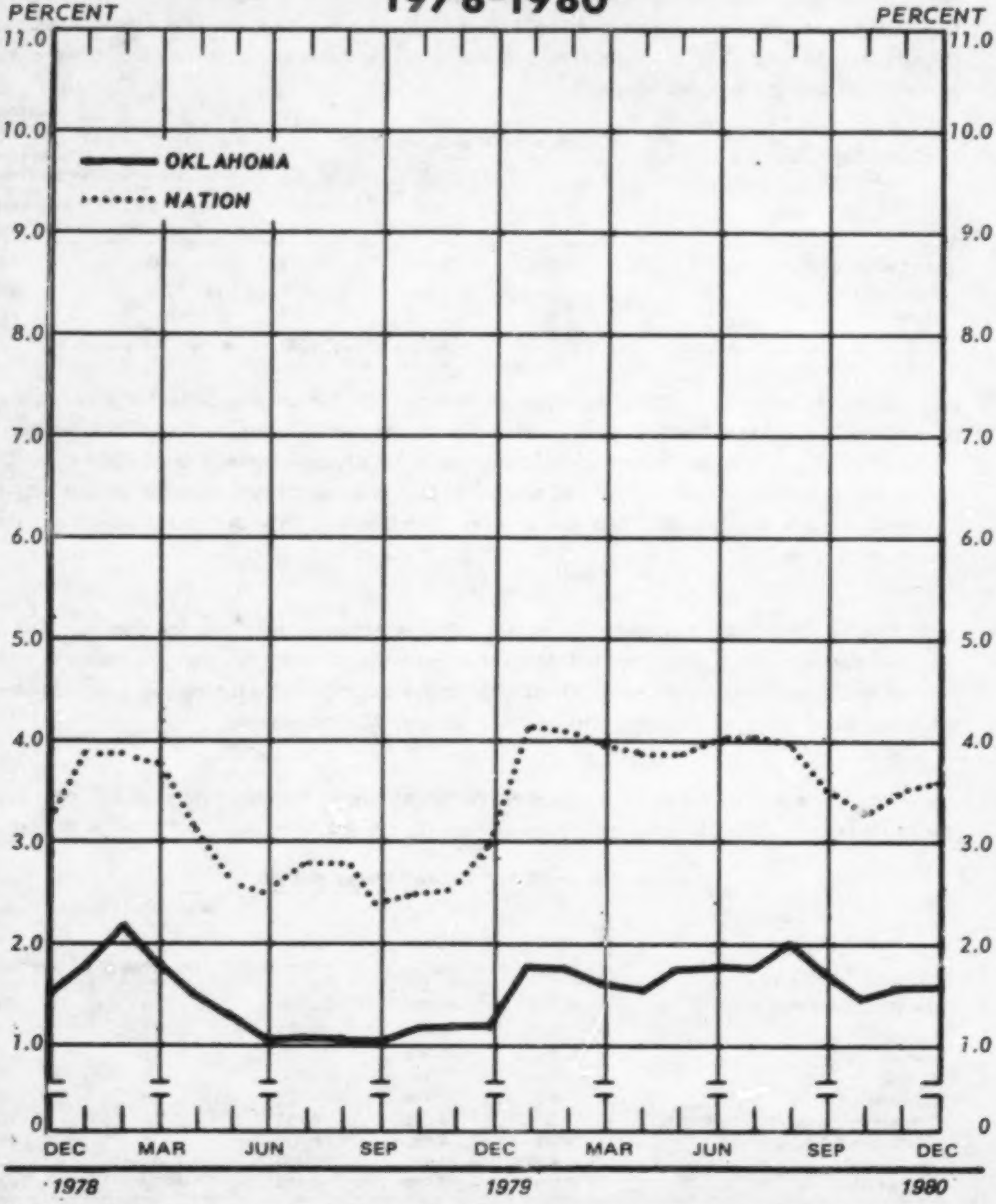
p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

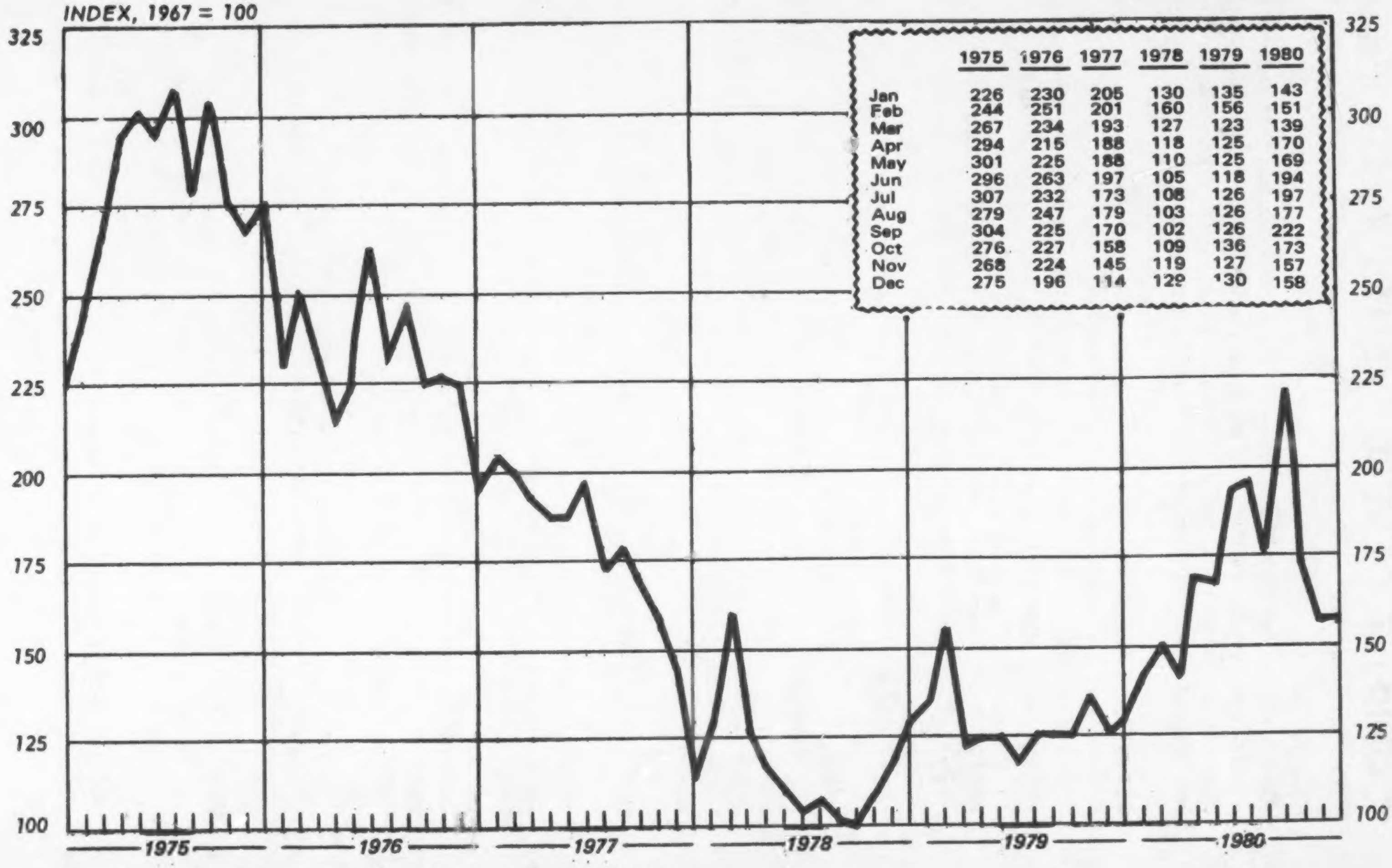
1978-1980



** Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Jan	226	230	205	130	135	143
Feb	244	251	201	160	156	151
Mar	267	234	193	127	123	139
Apr	294	215	188	118	125	170
May	301	225	188	110	125	169
Jun	296	263	197	105	118	194
Jul	307	232	173	108	126	197
Aug	279	247	179	103	126	177
Sep	304	225	170	102	126	222
Oct	276	227	158	109	136	173
Nov	268	224	145	119	127	157
Dec	275	196	114	129	130	158

** State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

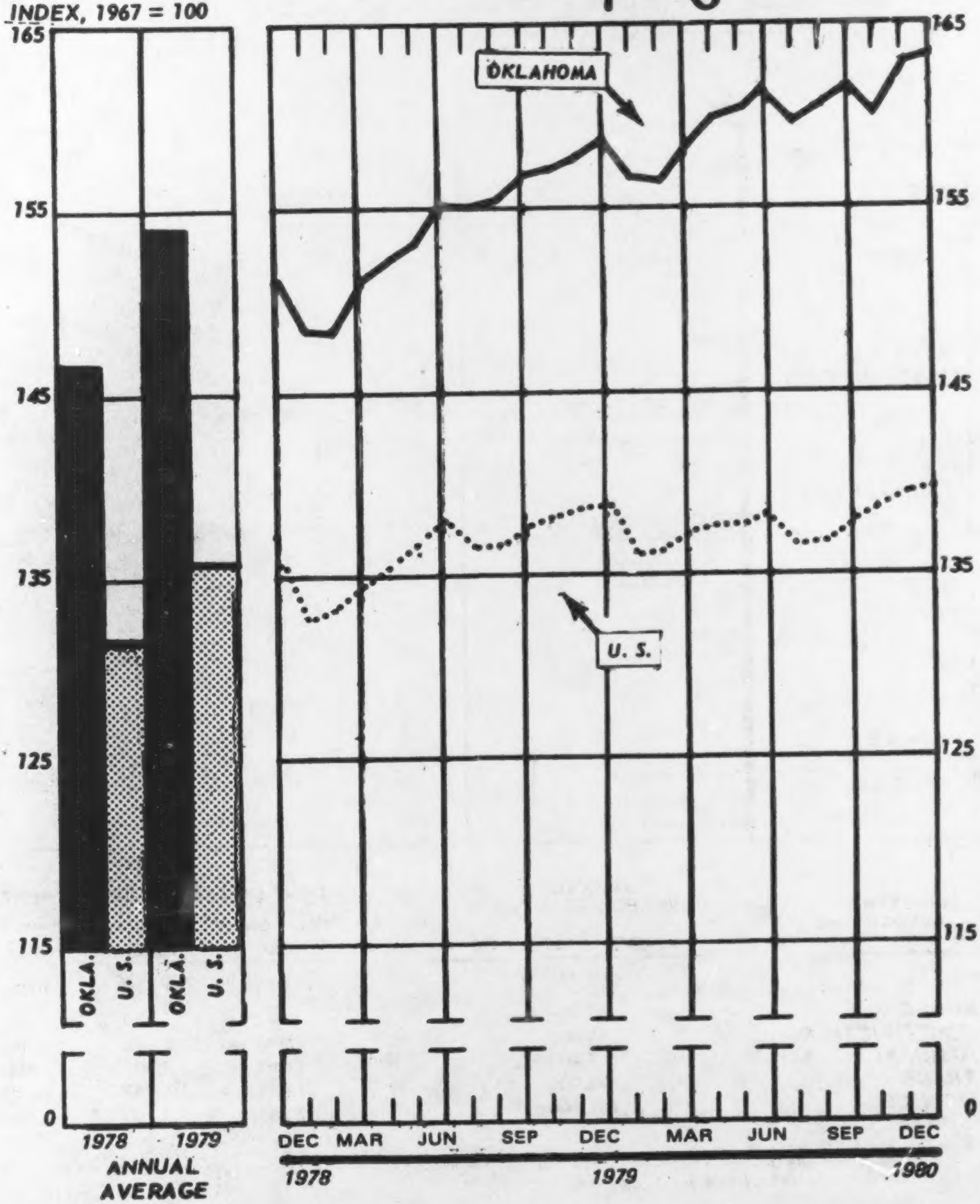
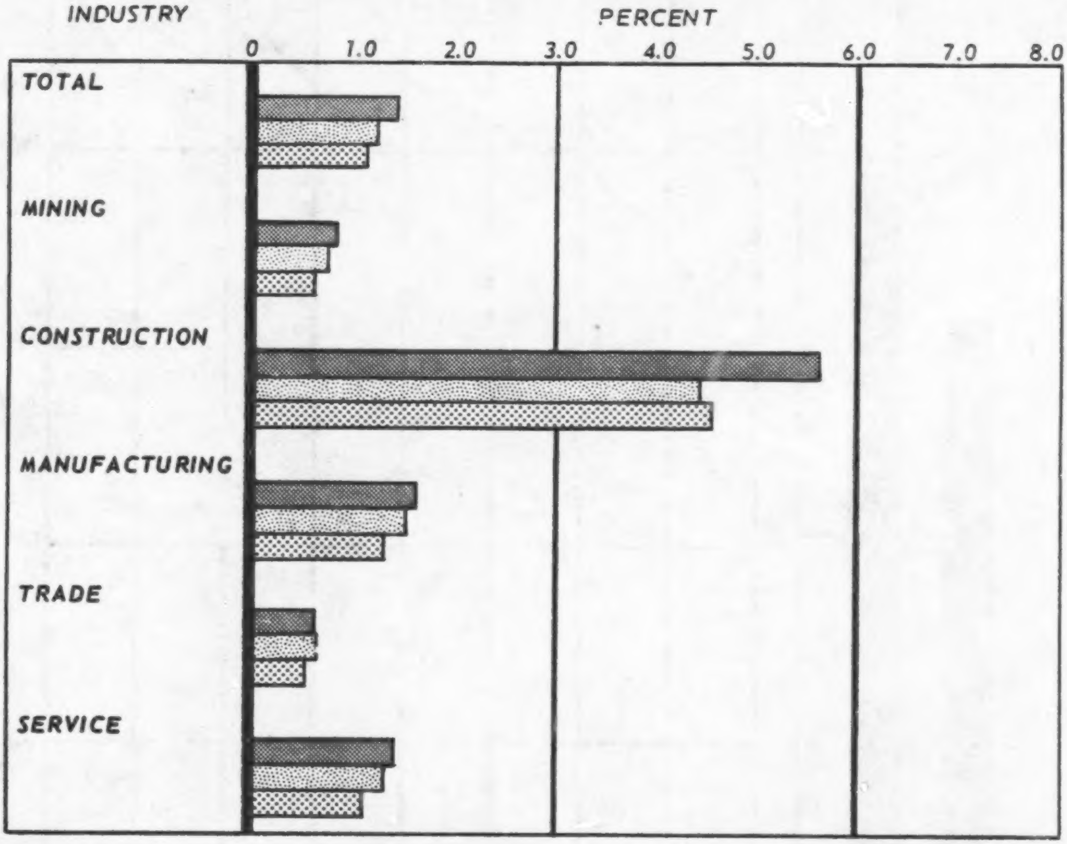


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT April 1979 to March 1980	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT December 1980	November 1980	December 1979
TOTAL	902,000	12,371	11,173	9,739
MINING	63,300	487	430	346
CONSTRUCTION	59,600	3,398	2,676	2,706
MANUFACTURING	187,400	3,002	2,897	2,368
TRADE	259,000	1,635	1,547	1,329
SERVICE	161,900	2,231	2,107	1,645

* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 35)

DURANT - Surplus jobseekers continued to be numerous in the Durant area during December according to the Durant Job Service office. Many were college students or their spouses who sought work to supplement family incomes. Bryan County unemployment declined to 6.6 percent in December, down from 7.1 percent the previous month.

ELK CITY - The Elk City office of the State Employment Service during December reported labor supply nearly unchanged since the month before. At the same time, job openings were unfilled for various oil field occupations. Construction activity was brisk in spite of high interest rates which has crippled the housing industry nationwide. Beckham County had a low 2.3 percent of its labor force idled in December, down from 2.7 percent in November.

GUYMON - Guymon's local Job Service office records in December showed only limited labor surplus. Applicant oversupply mostly reflected the slowdown in construction. Also, an excess of cashier-checkers and general office clerks was considered normal for this time of year. Texas County joblessness in December dipped to 2.8 percent from 2.9 in November.

HOLDENVILLE - Hughes County's active file of job applicants registered with the Holdenville Job Service office in December was approximately the same as the previous month. Specifically, sewing-machine operators, nurse aides and rotary driller helpers were considered in surplus supply. Hughes County's jobless rate edged up to 7.6 percent in December from 7.5 percent the previous month.

HUGO - Hugo's Job Service office reported no major occupations with labor surpluses during December. Also, demand was apparently met satisfactorily in this area. Choctaw County joblessness edged up to 14.2 percent during December from 14.1 percent a month earlier.

NORMAN - The Cleveland County unemployment rate was 3.5 percent in December, rather low in comparison to the rate for the state and nation. A total of 56,800 residents were employed, many of which worked in the Oklahoma City area.

A surplus supply of workers were reported for a few occupations, including general office and construction workers. On the other hand, significant demand was observed for food service and some types of clerical workers.

POTEAU - Slight to moderate worker surpluses were reported for certain types of jobs in this area during December. Construction workers, truck drivers and some sales-office categories exceeded the demand. A few job openings occurred related to coal mining, manufacturing and medical service.

LeFlore County's unemployment rate for December was 9.3 percent, off slightly from November. The labor force for the month consisted of 15,710 county residents.

PRYOR - The supply of workers with construction experience in this area was more than adequate to meet the needs during December. In addition, the number of entry workers with little or no job experience was considered a surplus.

(Continued on page 42)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1979 - 1980

YEAR AND MONTH	MANUFACTURING														
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			DURABLE GOODS			STONE, CLAY & GLASS			PRIMARY METALS			FABRICATED METALS		
1979															
December	$291.58	41.3	$7.06	$304.92	42.0	$7.26	$323.47	42.9	$7.54	$288.75	37.5	$7.70	$272.95	41.8	$6.53
1980															
January	281.70	40.3	6.99	292.44	40.9	7.15	298.48	41.0	7.28	314.82	39.5	7.97	272.99	41.3	6.61
February	283.60	40.0	7.09	293.30	40.4	7.26	275.76	38.3	7.20	319.56	39.5	8.09	264.67	39.8	6.65
March	290.79	40.5	7.18	305.62	41.3	7.40	300.94	41.0	7.34	315.09	38.9	8.10	280.57	41.2	6.81
April	291.85	40.2	7.26	303.96	40.8	7.45	303.81	40.4	7.52	293.88	37.2	7.90	278.36	40.4	6.89
May	292.33	40.1	7.29	303.69	40.6	7.48	292.59	38.6	7.58	288.04	37.9	7.60	290.28	41.0	7.08
June	291.73	39.8	7.33	303.06	40.3	7.52	333.52	41.9	7.96	323.02	38.5	8.39	294.52	41.7	7.07
July	295.50	39.4	7.50	306.03	39.9	7.67	329.26	40.4	8.15	320.14	37.4	8.56	274.03	40.5	7.11
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	294.28	39.5	7.45	327.59	41.0	7.99	319.71	38.8	8.24	291.20	40.5	7.19
September	301.15	40.1	7.51	313.80	40.7	7.71	337.38	41.6	8.11	327.58	39.9	8.21	302.00	41.2	7.33
October	299.60	40.0	7.49	310.64	40.5	7.67	334.97	41.0	8.17	339.23	39.4	8.61	293.71	40.4	7.27
November *r*	319.71	41.2	7.76	327.89	41.4	7.92	347.36	41.8	8.31	354.48	40.1	8.84	301.25	40.6	7.42
December p	320.38	41.5	7.72	330.49	42.1	7.85	343.99	41.0	8.39	360.50	41.2	8.75	301.84	40.9	7.38

	FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL			OIL FIELD MACHINERY			ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.			NONDURABLE GOODS		
1979															
December	$283.24	41.9	$6.76	$271.32	40.8	$6.65	$282.49	41.3	$6.84	$296.96	43.1	$6.89	$264.94	39.9	$6.64
1980															
January	287.18	41.5	6.92	268.52	40.5	6.63	274.58	40.8	6.73	297.65	42.1	7.07	260.41	39.1	6.66
February	274.32	40.4	6.79	270.95	40.2	6.74	286.34	40.5	7.07	289.39	41.4	6.99	264.03	39.0	6.77
March	285.52	41.2	6.93	273.23	40.3	6.78	283.41	40.2	7.05	287.41	41.0	7.01	260.74	38.8	6.72
April	286.44	40.4	7.09	275.93	40.4	6.83	295.90	41.5	7.13	274.97	40.2	6.84	267.93	39.0	6.87
May	297.46	41.2	7.22	270.95	40.2	6.74	289.80	41.4	7.00	283.59	41.4	6.85	269.10	39.0	6.90
June	304.08	42.0	7.24	272.63	39.8	6.85	306.29	41.9	7.31	285.93	40.5	7.06	269.66	38.8	6.95
July	291.13	40.1	7.26	274.03	39.6	6.92	308.70	42.0	7.35	266.57	38.3	6.96	275.99	38.6	7.15
August	298.16	40.9	7.29	280.89	40.3	6.97	311.96	42.1	7.41	282.69	40.5	6.98	271.16	38.3	7.08
September	303.40	41.0	7.40	287.64	40.8	7.05	323.02	43.3	7.46	302.76	40.1	7.55	276.90	39.0	7.10
October	293.79	40.3	7.29	290.58	41.1	7.07	324.08	43.5	7.45	303.00	40.4	7.50	278.46	39.0	7.14
November *r*	311.82	41.3	7.55	293.25	40.9	7.17	329.41	43.4	7.17	312.42	41.6	7.51	303.55	40.8	7.44
December p	311.06	41.2	7.55	300.85	41.1	7.32	320.68	42.7	7.59	320.57	42.8	7.49	299.09	40.2	7.44

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS			APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1979															
December	$253.89	40.3	$6.30	$141.31	36.8	$3.84	$264.00	40.0	$6.60	$257.66	38.4	$6.71	$393.54	42.0	$9.37
1980															
January	273.19	41.9	6.52	152.76	38.0	4.02	267.05	39.1	6.83	265.03	37.7	7.03	340.28	34.9	9.75
February	272.33	41.2	6.61	146.21	36.1	4.05	261.75	38.1	6.87	257.40	36.0	7.15	398.73	39.4	10.12
March	265.86	39.8	6.68	145.12	36.1	4.02	260.22	38.1	6.83	259.92	36.0	7.22	360.93	36.4	9.92
April	272.57	40.5	6.73	146.83	35.9	4.09	255.30	37.6	6.79	258.11	36.2	7.13	406.46	39.5	10.29
May	273.24	40.6	6.73	148.15	36.4	4.07	264.81	39.0	6.79	264.33	37.6	7.03	421.76	41.8	10.09
June	265.46	40.1	6.62	152.76	36.2	4.22	282.89	39.9	7.09	261.59	37.0	7.07	424.27	40.6	10.45
July	276.86	40.3	6.87	147.80	35.7	4.14	264.38	37.5	7.06	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
August	273.93	39.7	6.90	149.09	36.1	4.13	264.54	37.9	6.98	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September	278.53	40.9	6.81	150.30	35.7	4.21	266.70	38.1	7.00	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October	271.55	39.7	6.84	150.65	36.3	4.15	273.15	38.8	7.04	281.69	38.6	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November r	281.36	40.6	6.93	161.50	38.0	4.25	287.28	39.9	7.20	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December p	269.50	39.4	6.84	162.69	37.4	4.35	324.20	43.4	7.47	293.88	39.5	7.44	438.43	41.4	10.59

NONMANUFACTURING

	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXT.			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
1979															
December	$369.57	38.1	$9.70	$375.80	46.8	$8.03	$322.00	40.0	$8.05	$277.85	40.8	$6.81	$185.33	35.3	$5.25
1980															
January	358.13	37.5	9.55	375.56	45.8	8.20	324.28	41.1	7.89	272.95	40.8	6.69	192.89	33.9	5.69
February	333.40	34.3	9.72	373.83	45.7	8.18	320.31	40.7	7.87	270.95	40.2	6.74	181.06	33.1	5.47
March	347.12	36.5	9.51	377.76	45.9	8.23	334.15	41.0	8.15	273.38	40.5	6.75	186.53	34.1	5.47
April	359.28	37.7	9.53	383.29	46.8	8.19	323.95	40.8	7.94	285.19	40.8	6.99	184.13	33.6	5.48
May	343.31	36.1	9.51	374.10	45.4	8.24	318.33	40.5	7.86	280.49	40.3	6.96	188.36	34.0	5.54
June	367.25	37.9	9.69	383.11	45.5	8.42	324.82	40.2	8.08	275.93	40.4	6.83	185.91	34.3	5.42
July	375.94	38.4	9.79	387.90	46.4	8.36	327.64	40.7	8.05	278.92	40.6	6.87	192.59	34.7	5.55
August	380.70	38.3	9.94	398.11	46.4	8.58	318.80	40.1	7.95	272.83	40.3	6.77	187.73	34.7	5.41
September	399.56	39.6	10.09	406.22	46.8	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	275.77	40.2	6.86	183.81	33.0	5.57
October r	387.46	38.4	10.09	407.16	46.8	8.70	339.15	39.9	8.50	281.18	40.4	6.96	182.27	33.2	5.49
November r	380.09	37.3	10.19	411.57	46.4	8.87	339.47	39.2	8.66	285.60	40.8	7.00	181.50	33.0	5.50
December p	395.47	37.7	10.49	422.69	47.6	8.88	356.94	40.7	8.77	286.53	40.7	7.04	183.20	33.8	5.42

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 137,200 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1979 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1978 - 1980

PLACE	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Dec 1979	Dec 1978
State Total	**17,432**	**14,859**	**14,815**	**14,360**	**14,254**
Ada	261	207	197	265	218
Altus	159	115	131	93	177
Ardmore	381	328	336	278	255
Bartlesville	194	171	142	182	155
Broken Arrow*	156	154	157	118	- -
Chickasha	183	138	151	226	150
Claremore*	262	224	242	206	157
Clinton	74	59	61	55	113
Duncan	190	159	142	160	118
Durant	378	337	339	255	209
Edmond*	163	137	133	124	- -
Elk City	60	52	58	97	65
Enid	129	117	116	110	147
Guymon	18	19	22	29	30
Holdenville	236	165	158	213	243
Hugo	412	263	299	252	198
Idabel	507	399	404	336	301
Lawton SMSA***	517	477	463	601	479
McAlester	575	475	413	691	576
Miami	610	557	565	391	355
Muskogee	1,002	915	868	670	711
Norman*	227	179	183	241	240
Oklahoma City SMSA***	3,779	3,325	3,396	2,997	2,854
Okmulgee	494	393	342	340	447
Ponca City	346	220	219	248	257
Poteau	440	384	369	374	415
Pryor	465	398	392	366	345
Sallisaw**	358	269	259	- -	- -
Sapulpa*	344	342	364	282	297
Seminole	95	80	93	83	99
Shawnee	388	317	322	329	364
Stillwater	203	202	266	104	88
Tahlequah	375	346	356	326	278
Tulsa SMSA***	3,831	3,321	3,339	3,201	3,071
Woodward	29	28	40	43	38
All Other	1,596	1,338	1,271	1,740	2,207

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 38)

New construction projects included an apartment complex, bank and a factory renovation. However, some work force reduction was expected at a local plant where new automated equipment was to be installed. Mayes County unemployment totaled 1,130 or 7.3 percent of the labor force during December.

SALLISAW - Certain types of factory production workers, food service, construction and truck drivers were observed as being in surplus supply during December in the Sallisaw area. Some construction projects had either been completed or slowed down due to the season of the year. A new residential development was initiated in December as well as a school renovation project. The unemployment rate was at 9.4 percent for the month of December.

SAPULPA - Creek County unemployment totaled 1,425 in December, or 5.1 percent of the workforce. For the month, 26,725 residents were employed.

Some job classifications, especially related to construction, warehousing and highway transportation were considered to have a labor surplus. Residential construction was reported to be slow, manufacturing activity steady and retail sales relatively strong.

SEMINOLE - Unemployment in Seminole County was 4.8 percent of the labor force during December. A total of 550 persons were without jobs.

Residential construction amounting to slightly over $200,000 was initiated during the month. Some job classifications were considered in surplus supply, including food service, construction and certain types of truck drivers.

TAHLEQUAH - Immigration of new residents contributed to the supply of workers in Cherokee County during December. Overall, the area unemployment rate was 6.6 percent for December, slightly lower than November. Total employment was measured at 13,160 for the month. Limited construction activity was underway during December, including a church project and a recreation camp.

WOODWARD - Substantial building related activity was observed in the Woodward area during December. Seventeen building permits were issued by the city totaling $1,458,000. Approximately two-thirds of this amount was related to new or remodeling residential property.

The unemployment rate for Woodward County was a relatively low 2.8 percent during December. Also, the rate had changed very little from a year earlier when 2.6 percent of the workforce was unemployed.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA DECEMBER 1980*

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**16,058**	**100.0**	**9,831**	**6,227**	**5,026**	**7,373**	**3,659**	**13,396**	**4,327**	**6,043**	**3,026**	**1,656**	**463**	**789**	**404**	**900**	**212**	**497**	**191**
Mining	**595**	**3.7**	**515**	**80**	**223**	**273**	**99**	**557**	**210**	**253**	**94**	**19**	**6**	**11**	**2**	**19**	**7**	**9**	**3**
Contract Construction	**3,994**	**24.9**	**3,759**	**235**	**1,261**	**1,905**	**828**	**3,459**	**1,115**	**1,643**	**701**	**346**	**95**	**173**	**78**	**170**	**48**	**78**	**44**
Manufacturing, Total	**3,778**	**23.5**	**2,014**	**1,764**	**1,083**	**1,719**	**976**	**3,145**	**889**	**1,460**	**796**	**396**	**107**	**184**	**105**	**176**	**72**	**59**	**45**
Food & Kindred Products	484	3.0	282	202	162	202	120	373	126	164	83	67	17	27	23	41	18	9	14
Apparel & Related Products	478	3.0	48	430	142	210	126	428	130	177	121	21	3	17	1	21	5	14	2
Lumber & Wood Products	164	1.0	125	39	40	74	50	128	32	54	42	22	3	14	5	13	4	6	3
Printing & Publishing	90	.6	36	54	23	57	10	85	20	55	10	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	0
Refining	61	.4	46	15	23	22	16	56	18	22	16	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	232	1.4	113	119	60	108	64	187	49	90	48	32	7	13	12	11	3	5	3
Primary Metal Products	161	1.0	125	36	41	81	39	135	29	71	35	20	6	10	4	5	5	0	0
Fabricated Metal Products	553	3.4	380	173	160	267	126	482	135	234	113	44	12	24	8	25	11	9	5
Machinery, except Electrical	141	.9	96	45	37	76	28	109	22	63	24	23	9	10	4	8	5	3	0
Electrical Machinery	297	1.8	125	172	62	117	118	206	50	80	76	49	8	24	17	12	2	5	5
Transportation Equipment	295	1.8	210	85	88	149	58	244	66	130	48	38	11	18	9	12	11	0	1
All Other Manufacturing	822	5.1	428	394	245	356	221	712	212	320	180	76	27	27	22	22	4	6	12
Transportation & Public Utilities	**825**	**5.1**	**646**	**179**	**243**	**423**	**159**	**703**	**214**	**355**	**134**	**104**	**26**	**57**	**21**	**11**	**1**	**6**	**4**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**2,003**	**12.5**	**805**	**1,198**	**614**	**893**	**496**	**1,784**	**548**	**789**	**447**	**175**	**54**	**75**	**46**	**42**	**12**	**27**	**3**
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**325**	**2.0**	**92**	**233**	**91**	**155**	**79**	**289**	**82**	**133**	**74**	**32**	**7**	**20**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**0**
Services	**2,901**	**18.1**	**1,115**	**1,786**	**749**	**1,411**	**741**	**2,197**	**621**	**1,003**	**573**	**376**	**90**	**180**	**106**	**314**	**36**	**219**	**59**
State Government	**203**	**1.3**	**90**	**113**	**46**	**106**	**51**	**138**	**34**	**70**	**34**	**44**	**9**	**19**	**16**	**21**	**3**	**17**	**1**
All Other	**1,434**	**8.9**	**795**	**639**	**716**	**488**	**230**	**1,124**	**614**	**337**	**173**	**164**	**69**	**70**	**25**	**143**	**31**	**80**	**32**

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**16,058**	**100.0**	**9,831**	**6,227**	**5,026**	**7,373**	**3,659**	**13,396**	**4,327**	**6,043**	**3,026**	**1,656**	**463**	**789**	**404**	**900**	**212**	**497**	**191**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,605	10.0	857	748	414	820	371	1,329	380	636	313	121	26	60	35	149	7	119	23
Clerical	2,457	15.3	319	2,138	620	1,161	676	2,118	546	971	601	195	61	92	42	130	11	90	29
Sales	595	3.7	299	296	181	263	151	552	167	245	140	31	11	11	9	12	3	7	2
Service	1,424	8.9	491	933	403	676	345	1,015	304	464	247	283	74	137	72	119	23	74	22
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	211	1.3	161	50	60	104	47	170	48	84	38	22	7	13	2	19	5	7	7
Processing	557	3.5	355	202	163	263	131	417	132	189	96	88	16	52	20	44	14	15	15
Machine Trades	1,052	6.6	870	182	299	527	226	907	266	457	184	100	21	50	29	40	10	19	11
Bench Work	1,347	8.4	409	938	354	588	405	1,115	299	488	328	126	25	64	37	68	23	28	17
Structural Work	4,315	26.9	4,156	159	1,374	2,072	869	3,672	1,182	1,767	723	397	118	193	86	229	70	104	55
Miscellaneous	1,977	12.3	1,660	317	649	892	436	1,630	538	738	354	267	79	116	72	72	28	34	10
INA	518	3.2	254	264	509	7	2	471	465	4	2	26	25	1	0	18	18	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS

of Factory Employees

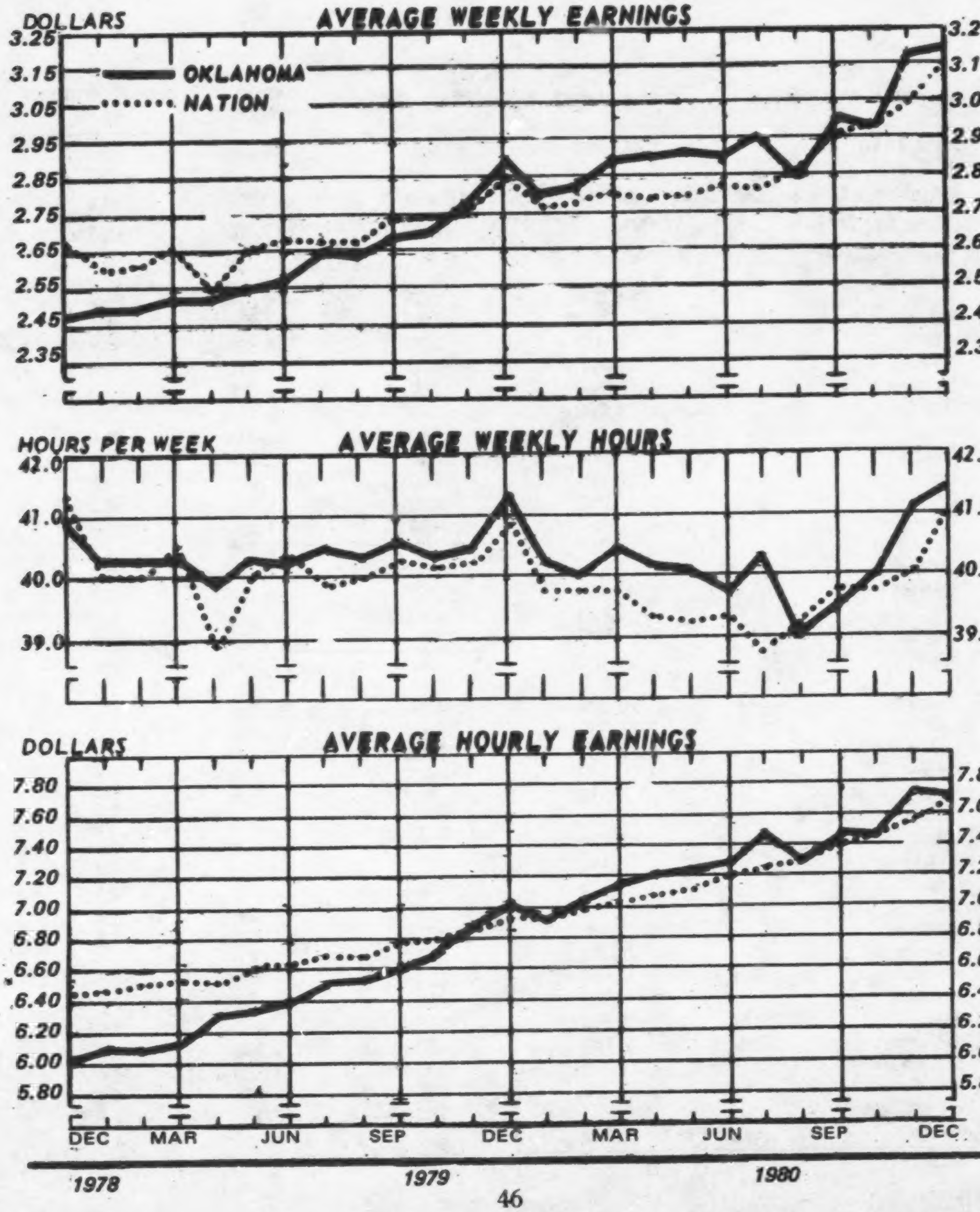


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

DECEMBER 1980

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,277,300**	**69,000**	**1,346,300**	**5.1**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	404,300	19,400	423,700	4.6
Tulsa SMSA**	304,400	14,900	319,300	4.7
Lawton SMSA***	29,625	2,175	31,800	6.8
Adair	6,070	800	6,870	11.6
Alfalfa	2,760	60	2,820	2.1
Atoka	3,430	370	3,800	9.7
Beaver	2,900	70	2,970	2.4
Beckham	8,640	200	8,840	2.3
Blaine	4,990	150	5,140	2.9
Bryan	12,430	880	13,310	6.6
Caddo	17,000	540	12,240	4.4
Canadian	26,125	1,850	27,975	6.6
Carter	17,200	800	18,000	4.4
Cherokee	13,160	930	14,090	6.6
Choctaw	4,610	760	5,370	14.2
Cimarron	1,450	160	1,610	9.9
Cleveland	56,800	2,075	58,875	3.5
Coal	1,670	270	1,940	13.9
Comanche	29,625	2,175	31,800	6.8
Cotton	2,460	90	2,550	3.5
Craig	6,520	350	6,870	5.1
Creek	26,725	1,425	28,150	5.1
Custer	11,960	480	12,440	3.9
Delaware	8,270	760	9,030	8.4
Dewey	2,740	60	2,800	2.1
Ellis	2,050	50	2,100	2.4
Garfield	27,000	975	27,975	3.5
Garvin	11,140	390	11,530	3.4
Grady	15,940	730	16,670	4.4
Grant	2,350	50	2,400	2.1
Greer	2,780	80	2,860	2.8
Harmon	1,830	80	1,910	4.2
Harper	1,920	80	2,000	4.0
Haskell	4,120	470	4,590	10.2
Hughes	5,720	470	6,190	7.6
Jackson	9,940	510	10,450	4.9
Jefferson	2,740	150	2,890	5.2
Johnston	3,220	200	3,420	5.8
Kay	21,350	1,275	22,625	5.6
Kingfisher	6,930	160	7,090	2.3
Kiowa	5,510	230	5,740	4.0

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

DECEMBER 1980

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,580	360	2,940	12.2
LeFlore	14,250	1,460	15,710	9.3
Lincoln	8,700	500	9,200	5.4
Logan	8,980	310	9,290	3.3
Love	2,070	120	2,190	5.5
McClain	10,550	440	10,990	4.0
McCurtain	12,910	1,510	14,420	10.5
McIntosh	5,210	540	5,750	9.4
Major	3,330	150	3,480	4.3
Marshall	3,720	230	3,950	5.8
Mayes	14,280	1,130	15,410	7.3
Murray	5,000	240	5,240	4.6
Muskogee	25,450	2,350	27,800	8.5
Noble	4,460	160	4,620	3.5
Nowata	4,020	240	4,260	5.6
Okfuskee	4,390	260	4,650	5.6
Oklahoma	283,925	13,400	297,325	4.5
Okmulgee	11,650	1,175	12,825	9.2
Osage	16,950	610	17,560	3.5
Ottawa	12,050	1,250	13,300	9.4
Pawnee	5,060	250	5,310	4.7
Payne	27,825	950	28,775	3.3
Pittsburg	11,075	1,450	12,525	11.6
Pontotoc	13,030	580	13,610	4.3
Pottawatomie	26,950	1,600	28,550	5.6
Pushmataha	2,530	400	2,930	13.7
Roger Mills	2,680	60	2,740	2.2
Rogers	18,250	1,020	19,270	5.3
Seminole	11,010	550	11,560	4.8
Sequoyah	10,780	1,120	11,900	9.4
Stephens	18,860	600	19,460	3.1
Texas	8,200	240	8,440	2.8
Tillman	4,730	280	5,010	5.6
Tulsa	213,275	9,975	223,250	4.5
Wagoner	14,870	720	15,590	4.6
Washington	22,190	780	22,970	3.4
Washita	6,630	340	6,970	4.9
Woods	5,040	100	5,140	1.9
Woodward	13,120	380	13,500	2.8

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

• *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

•• *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

••• *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
1979					
Dec	103,884	98,047	2,995	95,052	5,836
1980					
Jan	103,188	96,145	2,782	93,363	7,043
Feb	103,257	96,264	2,836	93,428	6,993
Mar	103,351	96,546	2,962	93,584	6,805
Apr	103,412	96,566	3,081	93,485	6,846
May	104,028	96,709	3,436	93,273	7,318
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

*EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS**

(In Thousands)

1979	
Dec	91,394
1980	
Jan	89,630
Feb	89,781
Mar	90,316
Apr	90,761
May	90,849
Jun	91,049
Jul	89,820
Aug	90,046
Sep	90,729
Oct	91,232
Nov	91,611
Dec	91,832

* *Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1979 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1979	
Dec	2,051.8
1980	
Jan	2,077.2
Feb	2,086.4
Mar	2,101.0
Apr	2,102.1
May	2,114.1
Jun	2,127.1
Jul	2,161.2
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct	2,282.5
Nov	2,257.4
Dec	2,276.8

Note: Series revised beginning 1968.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1,063.4
1972	1,171.1
1973	1,306.6
1974	1,412.9
1975	1,528.8
1976	1,702.2
1977	1,899.5
1978	2,156.1
1979	2,413.9
1980	2,628.8
4th Quarter 1979	2,496.3
1st Quarter 1980	2,571.7
2nd Quarter 1980	2,564.8
3rd Quarter 1980	2,637.3
4th Quarter 1980	2,741.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

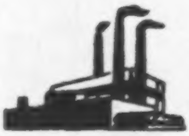
New Construction Put In Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1979	
Nov	20,935
Dec	18,923
1980	
Jan	16,709
Feb	15,842
Mar	17,003
Apr	17,909
May	18,873
Jun	19,706
Jul	19,978
Aug	20,495
Sep	21,195
Oct*	22,610
Nov	23,160
Dec	24,160

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1979	
Dec	152.5
1980	
Jan	152.7
Feb	152.6
Mar	152.1
Apr	148.3
May	144.0
Jun	141.5
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	144.1
Oct	146.9
Nov	149.4
Dec	150.9

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1979			
Dec	230.0	Dec	229.9
1980			
Jan	233.3	Jan	233.2
Feb	236.5	Feb	236.4
Mar	239.9	Mar	239.8
Apr	242.6	Apr	242.5
May	245.1	May	244.9
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1977 - 1980

MONTH	1977				1978				1979				1980				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	8.3	5.7	7.4	5.5	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.2	5.8	3.9	6.8	3.7	6.2	3.5	Jan
Feb	8.5	5.7	7.6	5.4	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.1	5.7	3.8	6.8	3.5	6.0	3.2	Feb
Mar	7.9	5.4	7.4	5.3	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.4	5.7	3.4	6.6	3.3	6.2	3.3	Mar
Apr	6.9	5.2	7.2	5.3	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.5	5.8	3.5	6.6	3.7	7.0	3.8	Apr
May	6.4	5.5	7.1	5.7	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.3	7.0	4.1	7.8	4.3	May
Jun	7.5	5.6	7.2	5.3	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.8	6.0	3.5	5.7	3.3	7.8	4.4	7.7	4.1	Jun
Jul	7.0	4.9	6.9	4.6	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.5	5.7	3.3	7.9	4.4	7.8	4.1	Jul
Aug	6.8	4.8	7.0	4.9	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.1	5.9	3.1	7.5	4.2	7.6	3.9	Aug
Sep	6.8	4.8	6.8	4.8	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.5	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.3	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.5	Sep
Oct	6.3	4.4	6.7	4.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.1	5.9	3.3	7.1	5.1	7.6	5.3	Oct
Nov	6.4	4.3	6.7	4.4	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.3	5.8	3.4	7.1	5.5	7.5	5.7	Nov
Dec	6.0	4.1	6.2	4.3	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	3.5	5.9	3.7	6.9	5.1	7.4	5.4	Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.0	5.0	——	——	6.0	3.9	——	——	5.8	3.4	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* Percent of Civilian Labor Force.

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX*	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**16,058**	**100.0**	**5,026**	**7,373**	**3,659**	**13,396**	**4,327**	**6,043**	**3,026**	**1,656**	**463**	**789**	**404**	**900**	**212**	**497**	**191**
Under 22	1,614	10.1	590	742	282	1,339	504	606	229	194	57	96	41	69	28	33	8
22-24	1,854	11.5	630	833	391	1,561	539	690	332	215	76	95	44	63	13	41	9
25-34	5,166	32.2	1,474	2,512	1,182	4,162	1,228	2,000	934	643	162	317	164	317	72	176	69
35-44	2,988	18.6	828	1,404	756	2,514	714	1,173	627	267	70	131	66	191	41	93	57
45-54	2,254	14.0	597	1,114	543	1,913	521	937	455	175	47	83	45	152	24	92	36
55 and over	2.180	13.6	907	768	505	1,907	821	637	449	162	51	67	44	108	34	62	12
Male-Total	**9,831**	**61.2**	**3,328**	**4,530**	**1,973**	**8,138**	**2,832**	**3,738**	**1,568**	**1,115**	**333**	**523**	**259**	**508**	**147**	**244**	**117**
Under 22	1,050	6.5	398	477	175	851	335	384	132	144	41	68	35	46	21	20	5
22-24	1,149	7.2	424	507	218	962	367	419	176	141	47	64	30	34	8	20	6
25-34	3,250	20.2	1,030	1,568	652	2,619	846	1,274	499	414	120	196	98	189	56	88	45
35-44	1,773	11.0	548	829	396	1,469	465	693	311	181	54	83	44	116	29	50	37
45-54	1,340	8.3	414	667	259	1,141	357	569	215	116	37	58	21	71	16	38	17
55 and over	1,269	7.9	514	482	273	1,096	462	399	235	119	34	54	31	52	17	28	7
Female-Total	**6,227**	**38.8**	**1,698**	**2,843**	**1,686**	**5,258**	**1,495**	**2,305**	**1,458**	**541**	**130**	**266**	**145**	**392**	**65**	**253**	**74**
Under 22	564	3.5	192	265	107	488	169	222	97	50	16	28	6	23	7	13	3
22-24	705	4.4	206	326	173	599	172	271	156	74	29	31	14	29	5	21	3
25-34	1,918	11.9	444	944	530	1,543	382	726	435	229	42	121	66	128	16	88	24
35-44	1,215	7.6	280	575	360	1,045	249	480	316	86	16	48	22	75	12	43	20
45-54	914	5.7	183	447	284	772	164	368	240	59	10	25	24	81	8	54	19
55 and over	911	5.7	393	286	232	811	359	238	214	43	17	13	13	56	17	34	5

* *Based on data for week of December 14-20, 1930.*

† *Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.*

4/12/81

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OKLAHOMA

labor MARKET

JOB
SERVICE

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

FEBRUARY 1981

George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1907

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Affiliated with the

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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OKLAHOMA
labor market

FEBRUARY 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

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OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W. J. BOWMAN, CHIEF
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OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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LOCAL OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED
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ALTUS	*Jackson, Greer, Harmon, Kiowa and Tillman*
ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
CHICKASHA	*Grady and Caddo*
CLAREMORE	*Rogers*
CLINTON	*Custer, Blaine, Dewey and Washita*
DUNCAN	*Jefferson and Stephens*
DURANT	*Bryan, Atoka, Johnston and Marshall*
EDMOND	*Oklahoma and Logan*
ELK CITY	*Beckham and Roger Mills*
ENID	*Garfield, Alfalfa, Grant, Major and Woods*
GUYMON	*Texas, Beaver and Cimarron*
HOLDENVILLE	*Hughes*
HUGO	*Choctaw and Pushmataha*
IDABEL	*McCurtain*
LAWTON	*Comanche and Cotton*
McALESTER	*Pittsburg, Coal, Latimer, McIntosh and Haskell*
MIAMI	*Ottawa and Craig*
MUSKOGEE	*Muskogee and Wagoner*
NORMAN	*Cleveland and McClain*
OKLAHOMA CITY	*Oklahoma*
Moore	*Oklahoma and Cleveland*
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PONCA CITY	*Kay and Osage*
POTEAU	*LeFlore*
PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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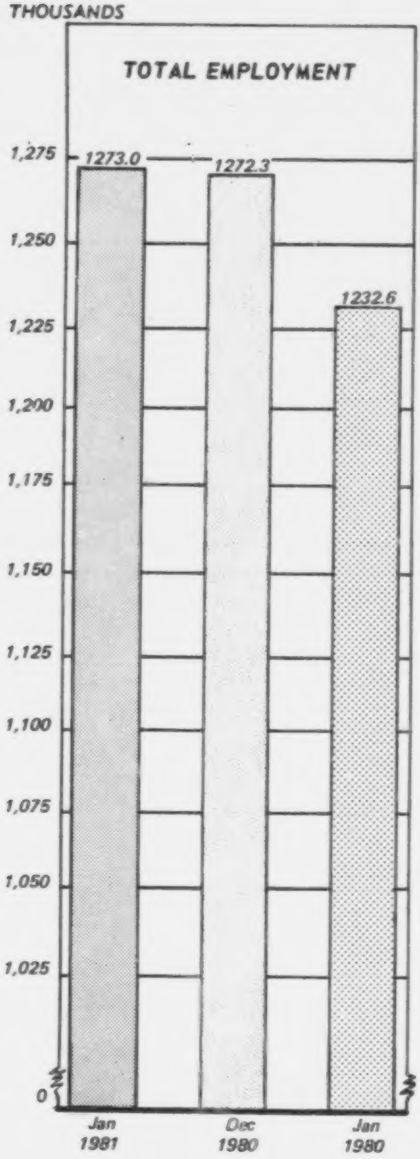
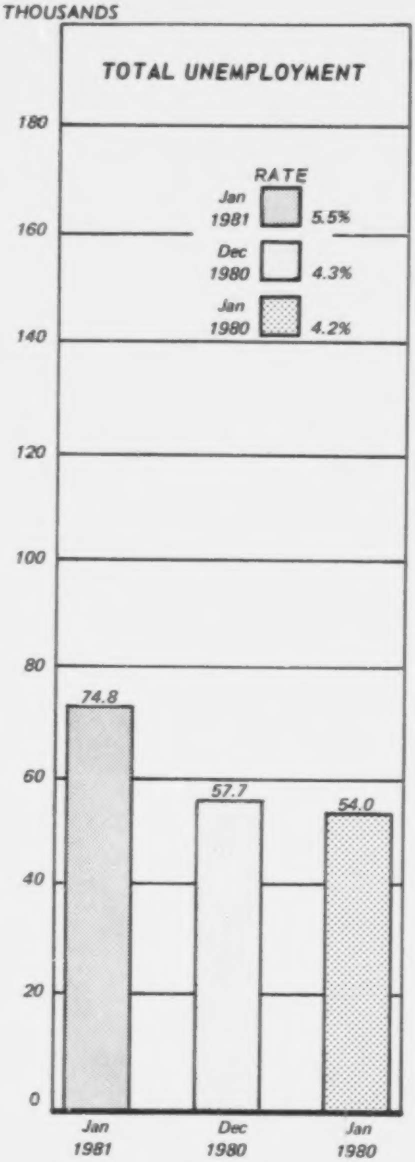
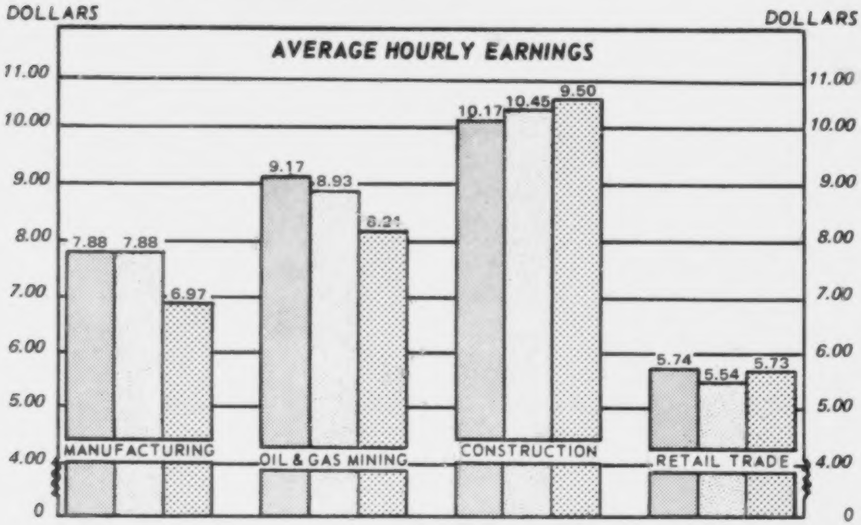
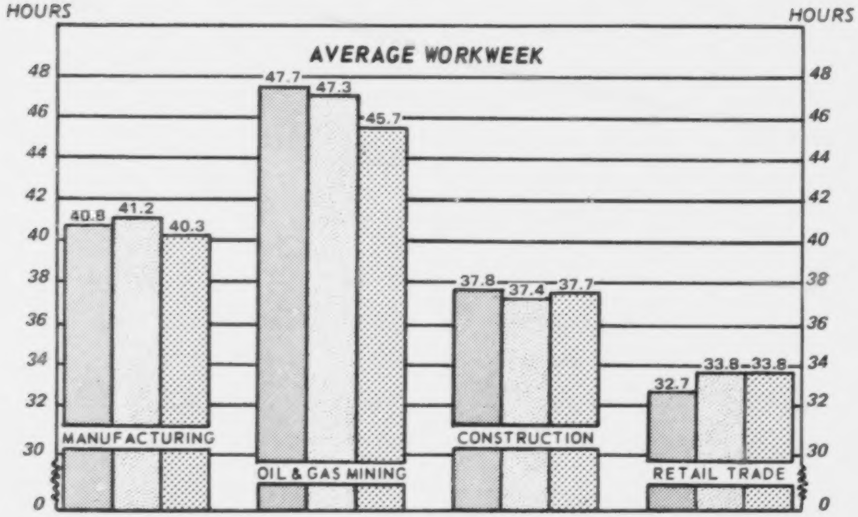
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
1,075
1,050
1,025
0
1273.0
1272.3
1232.6
Jan 1981
Dec 1980
Jan 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
RATE
Jan 1981 5.5%
Dec 1980 4.3%
Jan 1980 4.2%
74.8
57.7
54.0
Jan 1981
Dec 1980
Jan 1980

Highlights


DOLLARS
DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
7.88
7.88
6.97
9.17
8.93
8.21
10.17
10.45
9.50
5.74
5.54
5.73
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE


HOURS
HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
40.8
41.2
40.3
47.7
47.3
45.7
37.8
37.4
37.7
32.7
33.8
33.8
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Both the number of people working and the number unemployed increased in Oklahoma from December to January.

The increase in employment, from 1,272,300 to 1,273,000 over the 30-day period, was nominal, totaling only about 700. Unemployment, on the other hand, rose by 17,100, reaching 74,800, resulting in an increase in the state's unemployment rate in January to 5.5 percent of the labor force.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1979r	Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Dec 1980 to Jan 1981	Jan 1979 to Jan 1980
Total Labor Force	**1,347.8**	**1,330.0**	**1,286.6**	**1.3**	**17.8**	**61.9**
Unemployment	74.8	57.7	54.0	29.6	17.1	21.5
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	5.5	4.3	4.2	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	5.2	4.5	3.9	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,273.0	1,272.3	1,232.6	.1	.7	40.4
Agriculture	44.3	43.8	44.7	1.1	.5	-.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	162.4	166.5	157.3	-2.5	-4.1	5.1
Idled by Labor Disputes	.1	*	*	xxx	xxx	xxx

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures.* *p-Preliminary;* *r-Revised.*

December's jobless total in Oklahoma was revised downward to 4.3 percent of the work force on the basis of information reflecting data for the entire year. The December rate, before revision, was estimated at 5.1 percent.

Oklahoma's employment picture remains quite strong compared with many other parts of the nation. The annual revision of data described above, required by and in accordance with procedures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, made it difficult to compare re-computed 1980 figures with current estimates.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY DECLINES

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in Oklahoma declined seasonally to 1,150,800 during January, from 1,159,600 for December. The job loss was concentrated heavily in wholesale-retail trade as merchants released temporary personnel following the close of the holiday season, resulting in a reduction of 10,700 from December. The job level in contract construction, government and manufacturing also was off, ranging from 1,400 to 300 for each division.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
in Oklahoma
JANUARY 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1979r	Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Dec 1980 to Jan 1981	Jan 1979 to Jan 1980
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,150.8**	**1,159.6**	**1,112.0**	**-.8**	**-8.8**	**38.8**
Manufacturing	**189.9**	**190.2**	**191.1**	**-.2**	**-.3**	**-1.2**
Durable Goods	**124.7**	**124.1**	**123.4**	**.5**	**.6**	**1.3**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.2	3.6	0	0	-.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.1	10.2	11.0	-1.0	-.1	-.9
Primary Metal Industries	5.7	5.8	5.8	-1.7	-.1	-.1
Fabricated Metal Products	23.3	23.2	23.4	.4	.1	-.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.1	15.1	14.8	0	0	.3
Machinery, except Electrical	40.4	39.6	37.8	2.0	.8	2.6
Oil Field Machinery	12.5	12.0	10.8	4.2	.5	1.7
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.7	6.7	0	0	0
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.9	13.0	13.8	-.1	-.1	-.9
Transportation Equipment	21.5	21.5	20.3	0	0	1.2
Nondurable Goods	**65.2**	**66.1**	**67.7**	**-1.4**	**-.9**	**-2.5**
Food & Kindred Products	15.8	16.1	16.7	-1.9	-.3	-.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.7	10.7	11.1	0	0	-.4
Printing & Publishing	10.5	10.8	10.7	-2.8	-.3	-.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.9	6.1	6.1	-3.3	-.2	-.2
Petroleum Refining	8.2	8.3	7.6	-1.2	-.1	.6
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.4	11.4	12.3	0	0	-.9
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.2	7.2	7.6	0	0	-.4
Mining	**78.0**	**75.3**	**66.7**	**3.6**	**2.7**	**11.3**
Oil & Gas Extraction	74.7	72.0	63.5	3.8	2.7	11.2
Contract Construction	**55.4**	**56.8**	**56.9**	**-2.5**	**-1.4**	**-1.5**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**68.3**	**67.6**	**68.1**	**1.0**	**.7**	**.2**
Transportation	38.1	37.8	39.1	.1	.3	-1.0
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.1	4.2	0	0	-1.1
Communications & Public Utilities	30.2	29.8	29.0	1.3	.4	1.2
Trade	**271.3**	**282.0**	**261.8**	**-3.8**	**-10.7**	**9.5**
Wholesale	**70.4**	**70.5**	**66.7**	**-.1**	**-.1**	**3.7**
Retail	**200.9**	**211.5**	**195.1**	**-5.0**	**-10.6**	**5.8**
General Merchandise	29.0	32.5	28.3	-10.8	-3.5	.7
Food Stores	33.8	34.1	32.4	-.9	-.3	1.4
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	25.5	25.5	25.3	0	0	.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.9	16.8	14.3	-11.3	-1.9	.6
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**57.2**	**57.0**	**55.3**	**.4**	**.2**	**1.9**
Banking	19.6	19.6	19.1	0	0	.5
Services	**204.1**	**203.0**	**188.3**	**.5**	**1.1**	**15.8**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.6	9.6	9.1	0	0	.5
Personal Services	10.9	10.8	10.7	.9	.1	.2
Health Services	63.7	63.6	60.4	.2	.1	3.3
Government	**226.6**	**227.7**	**223.8**	**-.5**	**-1.1**	**2.8**
Federal	45.3	45.5	47.3	-.4	-.2	-2.0
State & Local	181.3	182.2	176.5	-.5	-.9	4.8

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* ***Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.***

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

Individually, construction payrolls shrank by 1,400, reflecting a slowdown in residential building. This was mainly attributed to high mortgage interest rates prevailing throughout the country. Government employment decreased 1,100, with over three-fourths of the loss in state and local units.

Manufacturing dipped 300 over the month as an increase in the durable goods sector was outweighed by a decrease in nondurables. More specifically, losses by food and kindred products, printing-publishing and petroleum refining contributed to the overall setback in the nondurable goods sector. A large increase in nonelectrical machinery was largely responsible for the net gain in the durable goods group.

Stepped up employment was observed in mining, transportation-public utilities, service and finance-insurance-real estate. The largest gain occurred in mining, reflecting rapidly expanding oil and gas activities over much of the State.

In addition to mining's 2,700 increase, services expanded by 1,100 jobs as two published components, personal and health, added 100 each. Larger gains occurred elsewhere in this industry.

Transportation-public utilities gained 700, almost evenly divided between transportation and the communications and public utilities segments. Finally, finance-insurance-real estate edged minimally higher over the 30-day period.

January nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose 38,800 from the first month of 1980. Six of the eight major industry divisions contributed to this advance. Service added 15,800, while mining, dominated by the oil and gas extraction group, employed 11,300 more workers than a year ago. Trade advanced by 9,500 jobs due in part to the opening of new shopping centers.

Lesser gains were recorded by three other industries. To be specific, transportation-public utilities edged ahead 200. Finance-insurance-real estate added 1,900 jobs and government employment rose 2,800 over the twelve month span. The latter increase resulted as state and local governmental units showed 4,800 more jobs, while federal employment declined by 2,000.

Manufacturing was off 1,200 and construction lost 1,500 workers over the year. These were the only industry divisions to reduce employment for the 12 month span.

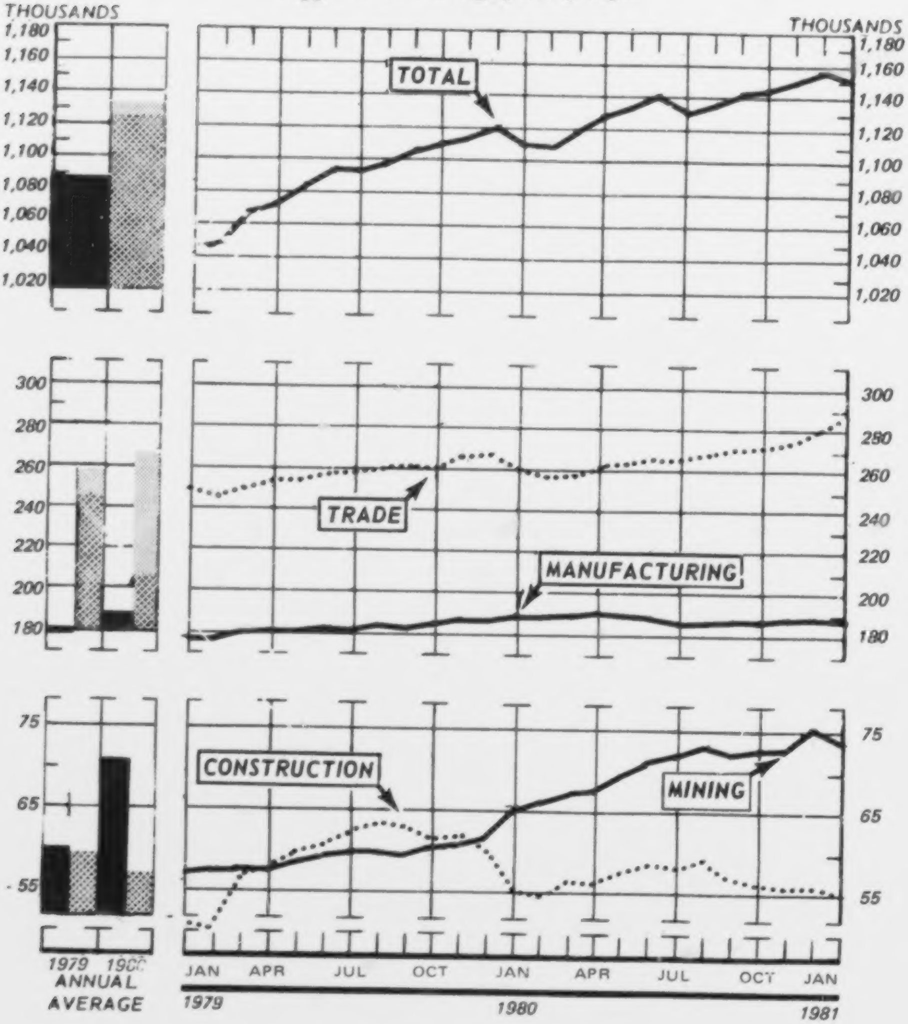
The loss in manufacturing jobs was considered general and related to the national downturn of 1980. However, three factory components, two of which were directly related to expanding oil and gas activities, recorded significant job gains. Machinery, except electrical, was up 2,600 largely as a result of 1,700 workers added in the oilfield machinery component and 600 new jobs were counted in petroleum refining. Transportation equipment was another factory component that resisted the general downward trend by adding 1,200 jobs over the year.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma rose to 17,638 for the week ending January 24th. Men accounted for 11,242 of this number, or almost 64 percent. The construction division had the largest number of workers filing for benefits, with 4,849 active, for 27.5 percent of the total. Manufacturing ranked second, with 21.1 percent of the claimants. Wholesale-retail trade and service were two other larger industries, comprising 13.3 and 17.1 percent, respectively.

CHART 1

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



* *Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.*

Persons with experience in structural trades accounted for 29.4 percent of total claimants, while clerical workers represented another 14.7 percent. The relatively high count of 5,184 structural workers was related to the slowdown in outside work, especially construction, during the winter months.

A total of 7,518 claimants had been filing claims indicating unemployment for a period of five to 14 weeks. Also, 4,159 had been similarly unemployed for 15 or more weeks. The remaining 5,961 were idled for less than five weeks.

The majority of claimants were white, as indicated by the 14,861 total. Another 1,698 were black and 941 claimants were American Indian.

All age groups were represented in the distribution of claimants with 5,997 or 34.0 percent in the age range 25-34. Another 3,479 or 19.7 percent represented ages 35 through 44.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma averaged $321.50 weekly pay for January, off slightly from $324.66 during December. The hourly rate of pay for both months was identical at $7.88 while the average workweek for January was nearly one-half of an hour less.

Weekly earnings in durable goods declined to $327.98 during January, off from $334.91 for December. A shorter workweek and a loss of nine cents in the hourly rate were principally responsible. With the exception of fabricated metals and oil field machinery, all published durable groups had lower weekly earnings.

Average pay for nondurable goods rose to $307.97 in January, up from $303.00 for December. That gain occurred on the strength of increased hourly pay, which climbed to $7.68. The overall nondurable rise in pay was principally the result of extended working hours and greater hourly rates in food processing and petroleum refining.

The oil and gas industry led the way with increased earnings in the nonfactory group. The hourly rate rose and more overtime was worked to produce weekly average pay of $437.41. The average hourly rate in retail establishments, excluding eating and drinking firms, increased 20 cents, resulting in a nominal rise in weekly totals.

Significant hourly increases have occurred over the past year for selected industry divisions. The sharpest gain appeared to be in petroleum refining where in January, the average was $11.21, up from $9.75 in January 1980. Another substantial rise occurred in oil field machinery, with hourly pay averaging $7.94, up from $6.73 a year ago.

OUTLOOK

It is expected total employment in Oklahoma will rise over the next few months. Such expansion normally occurs at this time of year, based partially on seasonal factors. For example, agricultural activities should increase as better weather prevails. Also, oil and gas activities continue to expand and the outlook for the balance of this year is very good. Construction should improve seasonally, although high costs and interest rates may result in restraining any rapid improvement.

Unemployment in Oklahoma will likely remain near current levels or move down slightly during the next few months. It is definitely expected the State jobless rate will remain well below the national rate. For 1980, Oklahoma had the sixth lowest rate of all the states and for 1981, a similar record is looked for.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Hiring in all components of manufacturing in Oklahoma increased during January from December. However, compared with a year earlier, overall hiring rates were lower, apparently related to the national economic slowdown. Separation rates rose also for most components but most were lower than January 1980.

Durable goods hiring at 51 per thousand employees during January was up substantially from December and almost identical with the 52 per thousand workers a year ago. Stone-clay and glass rose sharply to 83 hires per thousand employed in January, up from 38 for December and 70 a year earlier. Another industry with higher hiring rates over the year was machinery. Also, petroleum refining was slightly higher.

All categories except petroleum refining had higher new hire rates over the month. For the twelve month period, all new hire rates were lower except for machinery.

Separation rates for both durable and nondurable goods moved lower in January compared with twelve months ago. Also, the quit rate was lower for the same time period, which probably reflects, to some degree, worker assessment of the changing labor market.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

INDUSTRY	Per 100 Employees														
	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980
Manufacturing	**5.2**	**3.2**	**5.6**	**4.3**	**2.6**	**5.0**	**4.3**	**3.5**	**5.2**	**2.9**	**2.1**	**3.5**	**.6**	**.7**	**.6**
Durable Goods	5.1	3.0	5.2	4.3	2.6	4.7	4.0	2.8	4.9	2.5	1.6	3.2	4	5	6
Lumber & Wood Products	4.9	2.9	7.0	4.7	2.8	6.6	6.6	6.4	7.3	4.0	1.9	5.0	8	2.8	1
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.3	3.8	7.0	4.8	2.8	5.7	6.8	5.8	9.3	4.1	2.6	4.9	9	2.5	3.4
Metal Processing	5.9	4.0	6.8	5.1	3.5	6.2	4.9	3.5	6.4	3.4	2.2	4.3	4	6	2
Machinery	4.6	2.7	4.3	4.2	2.5	3.9	3.1	1.9	3.4	2.0	1.2	2.4	3	1	1
Trans. Equip.	2.5	1.2	2.9	1.9	.5	2.5	2.1	1.1	2.6	9	6	1.7	6	2	3
Nondurable Goods	5.5	3.7	6.2	4.3	2.7	5.5	5.1	4.7	5.8	3.6	3.0	4.0	8	1.1	8
Food & Kindred Products	8.2	7.0	9.3	6.4	5.0	8.1	8.5	9.9	8.2	5.8	6.0	5.5	2.0	2.6	1.6
Printing & Pub.	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	2.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	.2	1	.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.4	1.6	.6	.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	.6	.8	.8	*	.2	.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	3.1	2.2	5.5	2.6	1.1	5.2	3.2	2.1	5.2	2.0	1.1	2.9	.4	.3	.4

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Change From Dec 1980	Change From Jan 1980
Total Labor Force	**414,500**	**404,500**	**391,100**	**10,000**	**23,400**
Unemployment	20,800	18,000	14,800	2,800	6,000
Rate	*5.0*	*4.4*	*3.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	393,700	386,500	376,300	7,200	17,400

Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area employment climbed to 393,700 in January, up 7,200 from the previous period. Over-the-year employment stood 17,400 ahead of the January 1980 total. Unemployment increased 2,800, reaching 20,800. This was a 6,000 worker gain during the past twelve months. Comparative jobless rates were 5.0 percent this January, 4.4 in December and 3.8 in January 1980.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped to 406,900 in January, off 3,200 from December. Seasonal changes accounted for most of the decline. Specifically, trade cut back 4,300 as retail outlets released temporary employees. Construction and transportation-public utilities sustained minor losses. Conversely, gains of 100 to 500 were posted by finance-insurance-real estate, services, manufacturing, mining and government over the 30-day span.

Year-ago comparisons indicated nonfarm payroll expansion of 16,000 jobs. Greatest growth, 5,400, occurred in services, trade followed with 4,300 additons, with three-fourths in the retail sector. Mining increased 3,100 or nearly 20 percent. Government added 2,200 as growth in state and local units easily outweighed a loss at the federal level. Other lesser gains were 300 in construction and 700 each in transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**406,900**	**410,100**	**390,900**	**-3,200**	**16,000**
Manufacturing	55,200	55,000	55,900	200	-700
Durable Goods	38,100	38,000	38,000	100	100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,400	6,400	6,700	0	-300
Machinery	16,100	16,000	16,700	100	-600
Transportation Equipment	10,600	10,600	9,800	0	800
Nondurable Goods	17,100	17,000	17,900	100	-800
Food & Kindred Products	6,100	6,100	6,800	0	-700
Printing & Publishing	4,000	4,000	4,300	0	-300
Nonmanufacturing	351,700	355,100	335,000	-3,400	16,700
Mining	19,200	18,800	16,100	400	3,100
Construction	19,700	19,800	19,400	-100	300
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,200	24,400	23,500	-200	700
Transportation	12,700	12,900	12,300	-200	400
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,500	11,500	11,200	0	300
Trade	99,900	104,200	95,600	-4,300	4,300
Wholesale	25,400	25,600	24,300	-200	1,100
Retail	74,500	78,600	71,300	-4,100	3,200
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	24,900	24,700	24,200	200	700
Banking	6,500	6,400	6,300	100	200
Services	75,200	75,100	69,800	100	5,400
Health Services	20,000	20,000	19,200	0	800
Government	88,600	88,100	86,400	500	2,200
Federal	26,200	26,400	26,600	-200	-400
State & Local	62,400	61,700	59,800	700	2,600

** These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Production workers in Oklahoma City manufacturing plants during January worked 42.2 hours at $8.31 per hour or weekly earnings of $350.68. This compared to December's average workweek of 42.1 hours at this same hourly rate. Workers in durable goods averaged over one-half hour longer but at five cents less an hour, which resulted in more weekly earnings. In the nondurable sector, food products workers had a longer workweek at 54 cents more an hour. However, in printing and publishing, a sharp drop in hours worked, coupled with lower hourly earnings, resulted in a substantial drop in weekly earnings.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$350.68**	**$349.85**	**$298.33**	**42.2**	**42.1**	**40.7**	**$8.31**	**$8.31**	**$7.33**
Durable Goods	370.22	366.36	309.61	43.3	42.6	40.9	8.55	8.60	7.57
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	306.60	294.37	260.25	42.0	42.6	40.6	7.30	6.91	6.41
Nondurable Goods	301.41	308.73	272.70	39.4	41.0	40.4	7.65	7.53	6.75
Food & Kindred Prod.	359.31	315.75	307.52	43.5	40.9	42.3	8.26	7.72	7.27
Printing & Publishing	288.99	339.82	288.38	35.2	40.6	38.4	8.21	8.37	7.51

* *Averages are for approximately 39,100 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Labor turnover increased at Oklahoma City manufacturing plants in January. Total accessions rose to 42 per thousand employees, up 14 per thousand from December. Separations also increased by 11 per thousand as both quits and layoffs were higher. This same pattern for accession and separation rates was evident for all durable and nondurable goods components, except in the food and kindred products industry.

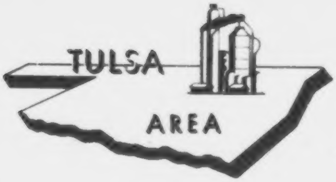
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980
Manufacturing	**4.2**	**2.8**	**4.9**	**3.5**	**2.2**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**2.9**	**4.9**	**2.6**	**1.8**	**3.0**	**.6**	**.4**	**.6**
Durable Goods	3.9	2.1	4.2	3.4	1.9	3.9	3.4	2.0	3.7	2.2	1.4	2.8	.3	*	.1
Metal Processing	4.9	3.5	5.4	4.6	3.4	5.1	4.6	3.2	4.8	3.8	2.3	3.6	*	*	*
Machinery	3.6	2.0	4.1	3.1	1.9	3.8	3.6	1.6	3.5	2.0	.9	2.5	.7	.1	.1
Trans. Equip.	1.4	.6	1.3	.9	.4	1.1	1.1	.7	1.5	.7	.5	1.1	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	4.9	4.4	6.2	3.7	3.0	5.0	5.5	4.7	7.4	3.5	2.7	3.6	1.4	1.1	1.9
Food & Kindred Products	6.0	6.0	6.9	3.0	2.9	4.6	7.3	7.4	9.1	2.7	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	4.1
Printing & Pub.	4.2	2.6	3.3	4.0	2.3	3.2	4.5	3.2	4.2	4.2	2.5	2.7	.1	*	1.0

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.



LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Change From Dec 1980	Change From Jan 1980
Total Labor Force	**332,900**	**327,100**	**317,300**	**5,800**	**15,600**
Unemployment	17,300	12,600	13,300	4,700	4,000
Rate	*5.2*	*3.9*	*4.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	315,600	314,500	304,000	1,100	11,600

Employment in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area reached 315,600 in January, up 1,100 from December. This latest estimate surpassed the year-earlier level by 11,600 workers. Unemployment jumped to 17,300, or 4,700 more than December's count. Also, this January's jobless total was 4,000 higher than the January 1980 level. Jobless rates were 5.2 percent for the most recent month, 3.9 in December and 4.2 percent twelve months ago.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 309,000 in January, down 2,400 from December. Much of the loss resulted from seasonality, especially in trade where reductions in retail stores caused an overall loss of 1,100 jobs. Construction cut back 1,000, partly seasonal and also due to high mortgage interest rates. Other losses included 500 in services and 100 fewer workers within mining and finance-insurance-real estate. Conversely, small gains occurred in two divisions, while government held steady over the month.

Year-ago comparisons showed 9,300 more jobs since January 1980. Services accounted for almost half of this gain. Other large increases occurred in manufacturing and mining of 1,300 and 1,700, respectively. Smaller gains of 200 to 600 included construction, finance-insurance-real estate, transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade and government.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**309,000**	**311,400**	**299,700**	**-2,400**	**9,300**
Manufacturing	63,400	63,200	62,100	200	1,300
Durable Goods	50,300	50,200	48,800	100	1,500
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,200	4,300	4,200	-100	0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	17,300	17,300	17,000	0	300
Machinery	18,300	18,000	17,000	300	1,300
Transportation Equipment	7,300	7,300	7,200	0	100
Nondurable Goods	13,100	13,000	13,300	100	-200
Printing & Publishing	3,700	3,600	3,400	100	300
Petroleum Refining	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Nonmanufacturing	245,600	248,200	237,600	-2,600	8,000
Mining	22,100	22,200	20,400	-100	1,700
Construction	16,600	17,600	16,400	-1,000	200
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,200	24,000	23,700	200	500
Trade	71,600	72,700	71,000	-1,100	600
Wholesale	22,800	22,500	21,800	300	1,000
Retail	48,800	50,200	49,200	-1,400	-400
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	15,500	15,600	15,200	-100	300
Services	62,300	62,800	58,200	-500	4,100
Health Services	19,000	19,100	18,000	-100	1,000
Government	33,300	33,300	32,700	0	600

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Labor turnover increased in Tulsa area manufacturing plants in January as accessions rose to 48 per thousand production workers, up 18 per thousand. New hires were largely responsible. Separations edged slightly higher as the quit rate was up sharply, outweighing a substantial drop in layoffs. Hiring increased in stone-clay-glass, metal processing and machinery, but declined in transportation equipment and printing-publishing. Separations were up for all published industry components except printing-publishing.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$333.20**	**$346.49**	**$294.12**	**40.0**	**41.2**	**39.8**	**$8.33**	**$8.41**	**$7.39**
Durable Goods	345.77	360.64	304.44	40.3	41.5	39.9	8.58	8.69	7.63
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	344.02	341.38	302.71	41.2	40.4	40.2	8.35	8.45	7.53
Machinery	318.80	334.90	275.71	39.8	42.5	39.5	8.01	7.88	6.98
Nondurable Goods	281.19	283.86	251.94	39.0	39.7	39.0	7.21	7.15	6.46
Printing & Publishing	279.79	286.21	287.70	42.2	43.3	42.0	6.63	6.61	6.85

* *Averages are for approximately 43,700 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Some 43,700 production workers in Tulsa area plants worked an average of 40 hours in January, down over an hour from the comparable week in December. As hourly earnings slipped eight cents to $8.33, weekly wages were $13.29 less than the month-earlier period. The workweek was shorter in durable and nondurable goods sectors, causing weekly earnings to decline. Among individual industry components, machinery sustained the greatest loss in weekly wages, amounting to $16.10. This resulted from the sharp reduction in hours worked, from 42.5 in December to 39.8 hours this January.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980
Manufacturing	**4.8**	**3.0**	**5.5**	**3.7**	**2.4**	**5.2**	**3.9**	**3.7**	**5.3**	**2.5**	**1.9**	**3.2**	**.5**	**1.1**	**.5**
Durable Goods	4.7	3.1	5.8	3.5	2.6	5.4	3.9	3.5	5.4	2.4	1.7	3.2	.4	1.2	.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.9	4.3	8.5	4.3	3.3	7.4	4.6	10.5	9.7	2.9	2.4	4.7	.6	7.3	3.0
Metal Processing	5.5	3.8	7.0	4.3	3.3	6.7	4.5	3.7	7.3	3.1	1.9	4.4	2	1.1	.4
Machinery	4.2	2.9	3.9	4.0	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.2	3.4	1.9	1.6	2.0	1	1	.2
Trans. Equip.	1.3	2.1	3.6	.7	.5	3.3	2.9	1.0	1.7	.4	.3	1.1	1.6	.2	*
Nondurable Goods	5.2	2.6	4.7	4.1	1.9	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.9	3.0	2.6	3.1	.7	.8	9
Printing & Pub.	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.6	4.0	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.1	.1	*	*

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Ardmore area employment dropped to 17,000 in January, down 550 from December's revised total. This estimate was also 250 below January 1980. Unemployment rose to 825, up 150 over the month, and 225 higher than twelve months ago. Jobless rates for these comparative periods were 4.6, 3.7 and 3.4 percent, respectively.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Labor Force	**17,825**	**18,225**	**17,850**	**-400**	**-25**
Unemployment	825	675	600	150	225
Rate	*4.6*	*3.7*	*3.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	17,000	17,550	17,250	-550	-250

Nonfarm wage and salary employment declined to 16,225 during January, down by 150 workers from the previous month. This drop was traced to seasonal losses in wholesale-retail trade, construction and mining. Conversely, transportation-public utilities edged slightly higher. Manufacturing, government and the all other group were unchanged over this 30-day period.

Year-ago comparisons showed nonfarm payroll jobs off 375 since January 1980. Mining and manufacturing sustained losses of 275 and 125 over this twelve-month span. Employment in construction and the all other division dropped 75 each. These decreases were countered by gains of 50 in government and 125 in the wholesale-retail trade division. Transportation-public utilities held unchanged over the year.

Employment and unemployment are not expected to change materially through February. However some increase in job totals may occur in some outside work activities by March. Recalls in manufacturing should also add to the overall job level. Consequently, unemployment may ease downward through March.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**16,225**	**16,375**	**16,600**	**-150**	**-375**
Manufacturing	3,975	3,975	4,100	0	-125
Nonmanufacturing	12,250	12,400	12,500	-150	-250
Mining	1,775	1,850	2,050	-75	-275
Construction	475	550	550	-75	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	875	900	25	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,600	3,625	3,475	-25	125
Government	2,350	2,350	2,300	0	50
All Other*	3,150	3,150	3,225	0	-75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

ENID AREA

Total employment in the Enid area reached 26,400 during January, up 75 from December. Simultaneously, unemployment increased 425 over this 30-day period, rising to a 1,250 count. Jobless rates were 4.5 percent in January compared to December's 3.0 percent. Year-ago comparisons showed employment 975 ahead of a year ago, while the unemployed total was 350 above January 1980 when 3.4 percent of the labor force was idled.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Labor Force	**27,650**	**27,150**	**26,325**	**500**	**1,325**
Unemployment	1,250	825	900	425	350
Rate	*4.5*	*3.0*	*3.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	26,400	26,325	25,425	75	975

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in January declined by 200 jobs from the previous month. Wholesale-retail trade and construction were mainly responsible with losses of 150 and 100, respectively. The all other industry group also dipped nominally lower.

Over the year, payroll establishment employment expanded by 825 jobs. Mining accounted for nearly one-half of this gain, with 425 new jobs. This increase reflected increased oil field drilling in Garfield County. Gains of 125 each were posted by manufacturing and construction, while transportation-public utilities added 100 workers. Also, on the upside, service and finance-insurance-real estate gained 50 apiece. Conversely, trade eased by a minimum number.

Employment and unemployment totals are not expected to vary much over the upcoming 30 days. However, by March some job increases could occur in several industries as spring weather encourages more outside work. Consequently, unemployment may decline.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**25,675**	**25,875**	**24,850**	**-200**	**825**
Manufacturing	2,975	2,925	2,850	50	125
Food & Kindred Products	475	475	475	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,500	2,450	2,375	50	125
Nonmanufacturing	22,700	22,950	22,000	-250	700
Mining	2,100	2,100	1,675	0	425
Construction	1,650	1,750	1,525	-100	125
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,775	2,750	2,675	25	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,950	7,100	7,000	-150	-50
Government	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0
All Other*	5,525	5,550	5,425	-25	100

p-Preliminary, r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

KAY County

Kay County employment reached 21,900 in January, up 375 from December, and more significantly, 1,450 greater than one year ago. However, the jobless total rose to 1,275, 200 ahead of December, and 575 more than the year-earlier count. This January's jobless rate was 5.5 percent compared to 4.8 in December and 3.3 percent for January 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Labor Force	**23,175**	**22,600**	**21,150**	**575**	**2,325**
Unemployment	1,275	1,075	700	200	575
Rate	5.5	*4.8*	*3.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	21,900	21,525	20,450	375	1,450

Nonfarm payrolls climbed moderately higher during January as the all other division in nonmanufacturing added 50 jobs over the previous 30 days. Simultaneously, the all other segment of manufacturing gained 25, but an equivalent loss in the metals and machinery factory component cancelled out this increase. All remaining nonfarm divisions held unchanged over the month.

Compared to a year ago, nonfarm payrolls expanded by 1,275 additional jobs. Manufacturing provided the bulk of this expansion with 775 jobs, primarily due to staffing at a new durables plant. Other significant gains were in mining (75), construction (125), and the all other group (325). Finally, trade added a nominal number. Government declined 50, but transportation-public utilities remained unchanged over the year.

Employment and unemployment are not expected to change materially over the next 30 days. However, Job totals could increase, and unemployment may ease downward in March due to seasonal changes.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**20,525**	**20,475**	**19,250**	**50**	**1,275**
Manufacturing	7,225	7,225	6,450	0	775
Metals & Machinery	1,850	1,875	1,775	-25	75
All Other Manufacturing	5,375	5,350	4,675	25	700
Nonmanufacturing	13,300	13,250	12,800	50	500
Mining	650	650	575	0	75
Construction	1,200	1,200	1,075	0	125
Transportation & Public Utilities	700	700	700	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,175	4,175	4,150	0	25
Government	2,625	2,625	2,675	0	-50
All Other*	3,950	3,900	3,625	50	325

p-Preliminary, r-Revised This area includes Kay County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Employment in the Lawton area increased to 30,750 during January, a 175 worker gain from the previous month. Unemployment also rose to 2,225, up 350 over this 30-day period. This latest month's jobless count represented 6.7 percent of the labor force compared to 5.8 percent in December. Over the year, employment was 150 higher. Unemployment increased by 550 from the January 1980 jobless total of 1,675, when 5.2 percent of the labor force was idled.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Labor Force	**32,975**	**32,450**	**32,275**	**525**	**700**
Unemployment	2,225	1,875	1,675	350	550
Rate	6.7	5.8	5.2	xxx	xxx
Employment	30,750	30,575	30,600	175	150

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs declined to 28,925 in January, down 275 from the month before. Seasonal decreases were responsible for this setback. For instance, trade fell 225 reflecting the post-holiday lull. Government sustained a loss of 100 and construction also dipped nominally lower. Conversely, the all other division, manufacturing and transportation-public utilities added 25 each over the month.

Year-ago comparisons showed a minor drop in nonfarm jobs since January 1980. Trade was 250 lower, followed by 125 fewer construction workers and a 100 job decrease in manufacturing. These losses were countered by gains of 125 in government, 175 in the all other division. Transportation-public utilities also posted a moderate gain.

Only limited change is anticipated in the employment and unemployment situation in February. Employment could decline seasonally, while joblessness rises. However, by March, employment may increase and unemployment decrease due to spring weather.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**28,925**	**29,200**	**29,050**	**-275**	**-125**
Manufacturing	2,725	2,700	2,825	25	-100
Nonmanufacturing	26,200	26,500	26,225	-300	-25
Construction	1,550	1,575	1,675	-25	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,300	1,275	1,250	25	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,100	7,325	7,350	-225	-250
Government	10,550	10,650	10,425	-100	125
All Other*	5,700	5,675	5,525	25	175

p-Preliminary; r-Revised   This area includes Comanche County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

Pittsburg County employment dipped to 11,025 during January, or 50 below December's total. Unemployment rose to 1,450, up 225 monthly. Over the longer term, total employment edged moderately lower, while joblessness was 175 higher than January 1980. Tne unemployment rate was 11.6 percent this January compared to 10.0 percent in December and 10.3 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,475**	**12,300**	**12,425**	**175**	**50**
Unemployment	1,450	1,225	1,275	225	175
Rate	*11.6*	*10.0*	*10.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,025	11,075	11,150	-50	-125

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in Pittsburg County dropped to 10,875 in January, down 150 from the previous month. This setback resulted from seasonal losses in wholesale-retail trade and the all other division. Conversely, manufacturing edged upward, while construction, transportation-public utilities and government were unchanged over the month.

Year-ago comparisons showed nonfarm employment fell 175 below the January 1980 total. Manufacturing accounted for most of this loss as that industry had 100 fewer workers. Construction and government employment declined by 25 and 50, respectively. Transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group showed no changes over this twelve-month period.

Employment may decline in the McAlester area during February due to seasonal changes in certain industries. However, employment may increase by March as spring weather permits more outside work. Unemployment could increase slightly in February but decline through March.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,875**	**11,025**	**11,050**	**-150**	**-175**
Manufacturing	1,800	1,775	1,900	25	-100
Nonmanufacturing	9,075	9,250	9,150	-175	-75
Construction	275	275	300	0	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	375	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,125	2,200	2,125	-75	0
Government	3,700	3,700	3,750	0	-50
All Other*	2,600	2,700	2,600	-100	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Employment climbed to 12,350 in January, up 175 since December. Conversely, this latest estimate was 325 below the year-earlier total. Unemployment stood at 1,350 for the most recent month, or 300 more than the month before and 650 above twelve months ago. Jobless rates were 9.9 percent this January compared to 7.9 in December and 5.2 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,700**	**13,225**	**13,375**	**475**	**325**
Unemployment	1,350	1,050	700	300	650
Rate	9.9	7.9	5.2	xxx	xxx
Employment	12,350	12,175	12,675	175	-325

Nonfarm wage and salary employment edged to 10,725 in January, slightly higher than December. Wholesale-retail trade dropped seasonally by 50 jobs. On the other hand, manufacturing added the same number. The all other group moved up nominally over this 30-day period. Finally, construction, transportation-public utilities and government remained unchanged.

Compared to a year ago, nonfarm payroll jobs decreased by 375. Manufacturing was largely responsible as layoffs in that industry caused an overall loss of 400 workers. Wholesale-retail trade was down 25 and construction cut back 50 jobs. In contrast to these decreases, the all other division added 25 and government gained 75 over the twelve-month period. The transportation-public utilities industry was unchanged since January 1980.

Employment may decline seasonally in February in Ottawa County, but should begin rising during March and surpass the January level. Unemployment could increase in February, but decline by March.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,725**	**10,700**	**11,100**	**25**	**-375**
Manufacturing	4,425	4,375	4,825	50	-400
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	575	575	700	0	-125
All Other Manufacturing	3,850	3,800	4,125	50	-275
Nonmanufacturing	6,300	6,325	6,275	-25	25
Construction	175	175	225	0	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	150	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,975	1,950	-50	-25
Government	2,175	2,175	2,100	0	75
All Other*	1,875	1,850	1,850	25	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Muskogee County employment dropped to 25,200 in January, off 75 from December. Simultaneously, unemployment rose to 2,325, up 350 over this 30-day span. Employment stood 500 higher this January, while unemployment was 825 more than January 1980. The most recent month's jobless rate was 8.4 percent compared to a 7.2 rate in December and 5.7 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Labor Force	**27,525**	**27,250**	**26,200**	**275**	**1,325**
Unemployment	2,325	1,975	1,500	350	825
Rate	*8.4*	*7.2*	*5.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,200	25,275	24,700	-75	500

Nonagricultural employment dropped to 23,425 in January, down 325 from the month before. This loss resulted from seasonal decreases in several industries. Most significant was a 175 job drop in trade. Manufacturing followed with 75 fewer workers, while the worker count declined moderately in government and the all other group. Construction also dipped slightly lower, but transportation-public utilities gained 50 jobs over the month.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment was higher this January compared to the same month in 1980. Government employment paced the upturn with 225 additions, construction followed, adding 150 jobs. Manufacturing netted 75 more and transportation-public utilities gained 50. These increases were countered by a 175 job decline in the wholesale-retail trade division.

Employment prospects appear limited in February in the Muskogee area. Unemployment could edge slightly higher during this period. However, by March, employment opportunities are expected to improve and joblessness may decline in this area.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**23,425**	**23,750**	**23,150**	**-325**	**275**
Manufacturing	5,075	5,150	5,000	-75	75
Food & Kindred Products	725	750	775	-25	-50
All Other Manufacturing	4,350	4,400	4,225	-50	125
Nonmanufacturing	18,350	18,600	18,150	-250	200
Construction	1,700	1,725	1,550	-25	150
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,525	1,475	1,475	50	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,000	5,175	5,175	-175	-175
Government	6,225	6,275	6,000	-50	225
All Other*	3,900	3,950	3,950	-50	-50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

Okmulgee County employment rose to 11,950 in January, up 150 from the previous month. Unemployment also increased over this 30-day span, reaching 1,250 or 275 more. Year-ago comparisons showed this January's employment 100 ahead of January 1980, while the unemployed count jumped 450. Comparative jobless rates were 9.5 percent for the most recent month, 7.6 in December and 6.3 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,200**	**12,775**	**12,650**	**425**	**550**
Unemployment	1,250	975	800	275	450
Rate	*9.5*	*7.6*	*6.3*	xxx	xxx
Employment	11,950	11,800	11,850	150	100

Nonfarm wage and salary employment held steady since December and was only slightly higher than a year ago. During the monthly period, the all other group added 125, but losses of 25 in construction and 100 in trade cancelled this increase. A drop of 75 in government was also offset by a 75 job increase in manufacturing.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll jobs edged minimally higher. Wholesale-retail trade and government both recorded moderate increases since January 1980. Also, manufacturing added 25 jobs. Conversely, construction and the all other group sustained losses of 75 and 25, respectively. Mining and transportation-public utilities were unchanged over this twelve-month span.

Employment and unemployment is not expected to change materially through March. However, as larger numbers of entry-level applicants come into the labor market this spring, joblessness may begin rising.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,800**	**9,800**	**9,775**	**0**	**25**
Manufacturing	1,425	1,350	1,400	75	25
Nonmanufacturing	8,375	8,450	8,375	-75	0
Mining	475	475	475	0	0
Construction	225	250	300	-25	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	275	275	275	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,175	2,275	2,125	-100	50
Government	3,150	3,225	3,100	-75	50
All Other*	2,075	1,950	2,100	125	-25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

SHAWNEE AREA

Pottawatomie County employment edged upward to 26,225 in January, only slightly higher than December's total. Nevertheless, this latest estimate jumped by 1,150 above the January 1980 count. During this same period, unemployment reached 1,725, exceeding the month-and year-earlier level by 375. Comparative jobless rates were 6.2 percent for the most current month, 4.9 in December and 5.1 percent January 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Labor Force	**27,950**	**27,550**	**26,425**	**400**	**1,525**
Unemployment	1,725	1,350	1,350	375	375
Rate	*6.2*	*4.9*	*5.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	26,225	26,200	25,075	25	1,150

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 15,775 in the Shawnee area during January, off 25 from the preceding month. Seasonal losses in mining, construction, trade and the all other nonfactory group caused a net decrease in nonmanufacturing. This outweighed a 125 job increase in the manufacturing sector over this 30-day period.

Compared to a year ago, this January's wage and salary employment jumped ahead by 1,025 jobs. Government was 675 higher this January, followed by increases of 300 in trade together with gains in transportation-public utilities and construction. However, the all other group had fewer workers over the year. Finally, mining was unchanged from a year ago.

The employment and unemployment situation could be affected by layoffs at major manufacturing facilities located outside of the Shawnee area, where many local residents are employed. Consequently, unemployment may rise in February. By March, worker recalls could reduce this temporary joblessness.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**15,775**	**15,800**	**14,750**	**-25**	**1,025**
Manufacturing	2,600	2,475	2,500	125	0
Food & Kindred Products	275	275	300	0	-25
All Other Manufacturing	2,325	2,200	2,300	125	25
Nonmanufacturing	13,175	13,325	12,150	-150	1,025
Mining	400	425	400	-25	0
Construction	775	800	700	-25	75
Transportation & Public Utilities	875	875	825	0	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,975	4,050	3,675	-75	300
Government	3,700	3,575	3,025	125	675
All Other*	3,450	3,600	3,525	-150	-75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER
AREA

Employment in the Stillwater area dropped to 27,250 during January, down 200 from a month earlier. Simultaneously, unemployment edged nominally higher over the month. Over the past twelve months, employment increased by 350, while the unemployed total remained unchanged. Jobless rates were 2.9 percent in January, 2.8 during December and 3.0 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,075**	**28,250**	**27,725**	**-175**	**350**
Unemployment	825	800	825	25	0
Rate	*2.9*	*2.8*	*3.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,250	27,450	26,900	-200	350

Nonfarm wage and salary employment fell to 23,650 in January. This loss was attributed to seasonality as trade employment dropped 500 after the holidays. Other seasonally-sensitive decreases were in construction and the all other group. Transportation-public utilities and government also declined over the month. Conversely, manufacturing and mining chalked up sizeable gains.

Year-ago comparisons showed an overall 300 job addition to wage and salary payrolls. Most significant was a 950 increase in government, traced primarily to employment growth at a state educational institution. Other increases were in the all other group (25), transportation-public utilities (50) and mining (100). In contrast to these gains, construction dropped 100 jobs, manufacturing had 325 fewer workers and wholesale-retail trade showed a decline of 400 from a year ago.

Employment is not expected to change much over the next 30 days, but some job increases may occur by March. Unemployment may decline slightly over this period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jan 1981p	Dec 1980r	Jan 1980r	Absolute Change From Dec 1980 Jan 1981	Absolute Change From Jan 1980 Jan 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**23,650**	**24,075**	**23,350**	**-425**	**300**
Manufacturing	2,575	2,450	2,900	125	-325
Nonmanufacturing	21,075	21,625	20,450	-550	625
Mining	650	550	550	100	100
Construction	625	650	725	-25	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,100	1,175	1,050	-75	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,450	4,950	4,850	-500	-400
Government	11,450	11,475	10,500	-25	950
All Other*	2,600	2,625	2,775	-25	25

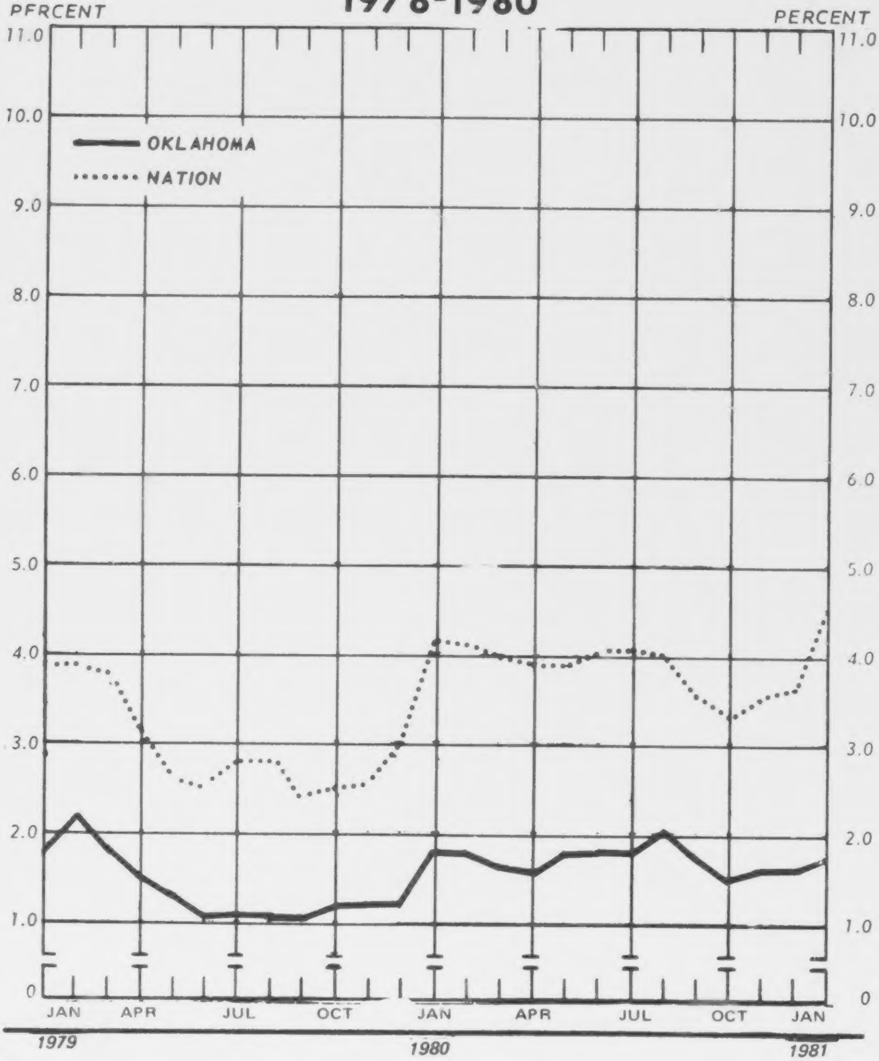
p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

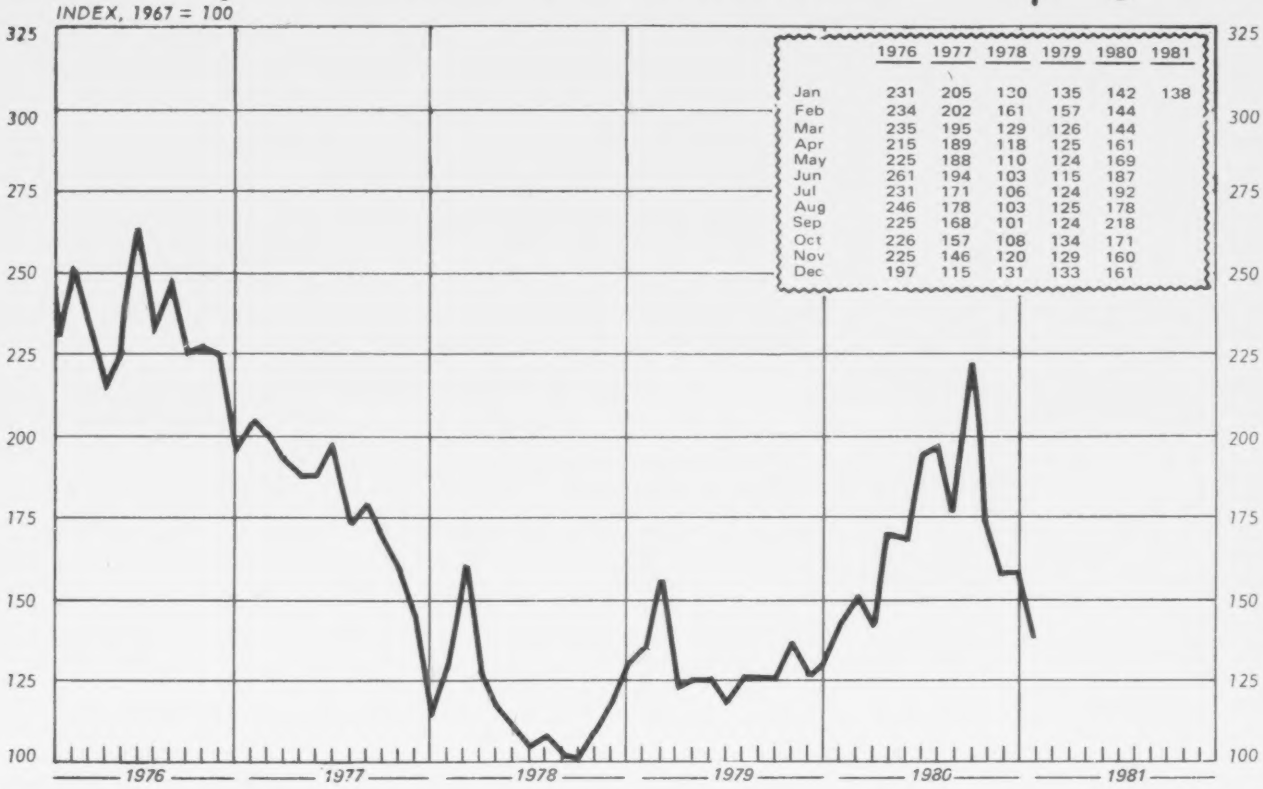
1978-1980



* *Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	
May	225	188	110	124	169	
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	
Nov	225	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - Several apartment and commercial building projects were under way in January. Relatively mild winter weather was favorable to outside projects. However, new starts or jobs being planned apparently were slowed by high interest rates.

Unemployment in Pontotoc County amounted to 6.5 percent of the labor force in January, up from 4.6 a year earlier.

ALTUS - Building permits totaling $344,400 were issued in Altus for January. About two thirds of this amount was for new residences. Also, two commercial projects were approved.

Applicants for certain kinds of jobs were considered to be in surplus supply, including material handlers.

Jackson County unemployment rose to 5.8 percent of the labor force during January as compared to 4.2 a year earlier.

BARTLESVILLE - Certain types of general clerical, construction and food service workers were considered in surplus supply during January. Overall, the unemployment level in January at 3.0 percent of the labor force was considered quite low. This was far below the State rate of 5.5 percent.

Building permits issued by the City of Bartlesville totaled almost $9,500,000 for January. It is expected these projects will provide a substantial number of construction jobs over the next year.

CHICKASHA - Chickasha building permits issued in January totaled $604,000. Eight new residences accounted for over 80 percent of this total.

Unemployment in Grady County was 4.7 percent of the labor force during January, up slightly from 3.8 a year earlier. Manufacturing employment appeared stabilized in the area and expanding oil and gas activity no doubt helped keep the level of unemployment down.

CLAREMORE - Certain types of construction workers as well as cashier-checkers were considered to be in surplus supply during January. However, there was some demand locally for metal fabricators.

Permits for construction projects totaling almost $3,500,000 in value were approved in January. These were to take up to approximately one year for completion.

Unemployment in Rogers County totaled 1,180 or 5.9 percent of the labor force during January. A total of 18,930 residents were employed for the month.

CLINTON - Building permits issued in January totaled $486,500 in the area. This total was down from a month earlier and a year ago.

There was active job demand, much of it related to oil and gas activities and construction work.

Unemployment was considered low in Custer County, at 4.0 percent of the labor force for January. This rate was far below the State and National rate for the same period. With a new gas processing plant nearing completion and decontrol of oil, the immediate outlook for this area is quite strong.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

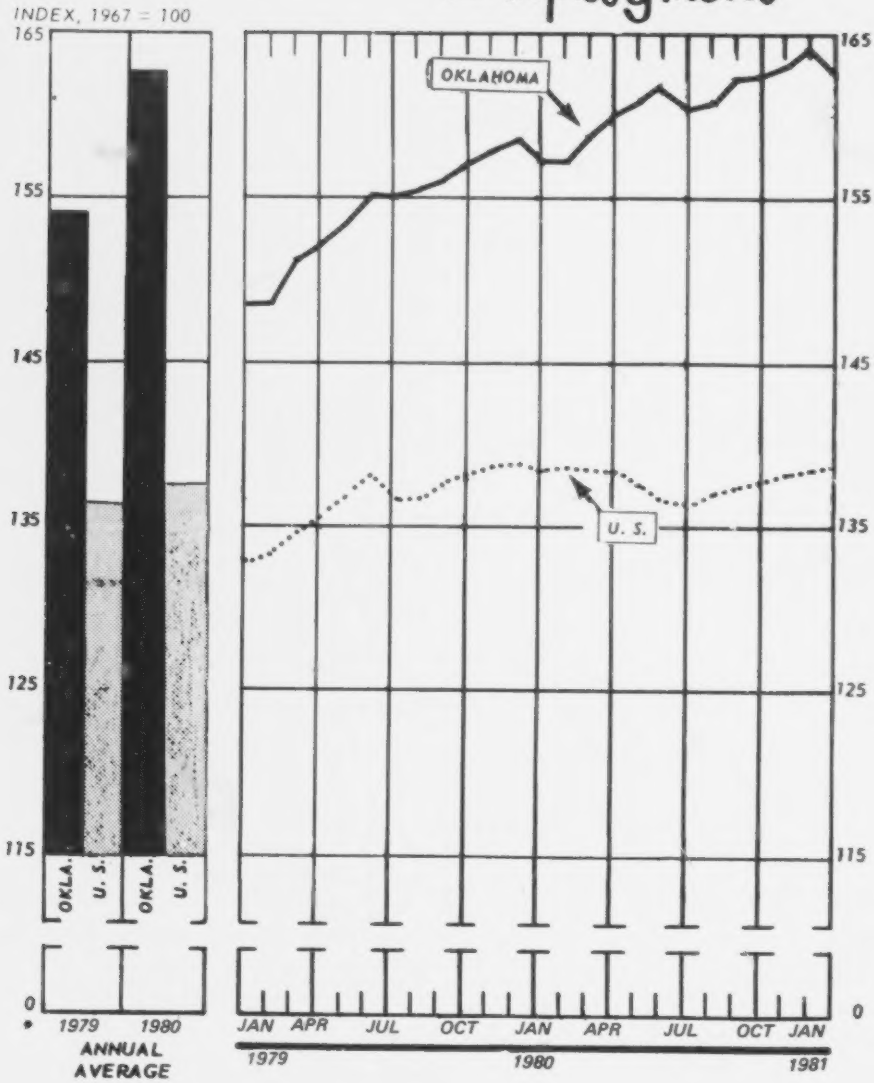
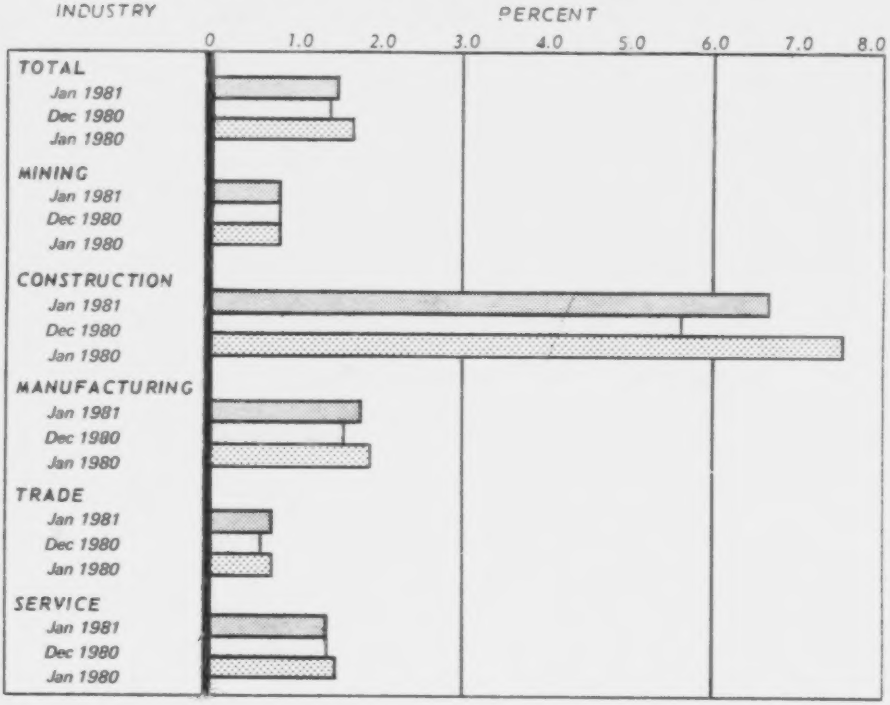


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT July 1979 – June 1980	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980
TOTAL	915,800	14,003	12,371	14,371
MINING	68,300	548	487	481
CONSTRUCTION	60,400	4,083	3,398	4,514
MANUFACTURING	189,400	3,373	3,002	3,465
TRADE	260,000	1,831	1,635	1,840
SERVICE	164,700	2,376	2,231	2,238

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* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 25)

DUNCAN - Stephens County unemployment was considered low during January, with a reported 3.2 percent of the workforce without jobs. For December, the rate was only 2.5 percent. With such a low jobless level, a number of manufacturers and retail establishments experienced difficulty in filling some types of job openings. Some hard to fill job openings were for welders, machinists, auto mechanics, cooks and engineering aides.

A large hospital construction job was underway, but some types of building activity were being delayed as a result of high interest rates.

DURANT - Bryan County's unemployment rate was 7.2 percent for January, up significantly from a year earlier. Several local manufacturers have cut back, resulting in increased joblessness. Also, some residents of this county have been affected by job reductions in nearby Texas areas. Residential building activity is reported slow while highway work should improve later this year.

ELK CITY - This area experienced a 4.3 percent unemployment rate during January, relatively low for a winter month. In spite of this low level, general office clerks were considered to be in oversupply. This group appeared to be brought about by migration into the area. Oil and gas activities have been largely responsible for drawing population into the area.

Demand for various oil field service jobs existed during January. Also, building permits for $585,950 were issued, most of which went for residential projects.

GUYMON - Texas County unemployment amounted to 4.1 percent of the labor force during January. That was a relatively low level when compared with the State and Nation as a whole. The local Job Service office reported demand for selected oil field related workers. Also, some opportunities existed in area manufacturing establishments. Residential building activity was reported slow, related to national economic conditions.

HOLDENVILLE - A total of 4,950 Hughes County residents were employed during January and 580 were unemployed. The rate of joblessness was 10.3 percent, up from 7.5 a year ago.

Outside work was affected somewhat adversely by winter weather.

HUGO - Several construction projects continued during January. There were some reports of factory related layoffs for the month.

Unemployment in Choctaw County numbered 900, representing 15.7 percent of the workforce. Some 4,840 area residents were employed for the month.

NORMAN - Demand existed for a limited number of workers during January, specifically for jobs in food service, government and manufacturing. On the other hand, the economy slowed seasonally and some types of plant production and warehouse workers, construction crafts and drivers were considered in oversupply.

Cleveland County unemployment totaled 2,175 during January, or 3.8 percent of the labor force.

POTEAU - Truck drivers, construction workers, assemblers and sales clerks appeared to be in surplus supply in the Poteau area during January.

At the same time, some opportunities in poultry processing occurred. Also, job openings were available for upholsterers, forestry workers and housekeepers.

(Continued on page 32)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	MANUFACTURING			DURABLE GOODS			STONE, CLAY & GLASS			PRIMARY METALS			FABRICATED METALS		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980															
January	$280.89	40.3	$6.97	$290.09	40.8	$7.11	$298.39	41.1	$7.26	$308.11	39.3	$7.84	$272.17	41.3	$6.59
February	280.50	39.9	7.03	290.79	40.5	7.18	276.86	38.4	7.21	313.22	39.3	7.97	264.96	40.7	6.51
March	288.86	40.4	7.15	304.79	41.3	7.38	316.47	41.1	7.70	309.21	38.7	7.99	280.13	41.5	6.75
April	289.20	40.0	7.23	300.77	40.7	7.39	303.46	40.3	7.53	289.71	37.0	7.83	277.85	40.8	6.81
May	289.28	39.9	7.25	301.25	40.6	7.42	286.14	38.0	7.53	309.62	38.8	7.98	289.26	41.5	6.97
June	290.94	39.8	7.31	301.04	40.3	7.47	332.27	41.9	7.93	317.95	38.4	8.28	294.40	41.7	7.06
July	294.71	39.4	7.48	303.28	39.8	7.62	328.86	40.5	8.12	316.03	37.4	8.45	287.55	40.5	7.10
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	292.70	39.5	7.41	327.57	41.1	7.97	314.59	38.6	8.15	291.20	40.5	7.19
September	300.35	40.1	7.49	311.76	40.7	7.66	336.94	41.7	8.08	323.57	39.8	8.13	302.41	41.2	7.34
October	299.20	40.0	7.48	309.02	40.5	7.63	333.74	41.0	8.14	333.66	39.3	8.49	294.44	40.5	7.27
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	346.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71	301.25	40.6	7.42
December r	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	355.52	41.1	8.65	308.25	40.4	7.63
1981															
January p	321.50	40.8	7.88	327.98	41.5	7.90	331.25	40.2	8.24	347.20	40.0	8.68	312.64	41.3	7.57

YEAR AND MONTH	FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL			OIL FIELD MACHINERY			ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.			NONDURABLE GOODS		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980															
January	$287.18	41.5	$6.92	$269.33	40.5	$6.65	$274.58	40.8	$6.73	$298.49	42.1	$7.09	$261.58	39.1	$6.69
February	275.40	40.5	6.80	270.68	40.1	6.75	287.04	40.6	7.07	290.75	41.3	7.04	260.74	38.8	6.72
March	286.88	41.1	6.98	272.15	40.2	6.77	283.01	40.2	7.04	291.40	41.1	7.09	258.80	38.8	6.67
April	289.78	40.7	7.12	273.76	40.2	6.81	297.02	41.6	7.14	277.78	40.2	6.91	268.50	38.8	6.92
May	299.10	41.6	7.19	265.20	39.7	6.68	290.34	41.3	7.03	286.77	41.5	6.91	265.65	38.5	6.90
June	304.08	42.0	7.24	272.74	39.7	6.87	306.29	41.9	7.31	285.12	40.5	7.04	272.30	38.9	7.00
July	291.13	40.1	7.26	274.53	39.5	6.95	308.70	42.0	7.35	266.11	38.4	6.93	279.03	38.7	7.21
August	298.16	40.9	7.29	281.40	40.2	7.00	311.96	42.1	7.41	281.48	40.5	6.95	273.79	38.4	7.13
September	303.40	41.0	7.40	288.56	40.7	7.09	323.02	43.3	7.46	301.55	40.1	7.52	279.24	39.0	7.16
October	293.79	40.3	7.29	291.81	41.1	7.10	324.08	43.5	7.45	301.79	40.4	7.47	280.41	39.0	7.19
November	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59	311.17	41.6	7.48	306.75	40.9	7.50
December r	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.33	42.9	7.63	316.73	42.4	7.47	303.00	40.4	7.50
1981															
January p	310.71	40.3	7.71	302.25	40.3	7.50	328.72	41.4	7.94	313.66	41.6	7.54	307.97	40.1	7.68

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS			APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980															
January	$271.28	41.8	$6.49	$152.76	38.0	$4.02	$264.81	39.0	$6.79	$265.03	37.7	$7.03	$340.28	34.9	$9.75
February	267.65	40.8	6.56	144.40	36.1	4.00	261.20	37.8	6.91	258.10	35.6	7.25	376.49	37.8	9.96
March	260.31	39.5	6.59	149.00	36.7	4.06	261.89	37.9	6.91	259.18	35.7	7.26	364.72	37.6	9.70
April	267.71	40.5	6.61	147.14	35.8	4.11	257.69	37.4	6.89	258.12	36.0	7.17	433.87	39.3	11.04
May	265.06	40.1	6.61	148.42	36.2	4.10	268.71	39.0	6.89	265.83	37.6	7.07	406.21	39.4	10.31
June	263.06	40.1	6.56	152.82	36.3	4.21	280.99	39.8	7.06	261.59	37.0	7.07	424.27	40.6	10.45
July	274.44	40.3	6.81	147.44	35.7	4.13	263.25	37.5	7.02	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
August	271.95	39.7	6.85	149.09	36.1	4.13	263.78	37.9	6.96	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September	276.48	40.9	6.76	149.94	35.7	4.20	265.94	38.1	6.98	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October	268.88	39.6	6.79	150.65	36.3	4.15	272.06	38.7	7.03	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
May	278.24	40.5	6.87	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December r	268.49	39.6	6.78	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981															
January p	305.15	42.5	7.18	163.68	37.2	4.40	290.22	38.8	7.48	279.99	36.6	7.65	467.46	41.7	11.21

NONMANUFACTURING

	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXT.			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
1980															
January	$358.15	37.7	$9.50	$375.20	45.7	$8.21	$324.28	41.1	$7.89	$272.95	40.8	$6.69	$193.67	33.8	$5.73
February	333.27	33.8	9.86	372.81	45.8	8.14	318.74	40.5	7.87	267.73	40.2	6.66	181.61	32.9	5.52
March	356.96	36.8	9.70	382.23	46.5	8.22	330.08	40.7	8.11	272.16	40.5	6.72	185.69	33.7	5.51
April	369.36	38.0	9.72	388.33	47.3	8.21	323.61	40.1	8.07	277.83	40.5	6.86	184.46	33.6	5.49
May	345.60	36.0	9.60	381.34	46.0	8.29	320.00	40.0	8.00	272.92	39.9	6.84	184.46	33.6	5.49
June	367.87	38.2	9.63	383.57	45.5	8.43	324.01	40.1	8.08	276.34	40.4	6.84	186.87	34.1	5.48
July	375.58	38.6	9.73	388.37	46.4	8.37	326.83	40.6	8.05	279.33	40.6	6.88	193.89	34.5	5.62
August	380.38	38.5	9.88	397.25	46.3	8.58	319.20	40.1	7.96	273.64	40.3	6.79	189.61	34.6	5.48
September	400.80	39.9	10.04	405.36	46.7	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	276.17	40.2	6.87	185.32	32.8	5.65
October	387.16	38.6	10.03	406.29	46.7	8.70	338.75	39.9	8.49	281.99	40.4	6.98	184.37	33.1	5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December r	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January p	384.43	37.8	10.17	437.41	47.7	9.17	344.80	40.0	8.62	282.71	40.1	7.05	187.70	32.7	5.74

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 140,900 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark. Above industries have been classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**
*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1979 - 1981

PLACE	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Jan 1980	Jan 1979
State Total	**17,911**	**17,432**	**14,859**	**18,465**	**17,445**
Ada	288	261	207	422	258
Altus	160	159	115	112	165
Ardmore	321	381	328	330	400
Bartlesville	227	194	171	229	276
Broken Arrow*	187	156	154	165	- -
Chickasha	165	183	138	282	184
Claremore*	262	262	224	279	224
Clinton	115	74	59	74	121
Duncan	165	190	159	182	136
Durant	338	378	337	369	251
Edmond*	195	163	137	169	- -
Elk City	64	60	52	104	62
Enid	138	129	117	154	232
Guymon	19	18	19	31	35
Holdenville	304	236	165	287	335
Hugo	416	412	263	323	258
Idabel	529	507	399	476	334
Lawton SMSA***	471	517	477	704	499
McAlester	514	575	475	881	642
Miami	635	610	557	547	436
Muskogee	986	1,002	915	836	890
Norman*	228	227	179	333	262
Oklahoma City SMSA***	3,704	3,779	3,325	3,799	3,745
Okmulgee	476	494	393	422	478
Ponca City	451	346	220	318	346
Poteau	414	440	384	461	495
Pryor	503	465	398	510	416
Sallisaw**	373	358	269	401	- -
Sapulpa*	351	344	342	305	331
Seminole	109	95	80	100	129
Shawnee	400	388	317	446	454
Stillwater	198	203	202	144	108
Tahlequah	428	375	346	433	370
Tulsa SMSA***	4,116	3,831	3,321	4,137	3,709
Woodward	39	29	28	68	49
All Other	1,748	1,596	1,338	1,839	2,502

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

A total of 14,220 LeFlore County residents were employed during January. Some 1,440 were unemployed, or 9.2 percent of the labor force.

PRYOR - A sizeable number of construction workers and entry level jobseekers were jobless during January in the Pryor area. The seasonal slowdown in outside work, and housewives entering the work force were largely responsible.

Worker demand in most industries was rather low. Construction projects included an apartment building, a bank job and a city hall.

Unemployment in Mayes County numbered 1,380 during January, some 8.5 percent of the labor force. The rate was up from 6.9 percent one year earlier.

SALLISAW - Assembly workers, truck drivers, mechanics, and construction workers were listed by the local Job Service office as being in surplus supply during January. Some job demand was observed, specifically for registered nurses and licensed practical nurses.

Very limited construction activity was underway in the area. Seasonal and economic factors appeared to be the reason for this low level of building work.

Unemployment in Sequoyah County numbered 1,300 for January, 10.8 percent of the labor force.

SAPULPA - Construction activity, especially home building, was at a low level during January in this area. There was limited hiring in various types of manufacturing, with openings for laborers, sewing-machine operators and glass workers.

Some 1,575 persons, or 5.4 percent of the labor force, were unemployed in January. The current rate was up from 3.9 percent in January 1980.

SEMINOLE - Several occupations were listed as having a small surplus of available workers during January. These included truck driver, construction worker, sewing-machine operator, sales clerk and cashier-checker.

Several new construction projects were underway, including residential, commercial and a church remodeling.

Seminole County unemployment was at 5.5 percent of the labor force, identical to the rate for the State as a whole.

TAHLEQUAH - Welders and truck drivers were considered as being in surplus supply during January. Seasonal cuts in employment were largely responsible for this situation.

Workers in a few occupations were in demand, including construction crafts and sewing-machine operators.

Several construction projects were underway while the starting date on a large hospital project was uncertain as of this writing.

Cherokee County unemployment totaled 8.0 percent during January, up from 6.2 a year earlier.

WOODWARD - Unemployment in Woodward County totaled 3.3 percent of the labor force during January, up from 3.0 a year ago. This rate was far below the State level of unemployment at 5.5 percent for the same month. The economic stability of the area was quite evident as indicated by the little change over the year.

A sizeable number of clerical workers were available for jobs. Also, there was a continuing demand for workers in garment plants.

It is reported 27 building permits were issued in January, totaling $912,600 in value. Nearly all of this was designated for new housing or remodeling.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA JANUARY 1981•

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**17,638**	**100.0**	**11,242**	**6,396**	**5,961**	**7,518**	**4,159**	**14,861**	**5,124**	**6,406**	**3,331**	**1,698**	**532**	**705**	**461**	**941**	**248**	**362**	**331**
Mining	**636**	**3.6**	**546**	**90**	**216**	**301**	**119**	**608**	**208**	**284**	**116**	**15**	**6**	**8**	**1**	**13**	**2**	**9**	**2**
Contract Construction	**4,849**	**27.5**	**4,608**	**241**	**1,620**	**2,261**	**968**	**4,215**	**1,425**	**1,985**	**805**	**396**	**112**	**180**	**104**	**205**	**64**	**87**	**54**
Manufacturing, Total	**3,722**	**21.1**	**2,060**	**1,662**	**1,164**	**1,659**	**899**	**3,115**	**977**	**1,391**	**747**	**384**	**116**	**167**	**101**	**184**	**59**	**90**	**35**
Food & Kindred Products	546	3.1	299	247	193	231	122	406	137	180	89	93	38	33	22	43	18	16	9
Apparel & Related Products	361	2.0	33	328	101	162	98	322	95	140	87	13	1	6	6	21	4	14	3
Lumber & Wood Products	165	.9	122	43	47	71	47	128	38	51	39	16	1	10	5	19	6	10	3
Printing & Publishing	77	.4	35	42	19	47	11	69	14	44	11	6	5	1	0	2	0	2	0
Refining	79	.4	65	14	28	35	16	75	27	33	15	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	321	1.8	167	154	120	132	69	269	105	110	54	40	14	14	12	12	1	8	3
Primary Metal Products	166	.9	123	43	57	69	40	142	50	58	34	15	3	7	5	7	2	4	1
Fabricated Metal Products	522	3.0	375	147	164	233	125	443	143	192	108	54	12	27	15	25	9	14	2
Machinery, except Electrical	158	.9	101	57	39	93	26	135	33	80	22	14	3	7	4	1	0	1	0
Electrical Machinery	242	1.4	113	129	74	97	71	187	65	73	49	32	4	18	10	14	5	5	4
Transportation Equipment	282	1.6	203	79	63	153	66	235	52	124	59	35	10	20	5	10	0	9	1
All Other Manufacturing	803	4.6	424	379	259	336	208	704	218	306	180	63	24	23	16	29	14	6	9
Transportation & Public Utilities	**975**	**5.5**	**771**	**204**	**303**	**465**	**207**	**847**	**275**	**395**	**177**	**108**	**28**	**59**	**21**	**10**	**0**	**3**	**7**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**2,353**	**13.3**	**983**	**1,370**	**821**	**945**	**587**	**2,095**	**724**	**846**	**525**	**182**	**71**	**69**	**42**	**46**	**10**	**24**	**12**
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**381**	**2.2**	**106**	**275**	**127**	**162**	**92**	**338**	**111**	**146**	**81**	**37**	**14**	**14**	**9**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Services	**3,009**	**17.1**	**1,181**	**1,828**	**864**	**1,236**	**909**	**2,331**	**704**	**1,003**	**624**	**366**	**107**	**132**	**127**	**292**	**48**	**90**	**154**
State Government	**204**	**1.2**	**94**	**110**	**61**	**76**	**67**	**147**	**47**	**54**	**46**	**32**	**6**	**12**	**14**	**23**	**6**	**10**	**7**
All Other	**1,509**	**8.6**	**893**	**616**	**785**	**413**	**311**	**1,165**	**653**	**302**	**210**	**178**	**72**	**64**	**42**	**162**	**57**	**47**	**58**

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
	Number	Percent Distribution	Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
			Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**17,638**	**100.0**	**11,242**	**6,396**	**5,961**	**7,518**	**4,159**	**14,861**	**5,124**	**6,406**	**3,331**	**1,698**	**532**	**705**	**461**	**941**	**248**	**362**	**331**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,679	9.5	940	739	456	722	501	1,428	418	645	365	96	19	37	40	147	17	36	94
Clerical	2,599	14.7	359	2,240	751	1,069	779	2,270	672	938	660	187	55	76	56	128	20	46	62
Sales	677	3.8	299	378	247	262	168	634	232	248	154	35	12	11	12	8	3	3	2
Service	1,500	8.5	536	964	458	631	411	1,060	335	468	257	289	80	118	91	114	24	36	54
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	243	1.4	195	48	71	121	51	193	55	101	37	23	2	11	10	22	10	8	4
Processing	670	3.8	386	284	275	264	131	515	212	203	100	103	45	39	19	48	18	18	12
Machine Trades	1,157	6.6	941	216	401	520	236	1,007	355	451	201	108	32	55	21	40	13	14	13
Bench Work	1,176	6.7	395	781	355	488	333	984	295	413	276	105	28	43	34	71	28	31	12
Structural Work	5,184	29.4	5,010	174	1,701	2,405	1,078	4,437	1,460	2,086	891	443	143	186	114	277	83	127	67
Miscellaneous	2,262	12.8	1,907	355	770	1,028	464	1,903	670	847	386	271	79	129	63	70	16	43	11
INA	491	2.8	274	217	476	8	7	430	420	6	4	38	37	0	1	16	16	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE †											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**17,638**	**100.0**	**5,961**	**7,518**	**4,159**	**14,861**	**5,124**	**6,406**	**3,331**	**1,698**	**532**	**705**	**461**	**941**	**248**	**362**	**331**
Under 22	1,257	7.1	495	572	190	1,092	434	501	157	125	47	57	21	37	13	13	11
22-24	2,010	11.4	670	941	399	1,673	572	787	314	236	69	108	59	75	19	39	17
25-34	5,997	34.0	1,986	2,602	1,409	4,951	1,674	2,177	1,100	651	198	263	190	336	89	138	109
35-44	3,479	19.7	1,058	1,569	852	2,953	919	1,338	696	297	85	141	71	212	47	86	79
45-54	2,357	13.4	687	1,015	655	2.007	598	881	528	178	52	71	55	156	33	56	67
55 and over	2,538	14.4	1,065	819	654	2,185	927	722	536	211	81	65	65	125	47	30	48
Male-Total	**11,242**	**63.7**	**3,859**	**5,049**	**2,334**	**9,420**	**3,293**	**4,262**	**1,865**	**1,184**	**372**	**516**	**296**	**564**	**162**	**247**	**155**
Under 22	806	4.6	307	384	115	688	267	328	93	93	32	44	17	23	7	11	5
22-24	1,352	7.7	453	655	244	1,110	385	542	183	175	46	82	47	53	17	29	7
25-34	3,949	22.4	1,365	1,807	777	3,268	1,143	1,509	616	430	142	184	104	215	64	99	52
35-44	2,143	12.1	660	1,002	481	1,813	574	846	393	205	54	100	51	118	28	55	35
45-54	1,445	8.2	428	678	339	1,231	376	580	275	121	36	58	27	86	16	35	35
55 and over	1,547	8.8	646	523	378	1,310	548	457	305	160	62	48	50	69	30	18	21
Female-Total	**6,396**	**36.3**	**2,102**	**2,469**	**1,825**	**5,441**	**1,831**	**2,144**	**1,466**	**514**	**160**	**189**	**165**	**377**	**86**	**115**	**176**
Under 22	451	2.6	188	188	75	404	167	173	64	32	15	13	4	14	6	2	6
22-24	658	3.7	217	286	155	563	187	245	131	61	23	26	12	22	2	10	10
25-34	2,048	11.6	621	795	632	1,683	531	668	484	221	56	79	86	121	25	39	57
35-44	1,336	7.6	398	567	371	1,140	345	492	303	92	31	41	20	94	19	31	44
45-54	912	5.2	259	337	316	776	222	301	253	57	16	13	28	70	17	21	32
55 and over	991	5.6	419	296	276	875	379	265	231	51	19	17	15	56	17	12	27

** Based on data for week of January 18-24, 1981.*

† Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS
of Factory Employees

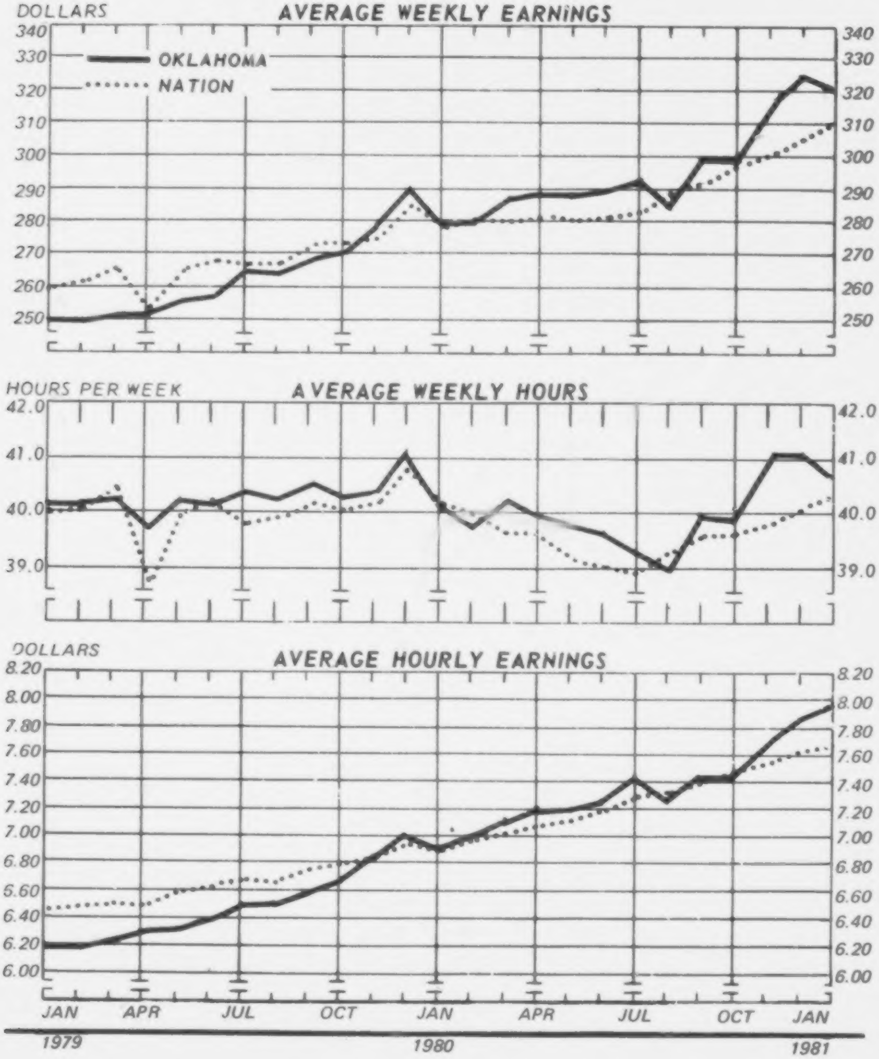

TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

JANUARY 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,273,000**	**74,800**	**1,347,800**	**5.5**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	393,700	20,800	414,500	5.0
Tulsa SMSA**	315,600	17,300	332,900	5.2
Lawton SMSA***	30,750	2,225	32,975	6.7
Adair	6,600	930	7,530	12.4
Alfalfa	2,840	80	2,920	2.7
Atoka	3,540	390	3,930	9.9
Beaver	2,700	60	2,760	2.2
Beckham	8,330	370	8,700	4.3
Blaine	5,170	170	5,340	3.2
Bryan	12,370	960	13,330	7.2
Caddo	11,680	570	12,250	4.7
Canadian	25,425	1,850	27,275	6.8
Carter	17,025	825	17,850	4.6
Cherokee	10,910	950	11,860	8.0
Choctaw	4,840	900	5,740	15.7
Cimarron	1,450	80	1,530	5.2
Cleveland	55,300	2,175	57,475	3.8
Coal	1,700	300	2,000	15.0
Comanche	30,750	2,225	32,975	6.7
Cotton	2,200	80	2,280	3.5
Craig	6,770	410	7,180	5.7
Creek	27,725	1,575	29,300	5.4
Custer	12,330	520	12,850	4.0
Delaware	8,880	740	9,620	7.7
Dewey	2,810	60	2,870	2.1
Ellis	2,100	50	2,150	2.3
Garfield	26,400	1,250	27,650	4.5
Garvin	10,810	350	11,160	3.1
Grady	16,400	810	17,210	4.7
Grant	2,380	90	2,470	3.6
Greer	2,490	80	2,570	3.1
Harmon	1,750	90	1,840	4.9
Harper	1,610	50	1,660	3.0
Haskell	4,450	580	5,030	11.5
Hughes	4,950	570	5,520	10.3
Jackson	9,330	570	9,900	5.8
Jefferson	2,680	130	2,810	4.6
Johnston	3,940	290	4,230	6.9
Kay	21,900	1,275	23,175	5.5
Kingfisher	7,230	210	7,440	2.8
Kiowa	5,230	230	5,460	4.2

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

JANUARY 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,600	380	2,980	12.8
LeFlore	14,220	1,440	15,660	9.2
Lincoln	8,950	560	9,510	5.9
Logan	8,780	450	9,230	4.9
Love	2,090	140	2,230	6.3
McClain	10,270	420	10,690	3.9
McCurtain	11,100	1,470	12,570	11.7
McIntosh	5,430	580	6,010	9.7
Major	3,220	100	3,320	3.0
Marshall	3,590	200	3,790	5.3
Mayes	14,810	1,380	16,190	8.5
Murray	4,930	230	5,160	4.5
Muskogee	25,200	2,325	27,525	8.4
Noble	5,000	140	5,140	2.7
Nowata	4,680	270	4,950	5.5
Okfuskee	3,570	240	3,810	6.3
Oklahoma	276,475	14,600	291,075	5.0
Okmulgee	11,950	1,250	13,200	9.5
Osage	17,580	600	18,180	3.3
Ottawa	12,350	1,350	13,700	9.9
Pawnee	5,280	270	5,550	4.9
Payne	27,250	825	28,075	2.9
Pittsburg	11,025	1,450	12,475	11.6
Pontotoc	13,020	910	13,930	6.5
Pottawatomie	26,225	1,725	27,950	6.2
Pushmataha	2,240	390	2,630	14.8
Roger Mills	2,640	80	2,720	2.9
Rogers	18,930	1,180	20,110	5.9
Seminole	9,970	580	10,550	5.5
Sequoyah	10,760	1,300	12,060	10.8
Stephens	19,690	660	20,350	3.2
Texas	7,930	340	8,270	4.1
Tillman	4,290	290	4,580	6.3
Tulsa	221,200	11,625	232,825	5.0
Wagoner	15,420	910	16,330	5.6
Washington	21,850	670	22,520	3.0
Washita	6,430	130	6,560	2.0
Woods	5,030	140	5,170	2.7
Woodward	12,080	410	12,490	3.3

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

SELECTED National ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Unemployed
1980					
Jan	103,188	96,145	2,782	93,363	7,043
Feb	103,257	96,264	2,836	93,584	6,805
Apr	103,412	96,566	3,081	93,485	6,846
May	104,028	96,709	3,436	93,273	7,318
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
1981					
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*

(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Jan	89,630
Feb	89,781
Mar	90,316
Apr	90,761
May	90,849
Jun	91,049
Jul	89,820
Aug	90,046
Sep	90,729
Oct	91,232
Nov*	91,693
Dec*	91,839
1981	
Jan	90,089

*Revised

*Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1979 benchmark.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Jan	2,077.2
Feb	2,086.4
Mar	2.101.0
Apr	2,102.1
May	2,114.1
Jun	2.127.1
Jul	2.161.2
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct*	2,234.2
Nov*	2,257.1
Dec*	2,276.8
1981	
Jan	2,298.1

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1,063.4
1972	1,171.1
1973	1,306.6
1974	1,412.9
1975	1,528.8
1976	1,702.2
1977	1,899.5
1978	2,156.1
1979	2,413.9
1980	2,628.8
4th Quarter 1979	2,496.3
1st Quarter 1980	2,571.7
2nd Quarter 1980	2,564.8
3rd Quarter 1980	2,637.3
4th Quarter 1980 *	2,732.3

* Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
Jan	16,709
Feb	15,842
Mar	17,003
Apr	17,909
May	18,873
Jun	19,706
Jul	19,978
Aug	20,495
Sep	21,195
Oct	22,610
Nov*	23,160
Dec*	24,240
1981	
Jan	25,560

* Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
Jan	152.7
Feb	152.6
Mar	152.1
Apr	148.3
May	144.0
Jun	141.5
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	144.1
Oct*	146.9
Nov*	149.4
Dec*	150.9
1981	
Jan	151.8

* Revised

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1980			
Jan	233.3	Jan	233.2
Feb	236.5	Feb	236.4
Mar	239.9	Mar	239.8
Apr	242.6	Apr	242.5
May	245.1	May	244.9
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.5	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.0	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.2					Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	3.3					Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	3.8					Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.8	7.6	4.3					May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	4.1					Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	4.1					Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	3.9					Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.8	7.4	4.5					Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.3					Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	5.7					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	5.4					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	——	——	5.8	3.4	——	——	7.4	4.8	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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43nd Annual Report to the Governor, 1980 — February 1, 1981
Handbook of Employment Security Program Statistics, Oklahoma, 1950-1979 — May 1980
Handbook of Labor Force Data for Selected Areas of Oklahoma —
    Volume I — 1952-1963
    Volume II — 1964-1967
    Volume III — 1968-1969
    Volume IV — 1970-1973
    Volume V — 1973-1976
    Volume VI — 1977-1979
Handbook of Oklahoma Employment Statistics, Revised Data Through 1979
    Volume I — August 1980
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Indians in Oklahoma — June 1975
Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs — State of
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Occupational Wage Surveys — *Studies available for the following areas:*
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    Bulletin 15: Balance of Nonmanufacturing Industries — June 1979
Oklahoma Population Estimates, July 1, 1979 — released June 1980
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    Kay County
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    Miami
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    Oklahoma City✦
    Okmulgee-Henryetta
    Stillwater
    Shawnee
    Tulsa✦

✦ Standard Metropolitan Area.

** Includes Beckham, Custer and Washita Counties.*

***Includes Craig, Delaware, Nowata, Ottawa, Rogers, Mayes and Washington Counties.*

TABLE IX

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE TRENDS, 1980

(In Thousands)

Data by Place of Residence	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Labor Force	**1,286.5**	**1,291.0**	**1,302.2**	**1,318.0**	**1,343.5**	**1,353.9**	**1,339.4**	**1,328.2**	**1,334.7**	**1,340.7**	**1,331.8**	**1,330.0**	**1,325.0**
Unemployment	53.9	54.2	56.0	65.8	78.3	73.8	71.9	66.4	64.3	63.6	61.9	57.7	64.0
Unemployment Rate	*4.2*	*4.2*	*4.3*	*5.0*	*5.8*	*5.5*	*5.4*	*5.0*	*4.8*	*4.7*	*4.6*	*4.3*	*4.8*
Employment	1,232.6	1,236.8	1,246.2	1,252.2	1,265.2	1,280..	1,267.5	1,261.8	1,270.4	1,277.1	1,269.9	1,272.3	1,261.0

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE TRENDS, 1979

(In Thousands)

Data by Place of Residence	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Labor Force	**1,238.2**	**1,243.7**	**1,256.2**	**1,260.1**	**1,281.4**	**1,297.8**	**1,301.1**	**1,289.9**	**1,295.9**	**1,296.1**	**1,285.5**	**1,290.0**	**1,278.0**
Unemployment	50.6	49.3	41.5	42.7	39.5	39.9	44.2	38.6	41.8	42.7	46.0	51.1	44.0
Unemployment Rate	*4.1*	*4.0*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.4*	*3.0*	*3.2*	*3.3*	*3.6*	*4.0*	*3.4*
Employment	1,187.6	1,194.4	1,214.7	1,217.4	1,241.9	1,257.9	1,256.9	1,251.3	1,254.1	1,253.4	1,239.5	1,238.9	1,234.0

Note: These series are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark released February 1981. Inquiries concerning earlier labor force data should be directed to Research and Planning, 310 Will Rogers Memorial Office Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105.

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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

MARCH 1981

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OKLAHOMA labor market

MARCH 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

This publication, printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, is issued by and is a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, in developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market. Two thousand seven hundred copies have been prepared and distributed to interested parties or are to be distributed on request at a cost computed to be $2,326.95 and paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor to said Commission.

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OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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LOCAL OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED
ADA	*Pontotoc*
ALTUS	*Jackson, Greer, Harmon, Kiowa and Tillman*
ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
CHICKASHA	*Grady and Caddo*
CLAREMORE	*Rogers*
CLINTON	*Custer, Blaine, Dewey and Washita*
DUNCAN	*Jefferson and Stephens*
DURANT	*Bryan, Atoka, Johnston and Marshall*
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GUYMON	*Texas, Beaver and Cimarron*
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Moore	*Oklahoma and Cleveland*
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Shawnee	*Pottawatomie and Lincoln*
OKMULGEE	*Okmulgee and Okfuskee*
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PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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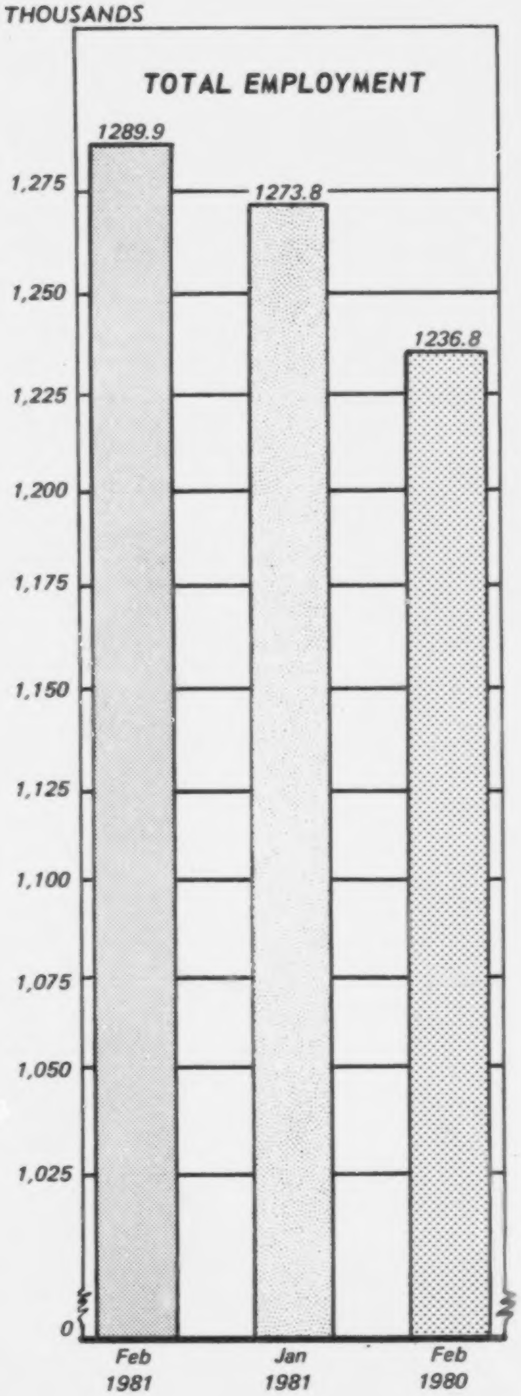
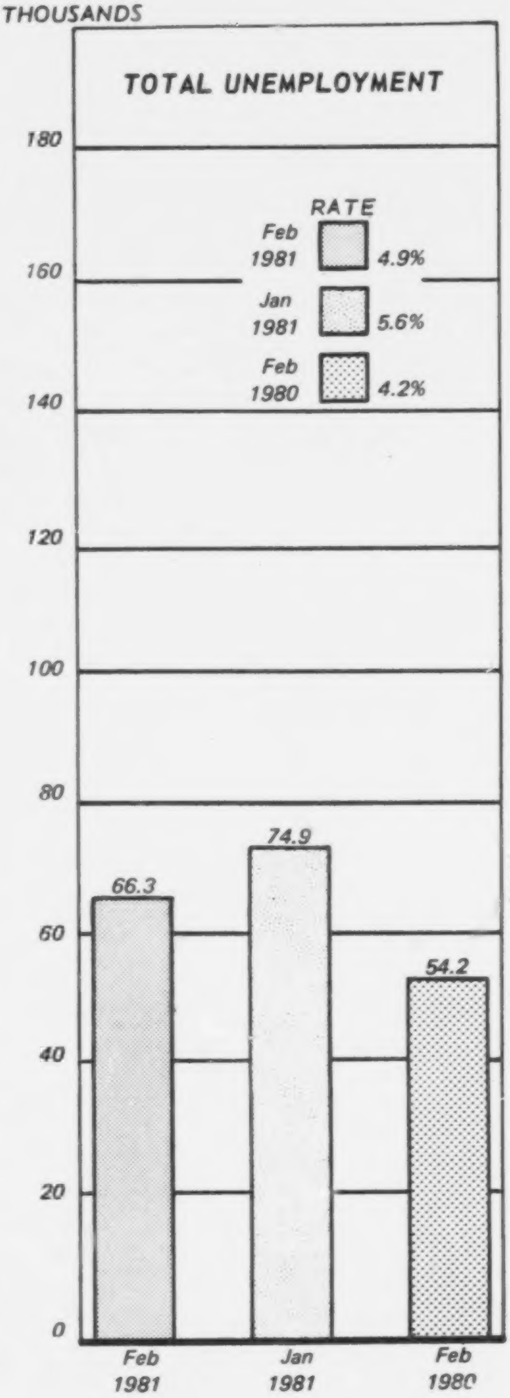
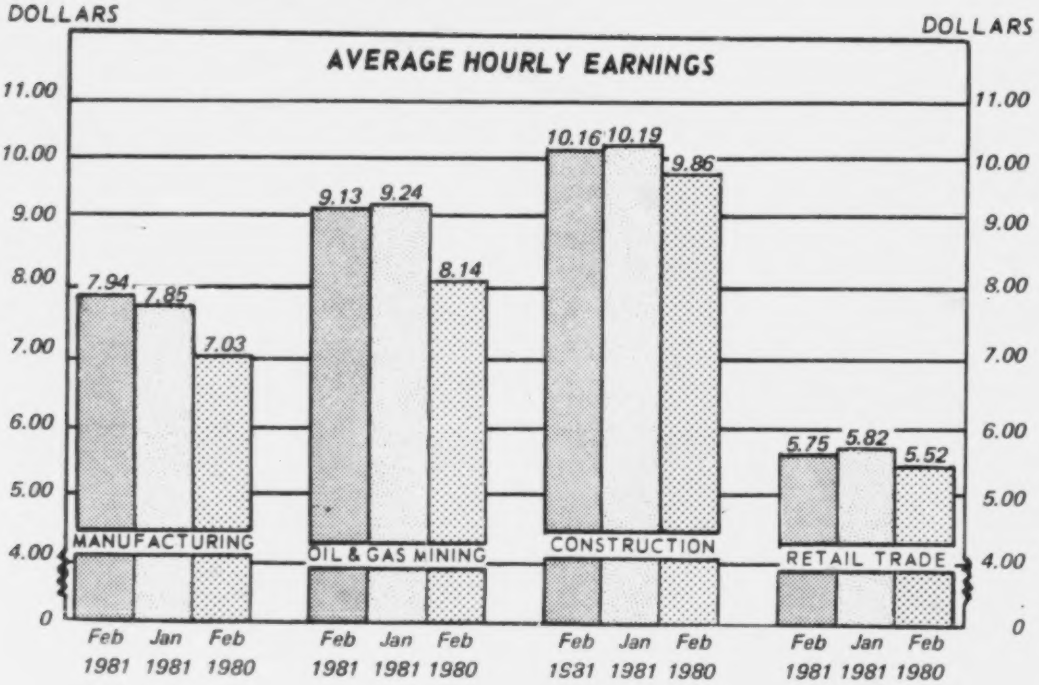
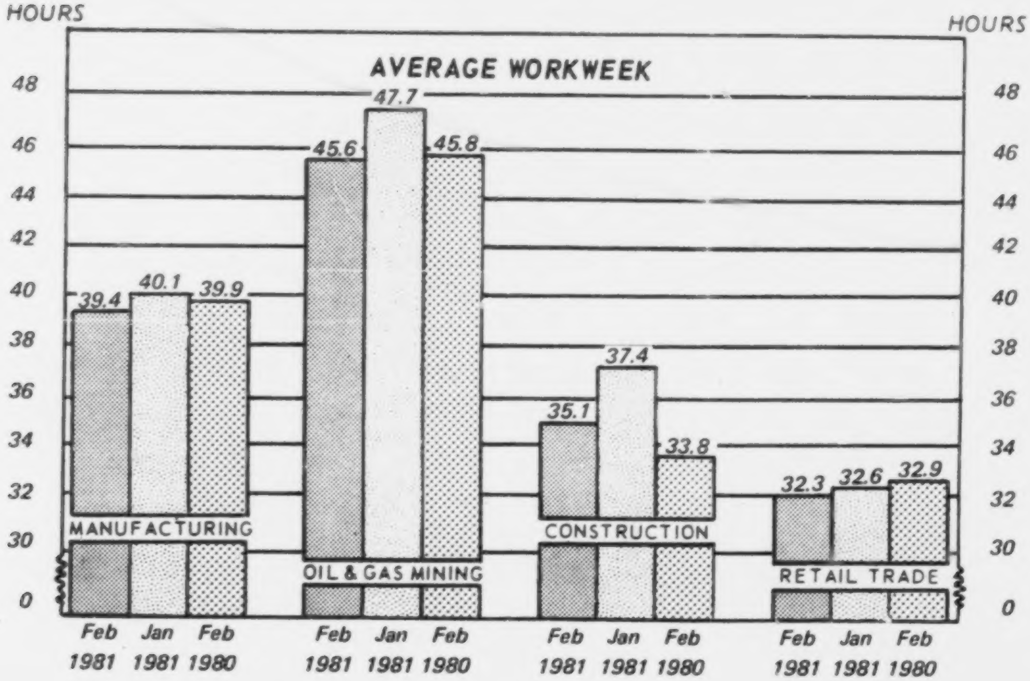
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1289.9
1273.8
1236.8
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
1,075
1,050
1,025
0
Feb 1981
Jan 1981
Feb 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
RATE
Feb 1981 4.9%
Jan 1981 5.6%
Feb 1980 4.2%
66.3
74.9
54.2
Feb 1981
Jan 1981
Feb 1980

Highlights


AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
DOLLARS
DOLLARS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
MANUFACTURING
7.94
7.85
7.03
OIL & GAS MINING
9.13
9.24
8.14
CONSTRUCTION
10.16
10.19
9.86
RETAIL TRADE
5.75
5.82
5.52
Feb 1981
Jan 1981
Feb 1980


AVERAGE WORKWEEK
HOURS
HOURS
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
MANUFACTURING
39.4
40.1
39.9
OIL & GAS MINING
45.6
47.7
45.8
CONSTRUCTION
35.1
37.4
33.8
RETAIL TRADE
32.3
32.6
32.9
Feb 1981
Jan 1981
Feb 1980

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT AT AN ALL-TIME HIGH

Total employment in Oklahoma reached an all time high during February while the number of jobless persons declined to 66,300 from 74,900 during January.

The increase in employment and declining unemployment resulted in a state jobless rate of 4.9 percent of the labor force for February compared with 5.6 percent in January. The relatively low rate of unemployment takes on added significance when compared with the national rate of 8.0 percent for February.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Feb 1981 p	Jan 1981 r	Feb 1980 r	Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Jan 1981 to Feb 1981	Feb 1980 to Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	1,356.2	1,348.7	1,291.0	.6	7.5	65.2
Unemployment	66.3	74.9	54.2	-11.5	-8.6	12.1
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*4.9*	*5.6*	*4.2*	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*4.7*	*5.2*	*3.9*	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,289.9	1,273.8	1,236.8	1.3	16.1	53.1
Agriculture	48.3	44.3	48.7	9.0	4.0	-.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	135.3	162.5	160.8	1.7	2.8	4.5
Idled by Labor Disputes	.1	.1	1.1	**	**	-1.0

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.*

** *Less than 100.*

Most of the February employment increase of 16,100 occurred in the service and government categories. Service jobs showed an increase of 1,400 and government rose 1,100, all in state and local agencies. Federal employment declined by 200 over the 30-day period.

Mining employment rose by 700 during February, concentrated in oil and gas related activities. Also, transportation-public utilities added 100 jobs.

February manufacturing employment in Oklahoma was unchanged in total, despite numerous additions and cutbacks in several components. However, three industry divisions, construction, trade and finance-insurance-real estate cut payrolls in February. These changes were largely seasonal in nature. Building employment was off 900, trade continued its post-holiday seasonal dip, releasing another 1,600 workers and finance-insurance-real estate declined by 200 jobs.

Despite the decline in unemployment during February, there were 12,100 more Oklahomans out of work than a year earlier. For February 1980, the unemployment rate was estimated at 4.2 percent.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT* *in Oklahoma* FEBRUARY 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Feb 1981 p	Jan 1981 r	Feb 1980 r	Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Jan 1981 to Feb 1981	Feb 1980 to Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,152.3**	**1,151.7**	**1,111.7**	**.1**	**.6**	**40.6**
Manufacturing	**190.0**	**190.0**	**190.5**	**0**	**0**	**-.5**
Durable Goods	**124.3**	**124.6**	**123.6**	**-.2**	**-.3**	**.7**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.1	3.2	3.5	-3.1	-.1	-.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	9.8	10.1	10.6	-3.0	-.3	-.8
Primary Metal Industries	5.8	5.7	5.8	1.8	.1	0
Fabricated Metal Products	23.4	23.4	23.5	0	0	-.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.1	15.2	14.7	-.7	-.1	.4
Machinery, except Electrical	40.7	40.3	38.3	1.0	.4	2.4
Oil Field Machinery	12.5	12.4	11.1	.8	.1	1.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.7	6.8	0	0	-.1
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.4	12.9	14.0	-3.9	-.5	-1.6
Transportation Equipment	21.4	21.4	20.2	0	0	1.2
Aircraft & Parts	8.9	8.9	8.6	0	0	.3
Nondurable Goods	**65.7**	**65.4**	**66.9**	**.5**	**.3**	**-1.2**
Food & Kindred Products	15.5	15.9	16.7	-2.5	-.4	-1.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	11.0	10.6	11.2	3.8	.4	-.2
Printing & Publishing	10.7	10.6	10.7	.9	.1	0
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	5.9	6.1	1.7	.1	-.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.1	9.1	7.9	0	0	1.2
Petroleum Refining	8.2	8.2	7.0	0	0	1.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.4	11.4	12.2	0	0	-.8
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.2	7.2	7.6	0	0	-.4
Mining	**78.2**	**77.5**	**67.5**	**.9**	**.7**	**10.7**
Oil & Gas Extraction	74.8	74.2	64.3	.8	.6	10.5
Contract Construction	**54.5**	**55.4**	**55.1**	**-1.6**	**-.9**	**-.6**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**68.1**	**68.0**	**68.3**	**.1**	**.1**	**-.2**
Transportation	38.0	38.1	39.2	-.3	-.1	-1.2
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.1	4.2	0	0	-1.1
Communications & Public Utilities	30.1	29.9	29.1	.7	.2	1.0
Trade	**271.3**	**272.9**	**258.4**	**-.6**	**-1.6**	**12.9**
Wholesale	**70.7**	**70.7**	**66.6**	**0**	**0**	**4.1**
Retail	**200.6**	**202.2**	**191.8**	**-.8**	**-1.6**	**8.8**
General Merchandise	28.1	28.8	26.7	-2.4	-.7	1.4
Food Stores	33.7	33.8	32.4	-.3	-.1	1.3
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	25.3	25.5	25.0	-.8	-.2	.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.6	15.1	13.6	-3.3	-.5	1.0
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**58.8**	**57.0**	**55.2**	**-.4**	**-.2**	**1.6**
Banking	19.5	19.6	19.1	-.5	-.1	.4
Services	**205.1**	**203.7**	**191.1**	**.7**	**1.4**	**14.0**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.6	9.6	9.2	0	0	.4
Personal Services	11.0	10.9	11.0	.9	.1	0
Health Services	63.9	63.8	60.5	.2	.1	3.4
Government	**228.3**	**227.2**	**225.6**	**.5**	**1.1**	**2.7**
Federal	45.1	45.3	47.2	-.4	-.2	-2.1
State & Local	183.2	181.9	178.4	.7	1.3	4.8

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

February nonfarm wage and salary employment was 40,600 higher than a year ago. This increase was heavily concentrated in services and trade, the former adding 14,000 workers and the latter 12,900, scattered among numerous components. Mining recorded the largest proportionate advance, nearly 16 percent, representing an additional 10,700 workers. This rapid expansion was largely the result of record oil and gas drilling and related activities in Oklahoma. Smaller gains were noted in government, up 2,700 and finance-insurance-real estate added 1,600 jobs.

Three nonfarm divisions, manufacturing, construction and transportation-public utilities, reacted in opposition to the general upward trend. Construction employment was off 600, largely the result of prevailing high interest rates that appeared to slow residential building. Manufacturing lost 500 jobs, traced largely to reductions in electronics equipment and food products. However, some factory components reflected gains, the most notable was the addition of 2,400 in machinery, excluding electrical. Transportation-public utilities lost 200 overall, as railroad reductions resulted in a loss of 1,200 for the transportation group.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma totaled 17,449 for the week ending February 21, 1981. Of these persons, 11,210 were men and 6,239 were women. The relatively high count of males was at least partially due to the slowing of outside work during the winter months. As expected, contract construction was the industry division with the highest number of claimants, 4,986 or 28.6 percent of the total. Seasonal factors and the slowdown in residential building were largely responsible.

Former manufacturing workers totaled 3,707, slightly over 21 percent of the total count. Several factory components have had significant work force reductions in the last several months. This was reflected in the claimant total where the number of workers formerly employed in food processing, apparel, and electrical machinery were rather high.

Persons formerly employed in services totaled 2,833 and trade workers numbering 2,356 were filing for benefits.

The benefit duration, or the length of time claimants had been filing, was concentrated in the less than 15 weeks range. Only 3,759 had been unemployed 15 or more weeks.

A total of 2,708 claimants were nonwhite. A major portion of these had worked in construction, manufacturing and service firms.

Workers with occupations in the structural group accounted for almost 30 percent of insured unemployment. Clerical skills represented 13.3 percent and bench worker classifications accounted for eight percent.

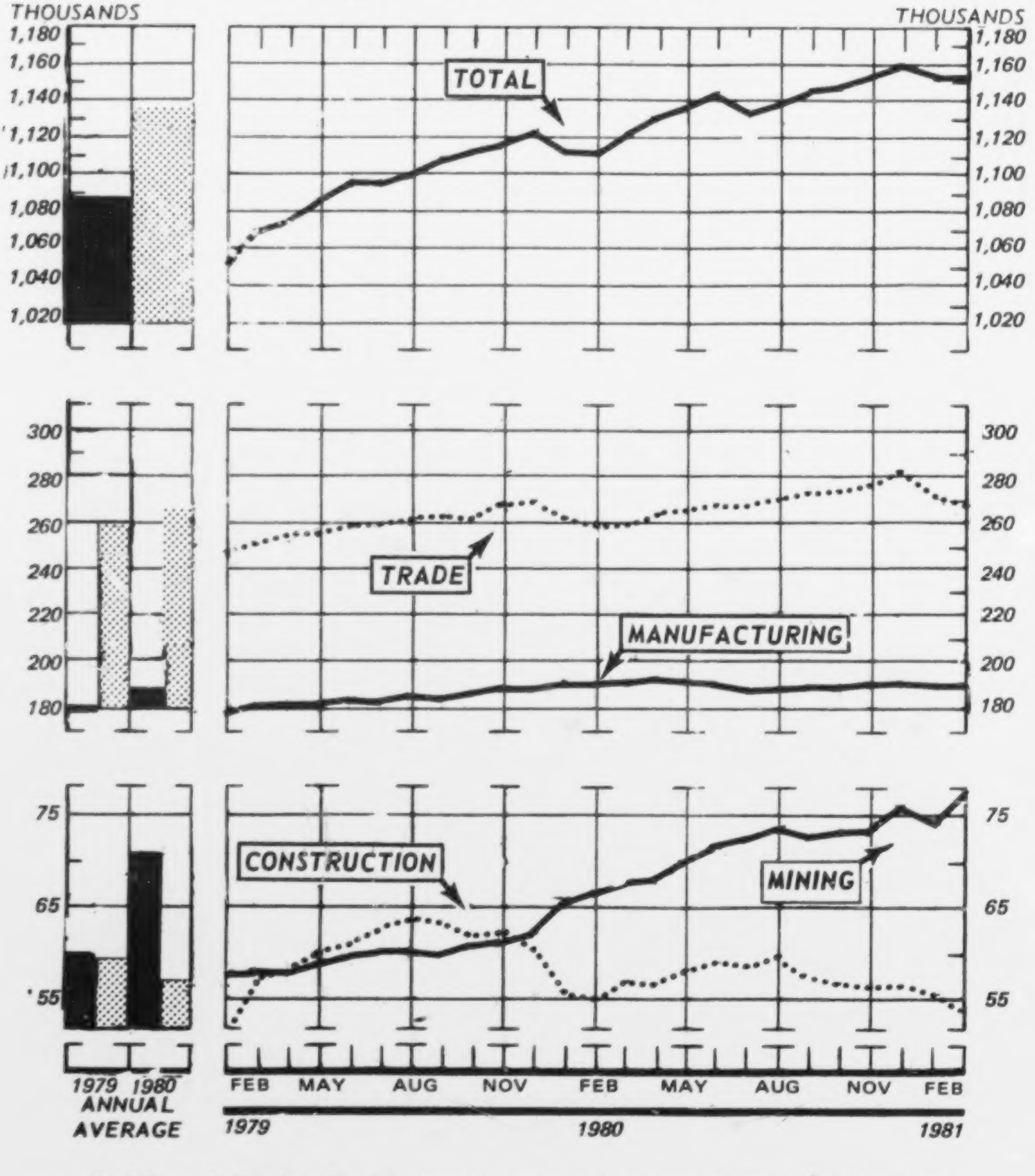
HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Oklahoma manufacturing plants earned $7.94 hourly on an average basis during February. This amount was up nine cents an hour from January but increased 91 cents hourly from February 1980. Pay in durable goods industries was just above the overall factory average, at $7.96 hourly. A year ago, durables employees earned $7.18.

CHART I

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

in Oklahoma*



* *Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.*

State workers in the stone-clay-glass industry earned $1.03 more per hour in February than a year ago. Also, machinery firms, excluding electrical, paid their production employees $7.50, a gain of 75 cents an hour over the past twelve months. Transportation equipment workers earned $10.04 per hour, up from $9.21 on an annual basis. That gain probably would have been greater except the workweek declined to 38.0 hours from 42.8, thus reducing expanded wage rates for overtime worked.

Production worker pay in nondurable goods rose at a faster rate than durables over the past year. The current hourly rate at $7.91 was up from $6.72 for an increase of 17.7 percent.

Petroleum refining pay scales contributed heavily to the nondurables increase; averages in this component climbed to $12.48 hourly, up sharply from $9.96 in 1980. The workweek for this group also rose significantly, reaching 41.4 hours currently as opposed to 37.8 a year ago. As a result of increased base pay, the longer workweek and more paid overtime, weekly earnings averaged $516.67, up from $376.49 in February 1980.

The workweek fell sharply in food processing, affecting both the hourly and weekly average. The same was true for printing-publishing, except for a lesser degree.

Nonfactory pay in Oklahoma industries generally rose during the past year. For example, hourly pay in oil and gas activities climbed to $9.13 during February, up from $8.14 for February a year ago.

Both employment and earnings reflect the record drilling boom underway in the Anadarko Basin and many other sections of the state. Contract construction workers earned higher hourly pay at $10.16 than oil and gas but the increase from a year earlier was less significant. Hourly rates in wholesale trade were at $7.14 and retail, excluding eating and drinking establishments, averaged $5.75.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma is expected to rise seasonally over the next several months. Such is the normal trend for this time of year. Further improvement is looked for in the booming oil and gas industry, due both to seasonal and economic influences. Agricultural jobs normally increase during the spring as planting, harvesting and livestock activities gain momentum.

Recent reports indicate some scattered factory layoffs around Oklahoma. Although these have not been large reductions, it is an indication of problems for certain product lines. Also, as of this writing, restraint of Federal funds is expected to result very soon in layoffs for workers in selected state and local government agencies.

These employee cutbacks, of course, will have some effect, but overall unemployment should not be significantly affected. Seasonal job opportunities looked for this spring will be partially offsetting. All indications are that the unemployment rate in Oklahoma will remain well below the national rate.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Turnover in Oklahoma's manufacturing plants declined slightly during February. Specifically, accessions among factory workers fell to 46 from 52 per thousand, while separations fell to 41 from 43 per thousand.

Accessions were down more significantly in nondurable goods as compared to durables. Every component of nondurables were down except rubber and miscellaneous plastics which rose to 35 per thousand, up from 31 for January and 34 a year earlier. All published components of durable goods had lower accessions in February, with stone-clay-glass down most sharply, to 69 per thousand employed from 83 during January.

Separation rates were generally lower also in February as compared with January. This held true for all published groups except stone-clay-glass and petroleum-coal products. The February layoff rate rose sharply to 16 per thousand in stone-clay-glass, up from nine for January.

Food and kindred products also had a comparatively high layoff rate of 20 per thousand employed. At least one large food processor was reportedly phasing out certain production activities.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

INDUSTRY	Per 100 Employees														
	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980
Manufacturing	**4.6**	**5.2**	**5.5**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**4.8**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**5.2**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**4.0**	**.5**	**.6**	**.4**
Durable Goods	4.6	5.1	5.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.8	2.5	2.5	3.1	.4	.4	.5
Lumber & Wood Products	4.1	4.9	6.8	3.9	4.7	6.6	4.2	6.6	7.6	3.0	4.0	4.9	.3	.8	.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.9	8.3	9.2	5.7	4.8	5.2	6.9	6.8	6.2	4.7	4.1	3.8	1.6	.9	1.0
Metal Processing	5.6	5.9	6.5	5.2	5.1	6.0	4.7	4.9	6.4	3.2	3.4	4.6	.3	.4	.2
Machinery	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.1	3.1	4.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	.3	.3	.7
Trans. Equip.	2.3	2.5	3.2	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.7	1.0	.9	1.4	.5	.6	.4
Nondurable Goods	4.5	5.5	5.5	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.2	3.4	3.6	4.0	.7	.8	.4
Food & Kindred Products	6.7	8.2	9.0	4.7	6.4	7.3	7.6	8.5	7.2	5.1	5.6	5.5	2.0	2.0	.7
Printing & Pub.	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	.1	.2	.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.7	1.9	.7	.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	.4	.6	.7	.4	*	.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	.3	.4	.3

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Change From Jan 1981	Change From Feb 1980
Total Labor Force	**417,100**	**415,200**	**392,100**	**1,900**	**25,000**
Unemployment	18,200	20,700	14,600	-2,500	3,600
Rate	*4.4*	*5.0*	*3.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	398,900	394,500	377,500	4,400	21,400

Employment reached 398,900 in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area during February, or 4,400 over the previous month's estimate. Compared to one year earlier, the employed total stood 21,400 ahead of the February 1980 tally. Unemployment dropped to 18,200 over the 30-day period, down 2,500 from January but still 3,600 more than twelve months ago. Consequently, the jobless rate declined to 4.4 compared to 5.0 in January and 3.7 percent a year earlier.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose slightly in February from the preceding month. On the plus side, services added 1,000 jobs, with transportation-public utilities and construction gaining 100 and 200, respectively. These increases were offset by losses in four other major divisions: government, trade, manufacturing and construction.

Year-ago comparisons showed 15,700 more jobs overall. Wholesale-retail trade and services paced the annual expansion with 5,300 and 5,200, respectively. Mining gained 2,900, reflecting growth in oil exploration and development activities. Other gains ranged from 700 each in construction and finance-insurance-real estate to 900 in transportation-public utilities and 1,000 additions in government. Conversely, manufacturing dropped 1,200 jobs over the year.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**407,100**	**407,000**	**391,400**	**100**	**15,700**
Manufacturing	54,600	54,900	55,800	-300	-1,200
Durable Goods	37,700	38,000	38,000	-300	-300
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,200	6,300	6,700	-100	-500
Machinery	15,900	16,100	16,900	-200	-1,000
Transportation Equipment	10,600	10,600	9,500	0	1,100
Nondurable Goods	16,900	16,900	17,800	0	-900
Food & Kindred Products	6,000	6,100	6,800	-100	-800
Printing & Publishing	4,000	4,000	4,200	0	-200
Nonmanufacturing	352,500	352,100	335,600	400	16,900
Mining	19,400	19,200	16,500	200	2,900
Construction	19,500	19,900	18,800	-400	700
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,300	24,200	23,400	100	900
Transportation	12,700	12,700	12,200	0	500
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,600	11,500	11,200	100	400
Trade	99,900	100,200	94,600	-300	5,300
Wholesale	25,500	25,400	24,300	100	1,200
Retail	74,400	74,800	70,300	-400	4,100
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	24,900	24,900	24,200	0	700
Banking	6,500	6,500	6,300	0	200
Services	76,000	75,000	70,800	1,000	5,200
Health Services	20,100	20,000	19,200	100	900
Government	88,500	88,700	87,500	-200	1,000
Federal	26,100	26,200	26,500	-100	-400
State & Local	62,400	62,500	61,000	-100	1,400

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Oklahoma City production workers in manufacturing plants averaged 39.2 hours in February, down almost an hour from January. Hourly earnings edged up three cents to $8.09. Consequently, weekly pay dropped by $6.08 to $317.13. Workweeks were shorter in both durable and nondurable goods plants, but hourly pay increased six cents in the former, and dropped eight cents in the latter. Individually, hourly earnings increased in printing-publishing and primary and fabricated metals, but declined in food products. Over the year, weekly pay was 5.3 percent greater than February 1980.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$317.13**	**$323.21**	**$301.04**	**39.2**	**40.1**	**40.3**	**$8.09**	**$8.06**	**$7.47**
Durable Goods	326.67	330.86	313.07	39.5	40.3	40.5	8.27	8.21	7.73
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	301.29	271.43	257.35	41.5	38.5	40.4	7.26	7.05	6.37
Nondurable Goods	291.46	304.50	273.20	38.4	39.7	40.0	7.59	7.67	6.83
Food & Kindred Prod.	322.40	357.26	306.69	40.3	43.2	41.5	8.00	8.27	7.39
Printing & Publishing	312.75	303.69	271.47	37.1	36.9	36.1	8.43	8.23	7.52

* *Averages are for approximately 39,500 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Turnover among production workers in Oklahoma City area manufacturing showed little change between January and February. Accessions edged up to 43 from 42 per thousand employees, while separations dipped to 38 from 40 per thousand. Accessions were also higher in durables plants, but eased lower in nondurables. Also, separation rates slipped for both durable and nondurable goods sectors. Compared to a year ago, hiring in all Oklahoma City manufacturing plants dropped to 43 from 48 per thousand. Separations dropped to 38 per thousand, down from 47 per thousand during February 1980.

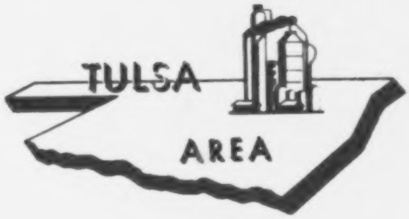
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980
Manufacturing	**4.3**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**4.0**	**4.7**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**3.1**	**.6**	**.6**	**.7**
Durable Goods	4.1	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	.6	.3	.8
Metal Processing	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.6	5.3	3.2	3.8	3.9	.8	*	*
Machinery	3.5	3.6	4.5	3.2	3.1	4.4	3.3	3.6	4.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	.7	.7	1.7
Trans. Equip.	1.5	1.4	2.3	.8	.9	.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	.7	.7	1.0	.4	*	*
Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.9	5.6	3.7	3.7	4.6	4.4	5.5	5.7	3.2	3.5	4.1	.8	1.4	.5
Food & Kindred Products	5.1	6.0	6.3	3.1	3.0	4.5	5.8	7.3	6.3	3.3	2.7	4.0	2.1	3.6	1.1
Printing & Pub.	3.7	4.2	3.0	3.6	4.0	2.9	3.5	4.5	3.7	3.0	4.2	3.2	.1	.1	*

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.



LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Change From Jan 1981	Change From Feb 1980
Total Labor Force	**335,700**	**333,500**	**316,300**	**2,200**	**19,400**
Unemployment	15,200	17,200	12,600	-2,000	2,600
Rate	*4.5*	*5.2*	*4.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	320,500	316,300	303,700	4,200	16,800

Employment in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area totaled 320,500 in February, up 4,200 from the previous month. This latest estimate was 16,800 more than the total for the same month in 1980. Unemployment dropped to 15,200 during February, or 2,000 below January's revised figure. However, this February's unemployed total still surpassed the year-ago level by some 2,600. Corresponding jobless rates were 4.5 percent in February, 5.2 in January and 4.0 percent twelve months earlier.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 310,500 in February, an increase of 1,000 over January. The rise was primarily seasonal, resulting from hiring in construction and services of 300 and 500, respectively. Further, mining, finance-insurance-real estate and government picked up 100 workers each. Trade dropped 100, while transportation-public utilities and manufacturing were unchanged. In the latter sector, durable goods added 200 workers because of job increases of 100 each in primary and fabricated metals and machinery. Simultaneously, nondurables had 200 fewer workers over the month.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls rose substantially from February 1980, up 11,700 jobs. Services led the expansion with 4,700. Mining added 1,900, spurred by increased exploration and production of oil and gas. Manufacturing gained 1,600 in durable goods where machinery advanced 1,400, traced primarily to oil field machinery and equipment. Lesser increases ranged from 300 to 1,200 in five other industry divisions.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**310,500**	**309,500**	**298,800**	**1,000**	**11,700**
Manufacturing	63,500	63,500	61,900	0	1,600
Durable Goods	50,600	50,400	49,000	200	1,600
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	17,400	17,300	17,000	100	400
Machinery	18,500	18,400	17,100	100	1,400
Transportation Equipment	7,300	7,300	7,300	0	0
Nondurable Goods	12,900	13,100	12,900	-200	0
Printing & Publishing	3,700	3,700	3,400	0	300
Petroleum Refining	1,600	1,600	1,200	0	400
Nonmanufacturing	247,000	246,000	236,900	1,000	10,100
Mining	22,600	22,500	20,700	100	1,900
Construction	16,900	16,600	16,100	300	800
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,100	24,100	23,800	0	300
Trade	71,400	71,500	70,200	-100	1,200
Wholesale	22,900	22,800	21,800	100	1,100
Retail	48,500	48,700	48,400	-200	100
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	15,600	15,500	15,100	100	500
Services	63,000	62,500	58,300	500	4,700
Health Services	19,100	19,100	18,000	0	1,100
Government	33,400	33,300	32,700	100	700

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Production workers in Tulsa area manufacturing plants averaged 40.2 hours in February, up from 40.4 in January. Hourly earnings rose to $8.34, or four cents more, resulting in weekly pay of $335.27, almost unchanged from January. In durable goods plants, weekly hours declined three-tenths, hourly pay dipped one cent and weekly earnings slipped to $345.42. The workweek in soft goods also declined, easing two-tenths of an hour, while hourly earnings jumped 24 cents to $7.40, which caused weekly paychecks to increase $7.95, reaching $289.34. All manufacturing workers gained over 14 percent more in weekly earnings since February 1980.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Feb 1991p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$335.27**	**$335.32**	**$293.04**	**40.2**	**40.4**	**39.6**	**$8.34**	**$8.30**	**$7.40**
Durable Goods	345.42	348.39	305.60	40.4	40.7	40.0	8.55	8.56	7.64
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	341.55	344.86	295.94	41.3	41.7	40.1	8.27	8.27	7.38
Machinery	324.41	322.00	285.29	40.5	40.1	39.9	8.01	8.03	7.15
Nondurable Goods	289.34	281.39	242.94	39.1	39.3	37.9	7.40	7.16	6.41
Printing & Publishing	272.39	279.79	272.63	40.9	42.2	39.8	6.66	6.63	6.85

* *Averages are for approximately 43,900 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Hiring of production workers in Tulsa area plants during February dropped to 39 from 48 per thousand employees. Separations were also lower, reflecting a drop in both quits and layoffs. Accessions at durable goods plants also declined mederately, while the drop in separations for this sector was identical to separations for all manufacturing. However, nondurable accessions fell sharply, by 18 per thousand, while separations showed only a moderate decline. Over the year, hiring fell to 39 from 54 per thousand, a rather sharp descent. Separations were also down substantially since February 1980.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Feb 1980
Manufacturing	**3.9**	**4.8**	**5.4**	**3.5**	**3.7**	**4.9**	**3.5**	**3.9**	**5.2**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**3.4**	**.3**	**.5**	**.4**
Durable Goods	4.0	4.7	5.5	3.6	3.5	5.1	3.5	3.9	5.1	2.3	2.4	3.3	.2	.4	.3
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.4	10.9	7.4	6.0	4.3	5.5	5.5	4.6	7.3	5.1	2.9	3.9	*	.6	1.2
Metal Processing	5.1	5.5	6.9	4.8	4.3	6.3	4.6	4.5	7.2	3.0	3.1	5.0	.2	.2	.3
Machinery	3.2	4.2	4.1	3.0	4.0	4.0	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	.1	.1	.1
Trans. Equip.	1.8	1.3	3.5	1.4	.7	3.3	1.7	2.9	1.5	.6	.4	.8	.6	1.6	*
Nondurable Goods	3.4	5.2	4.8	3.0	4.1	4.1	3.6	4.3	5.4	2.4	3.0	3.6	.8	.7	1.0
Printing & Pub.	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.8	.1	.1	.2

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Total employment in the Ardmore area climbed to 17,075 during February, up 25 from January's total, but down 225 from a year ago. However, unemployment rose to 900 in February, compared with 825 in January and 550 in February 1980. Comparative jobless rates were 5.0 this February, 4.6 the previous month, and 3.1 in February 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	**17,975**	**17,875**	**17,850**	**100**	**125**
Unemployment	900	825	550	75	350
Rate	*5.0*	*4.6*	*3.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	17,075	17,050	17,300	25	-225

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in February dropped to 16,075, or 200 less than January's figure of 16,275 and 525 less than last February's total. During the month, manufacturing lost 275 jobs, while nonmanufacturing had a net gain of 75 jobs. More specifically, mining gained 100, construction and the all other division added 25 jobs each, but these increases were partially offset by a loss of 75 in wholesale-retail trade. Transportation-public utilities and government remained unchanged for the month.

During the past year, nonfarm payroll establishments had a net decrease of 525 jobs as manufacturing lost 375 and nonmanufacturing dropped by 150 since February 1980. In the latter sector, mining fell 175 and construction was down 50. These losses were partially offset by gains of 25 each in wholesale-retail trade, government and the all other division.

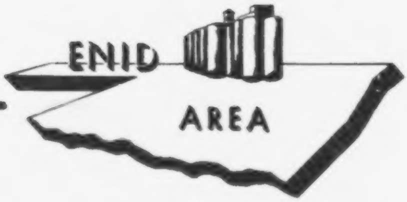
Employment may show some increase through April, with the advent of warmer spring weather. Also, during this period, unemployment is expected to decline as job opportunities develop.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**16,075**	**16,275**	**16,600**	**-200**	**-525**
Manufacturing	3,675	3,950	4,050	-275	-375
Nonmanufacturing	12,400	12,325	12,550	75	-150
Mining	1,875	1,775	2,050	100	-175
Construction	500	475	550	25	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	900	900	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,550	3,625	3,525	-75	25
Government	2,375	2,375	2,350	0	25
All Other*	3,200	3,175	3,175	25	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *This area includes Carter County only.*

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*



ENID AREA

Enid area employment during February rose to 26,825 or 425 over the month before. By greater contrast, this increase was 1,325 over February 1980. Unemployment dropped to 1,075, a decrease of 175 since January. However, it was 300 higher than last February's unemployment figure of 775. Comparative jobless rates were 3.9 this February, 4.5 last month, and 2.9 percent one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	**27,900**	**27,650**	**26,275**	**250**	**1,625**
Unemployment	1,075	1,250	775	-175	300
Rate	*3.9*	*4.5*	*2.9*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	26,825	26,400	25,500	425	1,325

Nonfarm jobs in February increased to 25,725, an increase of 50 over last month's figure. This was partly attributable to manufacturing, which gained 25, and to the construction division of nonmanufacturing, where 25 jobs were added. A loss of 50 since last month in wholesale-retail trade was countered by a gain of 50 in service. Mining, government, transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate were unchanged for the month.

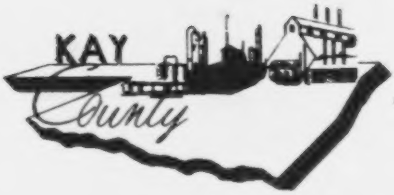
Comparison with February 1980's figure showed an increase of 850 jobs. Most of this growth occurred in nonmanufacturing, with mining, at 400, showing the biggest increase. Construction and service gained 125 each, while transportation-public utilities showed a rise of 100 over the year. Wholesale-retail trade was 25 lower during this twelve-month period.

Employment may increase slightly in March, while unemployment may ease downward. By April, employment is expected to rise moderately in response to warm spring weather, which creates new outside job opportunities. Unemployment is anticipated to drop through April.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**25,725**	**25,675**	**24,875**	**50**	**850**
Manufacturing	3,000	2,975	2,900	25	100
Food & Kindred Products	475	475	475	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,525	2,500	2,425	25	100
Nonmanufacturing	22,725	22,700	21,975	25	750
Mining	2,100	2,100	1,700	0	400
Construction	1,675	1,650	1,550	25	125
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,775	2,775	2,675	0	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,900	6,950	6,925	-50	-25
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,075	1,075	1,050	0	25
Service	4,500	4,450	4,375	50	125
Government	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.



Kay County employment reached 22,450 in February, up 525 from January and 1,925 from February 1980. February unemployment dropped 375 below January's figure of 1,250. This latest total of 875, however, surpassed the February 1980 count by 225. Comparative jobless rates were 3.8 percent for the most recent month, 5.4 for January 1981 and 3.1 percent for February 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	**23,325**	**23,175**	**21,175**	**150**	**2,150**
Unemployment	875	1,250	650	-375	225
Rate	*3.8*	*5.4*	*3.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	22,450	21,925	20,525	525	1,925

Nonfarm wage and salary employment reached 20,750 in February, gaining 200 over the month before. Manufacturing showed an increase of 75 jobs, while nonmanufacturing showed a greater increase for the month of 125 jobs. A loss of 100 in wholesale-retail trade was outweighed by a combination of gains in government, construction, transportation-public utilities and the all other division. Mining remained unchanged since last month.

Compared to a year ago, nonfarm payrolls grew by a sizable 1,525 jobs. Manufacturing showed an 850 increase. This gain could be traced to higher levels in nondurable goods coupled with staffing of a new durables plant. Next, the all other group added 375, mostly service workers. Mining and construction posted increases of 100 and 250, respectively. Finally, transportation-public utilities edged nominally higher, while government held unchanged.

Employment may edge slightly higher in March and unemployment may decline. By April, employment should rise moderately higher as more outside work will be available. Also, unemployment is expected to drop seasonally lower through April.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**20,750**	**20,550**	**19,225**	**200**	**1,525**
Manufacturing	7,325	7,250	6,475	75	850
Metals & Machinery	1,900	1,850	1,825	50	75
All Other Manufacturing	5,425	5,400	4,650	25	775
Nonmanufacturing	13,425	13,300	12,750	125	675
Mining	650	650	550	0	100
Construction	1,250	1,200	1,000	50	250
Transportation & Public Utilities	725	700	700	25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,075	4,175	4,150	-100	-75
Government	2,750	2,625	2,750	125	0
All Other*	3,975	3,950	3,600	25	375

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Employment in the Lawton area rose to 30,875 in February, up 300 from January. Also, this total increased by 75 since February 1980. Unemployment was 1,975, a drop of 300 since January, but an increase over last February's count of 1,775. This February's jobless rate was 6.0 percent, down from January's 6.9 percent but significantly higher than February 1980's rate of 5.4 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	**32,850**	**32,850**	**32,575**	**0**	**275**
Unemployment	1,975	2,275	1,775	-300	200
Rate	*6.0*	*6.9*	*5.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	30,875	30,575	30,800	300	75

Nonfarm wage and salary employment fell slightly in February, showing a loss of 100 for the month. In nonmanufacturing, decreases netted 100, while manufacturing remained unchanged. Individually, construction fell by 50, while transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade lost 25 each. A decline of 50 in government employment was offset by an equal increase in the all other division (mining and service).

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped 500 below the February total. Individually, the government division was down 225 jobs. Wholesale-retail trade and construction slipped by 150 each over this twelve-month period. Similarly, manufacturing employment dropped by the same amount. In contrast to these losses, transportation-public utilities gained 25, while finance-insurance-real estate and the all other division added 75 jobs apiece over the year.

Employment is expected to turn upward during March and April in the Lawton area. Better weather in the spring usually opens up jobs in seasonally-sensitive industries such as construction and service. Unemployment may decrease through April in this labor market area.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**28,775**	**28,875**	**29,275**	**-100**	**-500**
Manufacturing	2,725	2,725	2,875	0	-150
Nonmanufacturing	26,050	26,150	26,400	-100	-350
Construction	1,500	1,550	1,650	-50	-150
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,275	1,300	1,250	-25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,075	7,100	7,225	-25	-150
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,300	1,300	1,225	0	75
Government	10,500	10,550	10,725	-50	-225
All Otner*	4,400	4,350	4,325	50	75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

** Includes Mining and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

Employment totaled 11,150 during February, up 125 from the previous month. This represented a moderate decline from February 1980. Unemployment, at 1,225, was 200 lower than January and 225 below February of last year. Comparative jobless rates were 9.9 percent for this February, 11.4 for January, and 11.5 for February 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,375**	**12,450**	**12,650**	**-75**	**-275**
Unemployment	1,225	1,425	1,450	-200	-225
Rate	*9.9*	*11.4*	*11.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,150	11,025	11,200	125	-50

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs remained unchanged during the past month, though they were 225 fewer than last February 1980's count of 11,100. Manufacturing's increase of 25 jobs was offset by an equivalent loss in nonmanufacturing. More specifically, wholesale-retail trade dropped 50, but government gained 25. Construction, transportation-public utilities, and the all other industries remained unchanged.

Compared to one year ago, wage and salary employment was down by 225. Two-thirds of this setback occurred in manufacturing, while the remainder was in the nonmanufacturing sector. More specifically, wholesale-retail trade decreased by 50 and government edged nominally lower. Finally, construction, transportation-public utilities and the all other industry group held unchanged over this twelve-month span.

McAlester area employment may increase slightly over the next two months as warmer weather permits more outside work activities. In addition, hiring will be underway at two new area plants. Consequently, unemployment may edge downward through April.

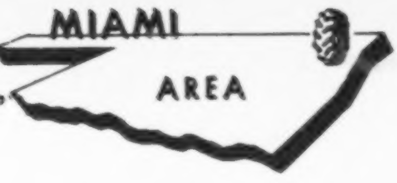
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,875**	**10,875**	**11,100**	**0**	**-225**
Manufacturing	1,825	1,800	1,975	25	-150
Nonmanufacturing	9,050	9,075	9,125	-25	-75
Construction	275	275	275	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	375	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,075	2,125	2,125	-50	-50
Government	3,725	3,700	3,750	25	-25
All Other*	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *This area includes Pittsburg County only.*

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA



Employment in Ottawa County during February totaled 12,425, showing a moderate upturn since January. Nevertheless, this latest estimate fell 200 under the year-earlier level. Also, over this same period, unemployment was 200 less than January, but 375 more than February 1980. Comparative jobless rates were 8.5 percent for this February, 9.9 for January, and 5.8 percent for February 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,575**	**13,700**	**13,400**	**-125**	**175**
Unemployment	1,150	1,350	775	-200	375
Rate	*8.5*	*9.9*	*5.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,425	12,350	12,625	75	-200

Nonfarm payroll establishments in the area had 50 fewer workers during February compared to January. Manufacturing's gain of 50 was easily offset by a loss of 100 in nonmanufacturing. More specifically, wholesale-retail trade lost 50, while government and the all other division declined by 25 each. Construction and transportation-public utilities were unchanged.

Year-ago comparisons show a decline of 375 in nonfarm payroll jobs. The bulk of this loss was in manufacturing, which had fewer workers in metals, machinery, and transportation equipment as well as the all other manufacturing segment. Nonmanufacturing showed losses of 25 each in construction, trade and government, with transportation-public utilities posting the only gain over the past twelve months.

Miami area employment could show some improvement due to favorable seasonal factors which usually occur during March and April. During this period, unemployment may decline slightly. This forecast for employment and unemployment is based on the historical trend in this area.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,675**	**10,725**	**11,050**	**-50**	**-375**
Manufacturing	4,475	4,425	4,800	50	-325
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	575	575	725	0	-150
All Other Manufacturing	3,900	3,850	4,075	50	-175
Nonmanufacturing	6,200	6,300	6,250	-100	-50
Construction	175	175	200	0	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	125	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,875	1,925	1,900	-50	-25
Government	2,150	2,175	2,175	-25	-25
All Other*	1,850	1,875	1,850	-25	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Muskogee County employment rose to 25,550 in February, up 275 from the previous month and 625 above this same month of 1980. However, unemployment dropped to 2,375, down 225 over the month. Nevertheless, this latest estimate stood 700 higher than a year ago. Jobless rates were 8.5 percent for February, 9.3 in January and 6.3 percent twelve months earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	27,925	27,875	26,600	50	1,325
Unemployment	2,375	2,600	1,675	-225	700
Rate	*8.5*	9.3	6.3	xxx	xxx
Employment	25,550	25,275	24,925	275	625

Nonagricultural employment held steady in February. Manufacturing sustained an overall 100 job loss, caused by the temporary shutdown of a food processing firm. Other small decreases occurred in transportation-public utilities and the all other division. These decreases were offset by gains of 25 in wholesale-retail trade, 50 for government and 75 in construction.

Year-ago comparisons showed 200 more jobs this February than the same period of the year before. Construction paced the annual job growth with 200 additions. Next, transportation-public utilities added 100 and government gained 50 over this twelve-month span. These job increases were countered by decreases of 75 each in the all other division and manufacturing. In the latter, food processing dropped significantly lower due to the temporary shutdown of an area firm. Finally, wholesale-retail trade employment remained unchanged over the year.

Little change is anticipated in employment during March as some employers were cutting back. Also, one large firm experienced a sizeable layoff during mid-February. However, unemployment may begin to decline during March. By April, employment may turn upward in response to warm spring weather, which creates outside job opportunities.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary	23,500	23,500	23,300	0	200
Manufacturing	4,975	5,075	5,050	-100	-75
Food & Kindred Products	525	725	775	-200	-250
All Other Manufacturing	4,450	4,350	4,275	100	175
Nonmanufacturing	18,525	18,425	18,250	100	275
Construction	1,775	1,700	1,575	75	200
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,500	1,525	1,400	-25	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,025	5,000	5,025	25	0
Government	6,350	6,300	6,300	50	50
All Other*	3,875	3,900	3,950	-25	-75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

Okmulgee County's employment totaled 11,875 during February, down 75 from the previous month. However, there were 50 more workers employed than in February 1980. Unemployment dropped 200, reaching 1,050, off monthly, but 100 ahead of a year ago. February's jobless rate of 7.9 percent was down from 9.5 the previous month, though slightly higher than February 1980's 7.4 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,925**	**13,200**	**12,775**	**-275**	**150**
Unemployment	1,050	1,250	950	-200	100
Rate	*7.9*	*9.5*	*7.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,875	11,950	11,825	-75	50

Nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 175 from January. Manufacturing lost 50 jobs, while nonmanufacturing lost 125, with the all other division showing the greatest part of the loss. Government was nominally lower for the month. Finally, mining, construction, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade were unchanged over the month.

Over the year, payroll establishment employment declined by 150. Manufacturing showed only a small part of this loss, while nonmanufacturing was harder hit, with a 125 drop in the all other division. The losses in mining and in construction were offset by equivalent gains in government and in trade. Lastly, transportation-public utilities remained unchanged over the past twelve months.

Employment opportunities are expected to improve during the upcoming 60-day period. Several industries, including construction, should benefit from better weather in March and April. Consequently, unemployment may decline as employment increases over the forecast period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,625**	**9,800**	**9,775**	**-175**	**-150**
Manufacturing	1,375	1,425	1,400	-50	-25
Nonmanufacturing	8,250	8,375	8,375	-125	-125
Mining	475	475	500	0	-25
Construction	225	225	300	0	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	275	275	275	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,175	2,175	2,100	0	75
Government	3,125	3,150	3,100	-25	25
All Other*	1,975	2,075	2,100	-100	-125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

SHAWNEE
AREA

Pottawatomie County employment continued to rise, reaching 26,575 in February, up 300 from the previous month. Over the year, the latest estimate surpassed the year-earlier level by 1,425 workers. Unemployment dropped to 1,475, off 225 over the month, but stood 175 higher than one year earlier. Jobless rates were 5.3 percent this February, down from 6.1 in January and 4.9 percent during February 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,050**	**27,975**	**26,450**	**75**	**1,600**
Unemployment	1,475	1,700	1,300	-225	175
Rate	*5.3*	*6.1*	*4.9*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	26,575	26,275	25,150	300	1,425

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose to 15,900, or 125 more than January's estimate. The all other division was primarily responsible for the monthly advance, with 150 additions. Also, wholesale-retail trade edged nominally higher. In contrast to these gains, government dipped moderately lower.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll establishments added 1,075 jobs since February 1980. The all other division, up 575, paced the annual upturn. Wholesale-retail trade followed with 325 additions. Government gained 100, construction had 75 more jobs and transportation-public utilities posted a nominal increase over the year. Conversely, manufacturing dipped lower and mining remained unchanged.

Employment could increase through April in the Shawnee area due to favorable seasonal changes. Primarily, warm spring weather should create new outside job opportunities. During this same period, unemployment should decline from the February level.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**15,900**	**15,775**	**14,825**	**125**	**1,075**
Manufacturing	2,600	2,600	2,625	0	-25
Food & Kindred Products	275	275	300	0	-25
All Other Manufacturing	2,325	2,325	2,325	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	13,300	13,175	12,200	125	1,100
Mining	400	400	400	0	0
Construction	775	775	700	0	75
Transportation & Public Utilities	875	875	850	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,000	3,975	3,675	25	325
Government	3,650	3,700	3,550	-50	100
All Other*	3,600	3,450	3,025	150	575

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER AREA

Payne County's employment showed a 450 worker rise in February, reaching 27,700. More significantly, this latest month's estimate topped the year-earlier total by 2,550, a substantial over-the-year gain. Unemployment skidded to 650, off 150 from January and 650 below the year-ago jobless figure. Unemployment rates were a low 2.3 percent this February, 2.9 in January and 4.9 percent in February 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,350**	**28,050**	**26,450**	**300**	**1,900**
Unemployment	650	800	1,300	-150	-650
Rate	*2.3*	*2.9*	*4.9*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,700	27,250	25,150	450	2,550

Nonfarm wage and salary employment climbed slightly in February to 23,775, a gain of 125. Manufacturing rose 100, while nonmanufacturing gained slightly. In the latter sector, wholesale-retail trade added 100, while the all other group increased moderately. These gains were nearly offset by small decreases in mining, construction, transportation-public utilities and government.

From a yearly perspective, employment showed a drop of 625, with about three-fourths of the loss in the nonfactory sector. For instance, trade and government dropped 325 each for the major over-the-year decreases. Construction was also 75 below a year ago. By contrast, other divisions in nonmanufacturing showed gains. Specifically, transportation-public utilities edged minimally higher, the all other group gained 75 and mining employment jumped 125 since February 1980. Finally, the manufacturing sector sustained a 125 job loss over the year.

Employment may show some increase over the next 60 days in the Stillwater area. Unemployment could remain near its low February level or even decline slightly during this same 60-day span.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1981p	Jan 1981r	Feb 1980r	Absolute Change From Jan 1981 Feb 1981	Absolute Change From Feb 1980 Feb 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**23,775**	**23,650**	**24,400**	**125**	**-625**
Manufacturing	2,675	2,575	2,800	100	-125
Nonmanufacturing	21,100	21,075	21,600	25	-500
Mining	625	650	500	-25	125
Construction	600	625	675	-25	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,075	1,100	1,050	-25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,550	4,450	4,875	100	-325
Government	11,400	11,450	11,725	-50	-325
All Other*	2,850	2,800	2,775	50	75

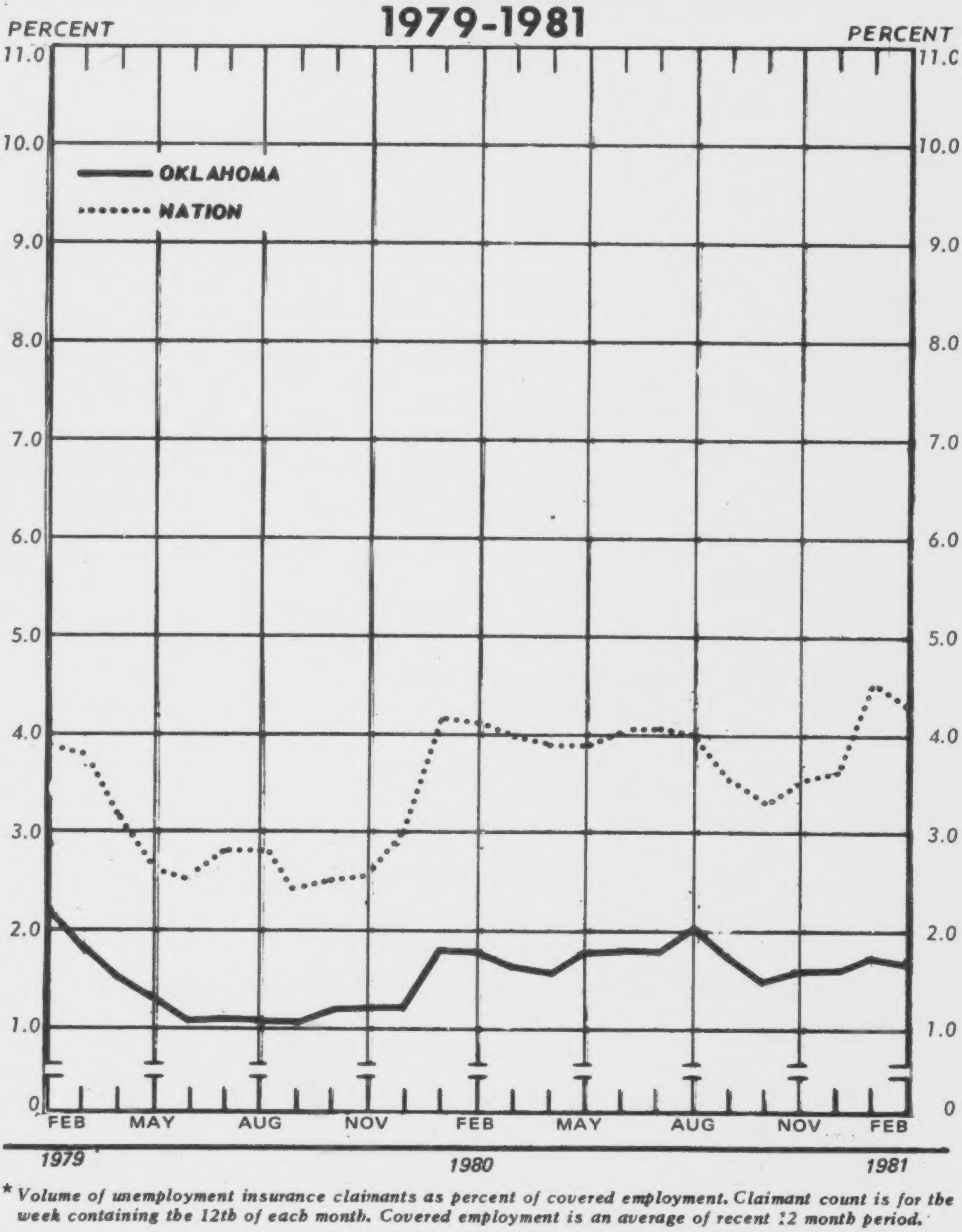
p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

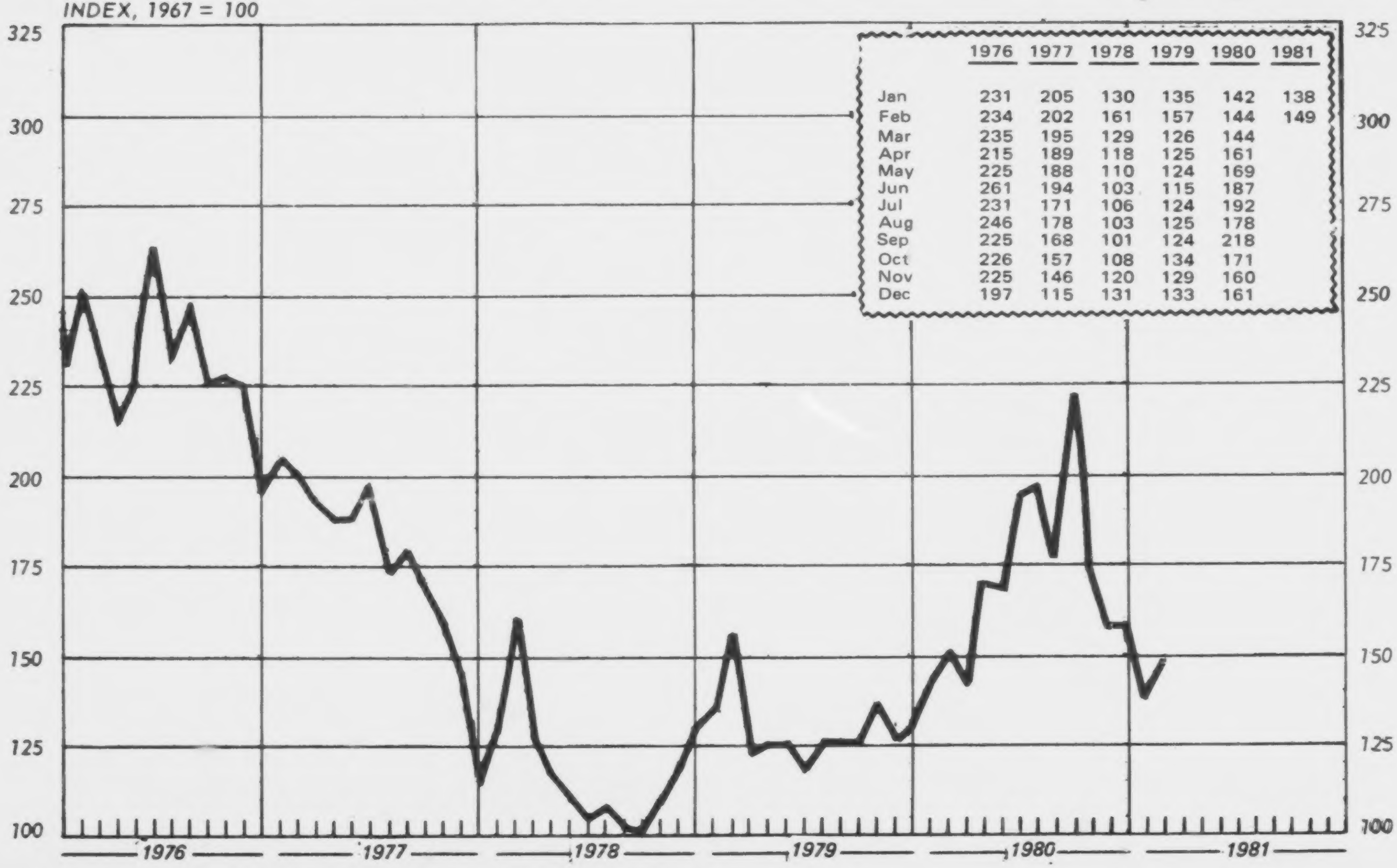
1979-1981



** Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	149
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	
May	225	188	110	124	169	
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	
Nov	225	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

** State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - Ada's local Employment Service again reported no significant change in labor supply or demand in Feburary. Construction already in progress continued to move ahead, while new construction was still held back by high interest rates. Pontotoc County's jobless rate decreased from 6.5 in January to 4.9 percent in February.

ALTUS - Jackson County unemployment declined slightly from 5.8 in January to 5.5 percent in February. Labor surplus was reported among applicants registered for child-care monitors and material handlers. Residential construction permits totaled nearly $450,000, while one commercial project was authorized during the month.

BARTLESVILLE - The labor surplus in Bartlesville in February, as in January, was principally in the following fields: waiter/waitress, kitchen helper, nurse aide, general clerk, construction laborer, and cashier-checker. There was no significant change in the applicant count for each of these occupational groups since last month. Washington County's jobless rate for February remained the same as January's 2.9 percent.

CHICKASHA - Employment Service records in the Chickasha area showed another drop in labor supply from January to February. As in the previous month, those occupations with the largest numbers were as follows: general sales clerk, cashier-checker, construction worker, nurse aide, heavy-duty truck driver, and rotary driller helper. Grady County unemployment was down from 4.6 in January to 3.7 percent in February.

CLAREMORE - February surpluses in Claremore's labor market were mostly in three occupational areas: cashier-checkers, construction workers, and production assemblers. Applications for jobs in these areas continued to increase. Excess applicants in construction trades were largely caused by the slowdown in construction. Labor demand for most occupations was satisfactorily met during February. Unemployment in Rogers County continued to decline in February, going from 5.8 to 5.1 percent.

CLINTON - Clinton's local Employment Service reported no labor surplus again in February. Labor demand was in the following occupational areas: field mechanic, painter, office manager, legal secretaries and receptionists, and forklift operator. Custer County joblessness eased downward in February from 4.3 to 2.9 percent.

DUNCAN - The total labor supply in the Duncan area during February decreased somewhat from that of the previous month. Those job areas with the most applicants included the following: truck drivers, construction workers, general office clerks, sewing-machine operators and related jobs. The Duncan office of the State Employment Service continued to report a demand for machinists and automobile mechanics, as well as a demand for welders, cooks, and engineering aides. Stephens County unemployment narrowed from 3.2 for January to 2.7 percent for February.

DURANT - Bryan County's unemployment rate dropped sharply in February to 4.1 percent from a 7.3 rate for January. This latest rate compared to 5.3 percent a year ago. Labor surplus was mostly attributed to college students or their spouses who sought work to supplement family incomes.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

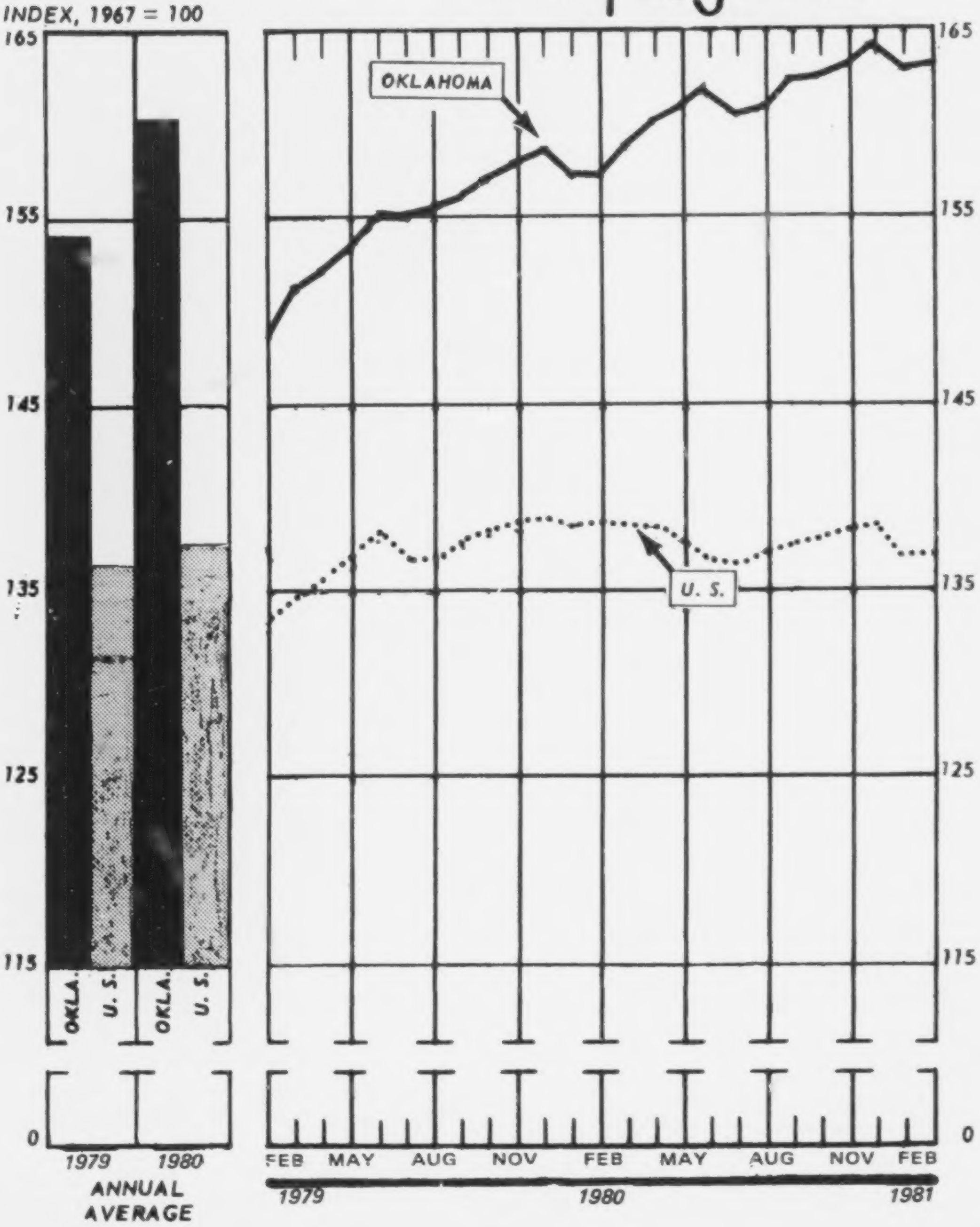
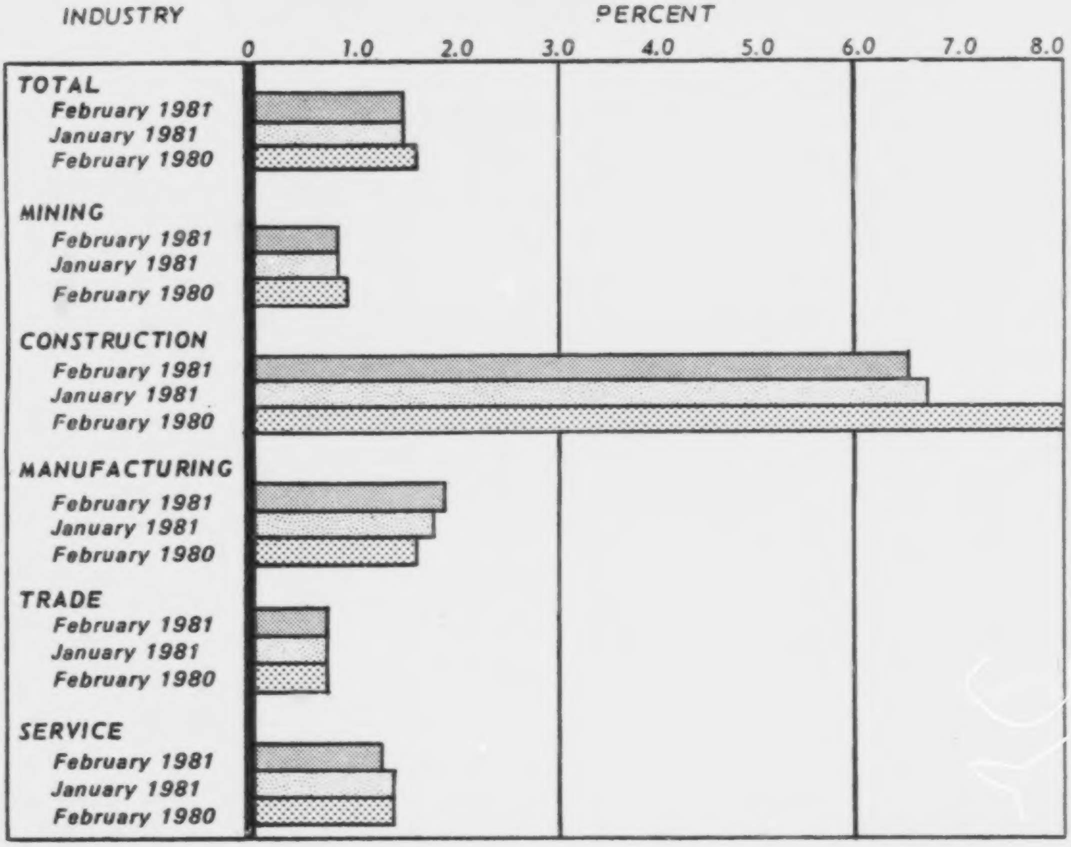


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

*AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT **



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT		
	July 1979 – June 1980	*February 1981*	*January 1981*	*February 1980*
TOTAL	*915,800*	*13,963*	*14,003*	*13,753*
MINING	*68,300*	*545*	*548*	*505*
CONSTRUCTION	*60,400*	*4,003*	*4,083*	*4,787*
MANUFACTURING	*189,400*	*3,671*	*3,373*	*2,898*
TRADE	*260,000*	*1,896*	*1,831*	*1,846*
SERVICE	*164,700*	*2,130*	*2,376*	*2,085*

* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 25)

ELK CITY - The State Employment Service office in Elk City reported a slightly lower number of jobseekers during February. Applicants registered as general office workers were considered in surplus. Many of these were brought into the labor market through migration as oil and gas activities were largely responsible for drawing population into the area. Beckham County had a significantly lower unemployment rate in February of 2.9 compared to 4.2 percent in January.

GUYMON - February records at Guymon's local Job Service office showed labor surpluses in three areas: general office clerk, cashier-checker, and construction worker. The excess of cashier-checkers and general office workers reflected a normal trend for the season. Although home-building was much slower than one year ago, thus accounting for the surplus of construction workers, new starts had shown a healthy improvement in the last few months. Texas County's jobless rate went down from 4.1 in January to 3.5 percent in February.

HOLDENVILLE - A total of 4,940 Hughes County residents were employed in February and 440 were unemployed or 8.2 percent of the labor force. This compared to a significantly higher 9.6 rate in January.

HUGO - The Job Service office in Hugo reported no major occupations with labor surpluses or shortages in February. Choctaw County's high unemployment rate eased slightly in February from 15.7 to to 14.7 percent. At least three major construction projects were still in progress in the area: a dam project, a power plant, and a low-rent housing project. The reported closing of a manufacturing plant this May will have some impact on Hugo's future employment situation.

NORMAN - The Cleveland County office of the State Employment Service reported a surplus of workers for several occupations in February, including construction workers, material handlers, production helpers, cashier, secretaries, and baggers in retail stores. A sizable demand however, existed for truck driver helpers, machine operators, yard workers, pallet rebuilders, and construction workers. The Cleveland County unemployment rate was 3.5 percent in February, down slightly from January's 3.8 percent and almost equal to last February's 3.4 percent.

POTEAU - Worker surpluses were reported in several types of jobs in Poteau during February, including cashier-checker, production assembler, nurse aide, material handler, construction worker, and heavy-duty truck driver. There were recent job openings for sewing-machine operators, machine tenders, poultry dressers, material handlers, and auto body repairers. LeFlore County's unemployment rate for February was 9.1, compared with 9.2 from the month before and 7.4 percent from one year before.

PRYOR - The supply of construction workers in the Pryor area was again ahead of demand during February. Also, there was a continuing surplus of entry workers, with very limited job experience. New construction of public buildings was begun recently, and work continued to progress on a bank, an apartment complex, and a factory renovation project. Also, a new power line was under construction. There has been some moderate increase in hiring activity, but the Pryor local Employment Service office reported no significant changes. Construction by private individuals remains very limited because of high interest rates. Mayes County unemployment was at 7.4 percent, about halfway between last month's 8.3 percent and last February's 6.3 percent.

(Continued on page 33)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			**DURABLE GOODS**			**STONE, CLAY & GLASS**			**PRIMARY METALS**		
1980												
February	$280.50	39.9	$7.03	$290.79	40.5	$7.18	$276.86	38.4	$7.21	$313.22	39.3	$7.97
March	288.86	40.4	7.15	304.79	41.3	7.38	316.47	41.1	7.70	309.21	38.7	7.99
April	289.20	40.0	7.23	300.77	40.7	7.39	303.46	40.3	7.53	289.71	37.0	7.83
May	289.28	39.9	7.25	301.25	40.6	7.42	286.14	38.0	7.53	309.62	38.8	7.98
June	290.94	39.8	7.31	301.04	40.3	7.47	332.27	41.9	7.93	317.95	38.4	8.28
July	294.71	39.4	7.48	303.28	39.8	7.62	328.86	40.5	8.12	316.03	37.4	8.45
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	292.70	39.5	7.41	327.57	41.1	7.97	314.56	38.6	8.15
September	300.35	40.1	7.49	311.76	40.7	7.66	336.94	41.7	8.08	323.57	39.8	8.13
October	299.20	40.0	7.48	309.02	40.5	7.63	333.74	41.0	8.14	333.66	39.3	8.49
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	346.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71
December	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	355.52	41.1	8.65
1981												
January r	314.79	40.1	7.85	318.38	40.2	7.92	331.25	40.2	8.24	344.27	39.8	8.65
February p	312.84	39.4	7.94	316.01	39.7	7.96	302.41	36.7	8.24	348.60	40.3	8.65
	FABRICATED METALS			**FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS**			**MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL**			**OIL FIELD MACHINERY**		
1980												
February	$264.96	40.7	$6.51	$275.40	40.5	$6.80	$270.68	40.1	$6.75	$287.04	40.6	$7.07
March	280.13	41.5	6.75	286.88	41.1	6.98	272.15	40.2	6.77	283.01	40.2	7.04
April	277.85	40.8	6.81	289.78	40.7	7.12	273.76	40.2	6.81	297.02	41.6	7.14
May	289.26	41.5	6.97	299.10	41.6	7.19	265.20	39.7	6.68	290.34	41.3	7.03
June	294.40	41.7	7.06	304.08	42.0	7.24	272.74	39.7	6.87	306.29	41.9	7.31
July	287.55	40.5	7.10	291.13	40.1	7.26	274.53	39.5	6.95	308.70	42.0	7.35
August	291.20	40.5	7.19	298.16	40.9	7.29	281.40	40.2	7.00	311.96	42.1	7.41
September	302.41	41.2	7.34	303.40	41.0	7.40	288.56	40.7	7.09	323.02	43.3	7.46
October	294.44	40.5	7.27	293.79	40.3	7.29	291.81	41.1	7.10	324.08	43.5	7.45
November	301.25	40.6	7.42	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59
December	308.25	40.4	7.63	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.33	42.9	7.63
1981												
January r	313.74	41.5	7.56	317.06	41.5	7.64	299.95	40.1	7.48	328.38	42.1	7.80
February p	311.95	41.1	7.59	317.02	40.8	7.77	305.25	40.7	7.50	345.90	43.4	7.97

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			**TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT**			**NONDURABLE GOODS**			**FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS**		
1980												
February	$290.75	41.3	$7.04	$394.19	42.8	$9.21	$260.74	38.8	$6.72	$267.65	40.8	$6.56
March	291.40	41.1	7.09	434.02	45.4	9.56	258.80	38.8	6.67	260.31	39.5	6.59
April	277.78	40.2	6.91	428.74	44.2	9.70	268.50	38.8	6.92	267.71	40.5	6.61
May	286.77	41.5	6.91	432.42	43.9	9.85	265.65	38.5	6.90	265.06	40.1	6.61
June	285.12	40.5	7.04	384.00	40.0	9.60	272.30	38.9	7.00	263.86	40.1	6.58
July	266.11	38.4	6.93	419.58	42.0	9.99	279.03	38.7	7.21	274.44	40.3	6.81
August	281.48	40.5	6.95	333.79	36.4	9.17	273.79	38.4	7.13	271.95	39.7	6.85
September	301.55	40.1	7.52	389.46	40.4	9.64	279.24	39.0	7.16	276.48	40.9	6.76
October	301.79	40.4	7.47	377.48	40.2	9.39	280.41	39.0	7.19	268.88	39.6	6.79
November	311.17	41.6	7.48	440.34	44.3	9.94	306.75	40.9	7.50	278.24	40.5	6.87
December	316.73	42.4	7.47	464.64	44.0	10.56	303.00	40.4	7.50	268.49	39.6	6.78
1981												
January r	319.03	42.2	7.56	379.39	38.4	9.88	306.48	39.7	7.72	298.08	41.4	7.20
February p	307.57	40.9	7.52	381.52	38.0	10.04	306.91	38.8	7.91	274.32	38.8	7.07
	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			**PRINTING & PUBLISHING**			**NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS**			**PETROLEUM REFINING**		
1980												
February	$144.40	36.1	$4.00	$261.20	37.8	$6.91	$258.10	35.6	$7.25	$376.49	37.8	$9.96
March	149.00	36.7	4.06	261.89	37.9	6.91	259.18	35.7	7.26	364.72	37.6	9.70
April	147.14	35.8	4.11	257.69	37.4	6.89	258.12	36.0	7.17	433.87	39.3	11.04
May	148.42	36.2	4.10	268.71	39.0	6.89	265.83	37.6	7.07	406.21	39.4	10.31
June	152.82	36.3	4.21	280.99	39.8	7.06	261.59	37.0	7.07	424.27	40.6	10.45
July	147.44	35.7	4.13	263.25	37.5	7.02	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
August	149.09	36.1	4.13	263.78	37.9	6.96	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September	149.94	35.7	4.20	265.94	38.1	6.98	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October	150.65	36.3	4.15	272.06	38.7	7.03	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981												
January r	160.00	36.2	4.42	292.06	39.1	7.47	281.52	36.8	7.65	472.56	41.2	11.47
February p	165.35	36.5	4.53	287.98	38.5	7.48	280.36	35.9	7.81	516.67	41.4	12.48

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

1980 - 1981

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980															
February	$333.27	33.6	$9.86	$372.81	45.8	$8.14	$318.74	40.5	$7.87	$267.73	40.2	$6.66	$181.61	32.9	$5.52
March	356.96	36.8	9.70	382.23	46.5	8.22	330.08	40.7	8.11	272.16	40.5	6.72	185.69	33.7	5.51
April	369.36	38.0	9.72	388.33	47.3	8.21	323.61	40.1	8.07	277.83	40.5	6.86	184.46	33.6	5.49
May	345.60	36.0	9.60	361.34	46.0	8.29	320.00	40.0	8.00	272.92	39.9	6.84	184.46	33.6	5.49
June	367.87	38.2	9.63	383.57	45.5	8.43	324.01	40.1	8.08	276.34	40.4	6.84	186.87	34.1	5.48
July	375.58	38.6	9.73	388.37	46.4	8.37	326.83	40.6	8.05	279.33	40.6	6.88	193.89	34.5	5.62
August	380.38	38.5	9.88	397.25	46.3	8.58	319.20	40.1	7.96	273.64	40.3	6.79	189.61	34.6	5.48
September	400.60	39.9	10.04	405.36	46.7	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	276.17	40.2	6.87	185.32	32.8	5.65
October	387.16	38.6	10.03	406.29	46.7	8.70	338.75	39.9	8.49	281.99	40.4	6.98	184.37	33.1	5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January r	381.11	37.4	10.19	440.75	47.7	9.24	352.48	40.1	8.79	289.26	40.4	7.16	189.73	32.6	5.82
February p	356.62	35.1	10.16	416.33	45.6	9.13	354.60	40.9	8.67	282.74	39.6	7.14	185.73	32.3	5.75

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 140,700 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1979- 1981

PLACE	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Feb 1980	Feb 1979
State Total	**18,812**	**17,911**	**17,432**	**18,146**	**19,855**
Ada	328	288	261	336	323
Altus	179	160	159	127	180
Ardmore	484	321	381	330	428
Bartlesville	228	227	194	246	346
Broken Arrow*	204	187	156	171	- -
Chickasha	161	165	183	188	182
Claremore*	286	262	262	281	269
Clinton	80	115	74	63	153
Duncan	166	165	190	158	157
Durant	338	338	378	353	239
Edmond*	195	195	163	150	- -
Elk City	58	64	60	89	56
Enid	141	138	129	221	289
Guymon	26	19	18	36	38
Holdenville	211	304	236	246	304
Hugo	401	416	412	264	228
Idabel	496	529	507	413	322
Lawton SMSA***	477	471	517	613	524
McAlester	459	514	575	773	580
Miami	637	635	610	588	581
Muskogee	990	986	1,002	796	1,006
Norman*	234	228	227	329	294
Oklahoma City SMSA***	4,738	3,704	3,779	3,995	4,450
Okmulgee	439	476	494	546	595
Ponca City	334	451	346	299	355
Poteau	426	414	440	417	542
Pryor	507	503	465	520	489
Sallisaw**	440	373	358	363	- -
Sapulpa*	307	351	344	285	317
Seminole	97	109	95	98	141
Shawnee	414	400	388	425	473
Stillwater	190	198	203	156	118
Tahlequah	391	428	375	412	428
Tulsa SMSA***	4,189	4,116	3,831	4,236	4,553
Woodward	36	39	29	39	49
All Other	1,672	1,748	1,596	1,745	2,628

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

SALLISAW - Certain types of workers in factory production, food service, and construction, as well as mechanics and truck drivers, were in surplus supply again in February in the Sallisaw area. A church expansion project was begun in early February. There was a demand for registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and machinists. Sequoyah County unemployment during February was 1,260, or 10.5 percent, a figure higher than the 8.6 percent of one year ago but slightly lower than the 10.8 percent of last month.

SAPULPA - Creek County unemployment in February totaled 1,225 or 4.2 percent of the working force. This was a lowering of slightly more than one percent from February's 5.3 percent, though still higher than last February's 3.6 percent. There was a substantial labor surplus for some job groups, most notably construction laborers, carpenters, truck drivers, and lock assemblers. Hiring activity remained at a low level, and most current hiring was for worker replacements rather than for new job openings. The biggest demand was the longstanding need for floorworkers in glass manufacturing. Smaller and more recent demands were those for construction laborers and material handlers.

SEMINOLE - Major occupational surpluses in Seminole County during February were as follows: cashier-checkers, rotary driller helpers, light and heavy truck drivers, food service workers, sewing-machine operators, and construction workers. Residential construction totaling approximately $211,500 was begun in early February, as well as commercial construction of about $7,890 and the construction of a $35,000 public educational facility. Seminole County's jobless rate dipped to 5.1 from 5.4 percent of the labor force.

TAHLEQUAH - Layoffs and the large supply of student workers seeking jobs were the principal factors in the unemployment for the Tahlequah area during February. Labor surpluses were in these occupations: general office clerks, cashier-checkers, sales clerks, stock clerks, and teachers. Principal labor demands were for workers at a wholesale plant nursery, construction workers, sewing-machine operators, nurse aides and commercial cleaners. The overall unemployment rate for the area was 7.5 percent, down from last month's 8.0 but higher than last February's 6.4 rate.

WOODWARD - There was a total of twelve building permits issued in Woodward during February totaling $313,750. Four of these were for new homes in the amount of $256,000, with the remainder for remodeling. No commercial permits were issued during this period. A large surplus of clerical workers and construction workers was reported. Principal demand was for sewing-machine operators at a local manufacturing company. The unemployment rate for Woodward County during February was 3.1 percent — slightly lower than January's 3.2 percent, but higher than last February's 2.5 percent.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA FEBRUARY 1981

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
	Number	Percent Distribution	Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
			Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**17,449**	**100.0**	**11,210**	**6,239**	**6,083**	**7,607**	**3,759**	**14,616**	**5,101**	**6,473**	**3,042**	**1,750**	**631**	**708**	**411**	**894**	**241**	**373**	**280**
Mining	**613**	**3.5**	**530**	**83**	**201**	**301**	**111**	**564**	**176**	**284**	**104**	**26**	**15**	**5**	**6**	**23**	**10**	**12**	**1**
Contract Construction	**4,986**	**28.6**	**4,737**	**249**	**1,656**	**2,389**	**941**	**4,286**	**1,411**	**2,079**	**796**	**410**	**131**	**186**	**93**	**219**	**70**	**103**	**46**
Manufacturing, Total	**3,707**	**21.2**	**1,970**	**1,737**	**1,257**	**1,663**	**787**	**3,062**	**1,034**	**1,350**	**678**	**416**	**151**	**191**	**74**	**175**	**44**	**105**	**26**
Food & Kindred Products	512	2.9	270	242	107	288	117	381	83	208	90	84	14	54	16	45	10	26	9
Apparel & Related Products	334	1.9	21	313	138	118	78	301	125	104	72	11	6	4	1	14	5	5	4
Lumber & Wood Products	154	.9	125	29	52	64	38	119	42	46	31	17	7	6	4	15	2	10	3
Printing & Publishing	69	.4	33	36	20	35	14	60	17	30	13	7	3	4	0	2	0	1	1
Refining	59	.3	46	13	16	28	15	55	14	27	14	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	289	1.7	156	133	82	155	52	226	59	119	48	46	12	30	4	10	5	5	0
Primary Metal Products	144	.8	114	30	46	55	43	116	34	43	39	20	11	5	4	8	1	7	0
Fabricated Metal Products	491	2.8	359	132	183	208	100	428	159	183	86	42	19	13	10	20	5	11	4
Machinery, except Electrical	123	.7	80	43	44	45	34	106	39	38	29	16	5	6	5	0	0	0	0
Electrical Machinery	500	2.9	174	326	220	215	65	398	171	178	49	61	27	26	8	21	7	11	3
Transportation Equipment	325	1.9	234	91	135	119	71	268	108	95	65	46	25	15	6	9	1	8	0
All Other Manufacturing	707	4.1	358	349	214	333	160	604	183	279	142	63	20	28	15	30	8	20	2
Transportation & Public Utilities	**874**	**5.0**	**682**	**192**	**277**	**381**	**216**	**743**	**231**	**329**	**183**	**104**	**37**	**42**	**25**	**18**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**2,356**	**13.5**	**961**	**1,395**	**784**	**1,075**	**497**	**2,119**	**704**	**972**	**443**	**177**	**63**	**78**	**36**	**51**	**16**	**19**	**16**
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**335**	**1.9**	**100**	**235**	**105**	**150**	**80**	**302**	**97**	**139**	**66**	**28**	**7**	**9**	**12**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**2**
Services	**2,833**	**16.2**	**1,156**	**1,677**	**875**	**1,171**	**787**	**2,200**	**681**	**968**	**551**	**368**	**145**	**125**	**98**	**246**	**40**	**74**	**132**
State Government	**171**	**1.0**	**96**	**75**	**53**	**63**	**55**	**117**	**39**	**47**	**31**	**34**	**10**	**8**	**16**	**19**	**4**	**7**	**8**
All Other	**1,574**	**9.0**	**978**	**596**	**875**	**414**	**285**	**1,223**	**728**	**305**	**190**	**187**	**72**	**64**	**51**	**138**	**50**	**45**	**43**

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**17,449**	**100.0**	**11,210**	**6,239**	**6,083**	**7,607**	**3,759**	**14,616**	**5,101**	**6,473**	**3,042**	**1,750**	**631**	**708**	**411**	**894**	**241**	**373**	**280**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,609	9.2	966	643	480	714	415	1,392	435	642	315	85	22	32	31	120	15	37	68
Clerical	2,312	13.3	314	1,998	706	982	624	1,995	608	861	526	201	74	78	49	98	20	33	45
Sales	651	3.7	289	362	200	316	135	603	182	298	123	33	13	13	7	15	5	5	5
Service	1,518	8.7	553	965	468	674	376	1,128	351	528	249	283	103	103	77	98	13	37	48
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	198	1.1	155	43	55	95	48	156	43	83	30	23	5	6	12	14	3	5	6
Processing	626	3.6	349	277	158	335	133	462	113	254	95	113	34	54	25	47	11	26	10
Machine Trades	1,125	6.4	932	193	355	517	253	972	305	449	218	113	38	48	27	33	8	17	8
Bench Work	1,402	8.0	435	967	538	597	267	1,142	435	476	231	146	64	62	20	82	21	50	11
Structural Work	5,182	29.7	4,991	191	1,756	2,398	1,028	4,392	1,471	2,072	849	453	160	186	107	286	92	127	67
Miscellaneous	2,178	12.5	1,855	323	733	973	472	1,813	607	805	401	267	86	126	55	74	26	36	12
INA	648	3.7	371	277	634	6	8	561	551	5	5	33	32	0	1	27	27	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**17,449**	**100.0**	**6,083**	**7,607**	**3,759**	**14,616**	**5,101**	**6,473**	**3,042**	**1,750**	**631**	**708**	**411**	**894**	**241**	**373**	**280**
Under 22	1,214	7.0	464	575	175	1,045	400	496	149	115	44	54	17	44	13	23	8
22-24	1,982	11.4	711	879	392	1,647	585	741	321	240	88	103	49	79	29	33	17
25-34	5,814	33.3	1,890	2,651	1,273	4,755	1,532	2,214	1,009	705	268	279	158	290	60	136	94
35-44	3,413	19.6	1,094	1,519	800	2,888	929	1,302	657	298	92	124	82	199	59	82	58
45-54	2,348	13.5	719	1,059	570	1,978	604	917	457	185	59	81	45	158	39	54	65
55 and over	2,678	15.3	1,205	924	549	2,303	1,051	803	449	207	80	67	60	124	41	45	38
Male-Total	**11,210**	**64.2**	**3,958**	**5,022**	**2,230**	**9,299**	**3,283**	**4,230**	**1,786**	**1,221**	**429**	**505**	**287**	**572**	**173**	**255**	**144**
Under 22	763	4.4	292	362	109	643	247	305	91	83	30	39	14	31	11	16	4
22-24	1,324	7.6	488	591	245	1,082	399	489	194	173	61	74	38	57	21	27	9
25-34	3,922	22.5	1,275	1,866	781	3,195	1,037	1,545	613	489	174	207	108	196	41	99	56
35-44	2,091	12.0	700	944	447	1,757	583	810	364	194	59	82	53	129	50	50	29
45-54	1,458	8.4	464	681	313	1,219	375	587	257	129	46	55	28	87	27	34	26
55 and over	1,652	9.5	739	578	335	1,403	642	494	267	153	59	48	46	72	23	29	20
Female-Total	**6,239**	**35.8**	**2,125**	**2,585**	**1,529**	**5,317**	**1,818**	**2,243**	**1,256**	**529**	**202**	**203**	**124**	**322**	**68**	**118**	**136**
Under 22	451	2.6	172	213	66	402	153	191	58	32	14	15	3	13	2	7	4
22-24	658	3.8	223	288	147	565	186	252	127	67	27	29	11	22	8	6	8
25-34	1,892	10.8	615	785	492	1,560	495	669	396	216	94	72	50	94	19	37	38
35-44	1,322	7.6	394	575	353	1,131	346	492	293	104	33	42	29	70	9	32	29
45-54	890	5.1	255	378	257	759	229	330	200	56	13	26	17	71	12	20	39
55 and over	1,026	5.9	466	346	214	900	409	309	182	54	21	19	14	52	18	16	18

* *Based on data for week of February 15-21, 1981.*

† *Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.*

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS
of Factory Employees

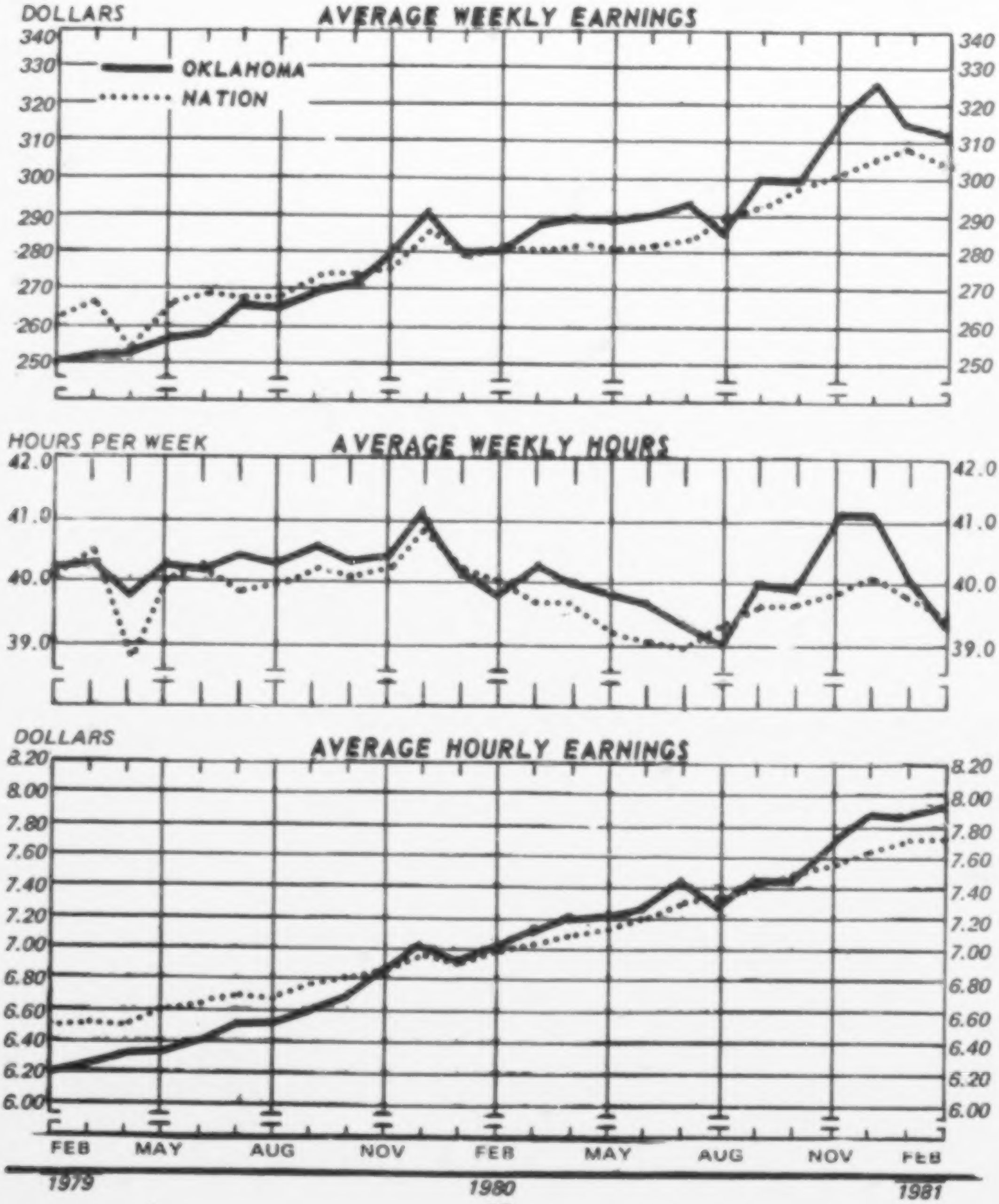


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

FEBRUARY 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,289,900**	**66,300**	**1,356,200**	**4.9**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	398,900	18,200	417,100	4.4
Tulsa SMSA**	320,500	15,200	335,700	4.5
Lawton SMSA***	30,875	1,975	32,850	6.0
Adair	6,630	890	7,520	11.8
Alfalfa	2,930	90	3,020	3.0
Atoka	3,660	350	4,010	8.7
Beaver	2,810	60	2,870	2.1
Beckham	8,360	250	8,610	2.9
Blaine	5,270	130	5,400	2.4
Bryan	12,790	550	13,340	4.1
Caddo	11,930	600	12,530	4.8
Canadian	25,775	1,450	27,225	5.3
Carter	17,075	900	17,975	5.0
Cherokee	11,170	910	12,080	7.5
Choctaw	4,830	830	5,660	14.7
Cimarron	1,500	80	1,580	5.1
Cleveland	56,025	2,050	58,075	3.5
Coal	1,710	280	1,990	14.1
Comanche	30,875	1,975	32,850	6.0
Cotton	2,250	80	2,330	3.4
Craig	6,860	340	7,200	4.7
Creek	28,150	1,225	29,375	4.2
Custer	12,540	370	12,910	2.9
Delaware	9,010	820	9,830	8.3
Dewey	2,850	50	2,900	1.7
Ellis	2,160	50	2,210	2.3
Garfield	26,825	1,075	27,900	3.9
Garvin	11,010	340	11,350	3.0
Grady	16,610	630	17,240	3.7
Grant	2,440	40	2,480	1.6
Greer	2,480	80	2,560	3.1
Harmon	1,770	80	1,850	4.3
Harper	1,670	40	1,710	2.3
Haskell	4,490	500	4,990	10.0
Hughes	4,940	440	5,380	8.2
Jackson	9,330	540	9,870	5.5
Jefferson	2,760	110	2,870	3.8
Johnston	3,880	240	4,120	5.8
Kay	22,450	875	23,325	3.8
Kingfisher	7,270	230	7,500	3.1
Kiowa	5,210	230	5,440	4.2

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

FEBRUARY 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,600	370	2,970	12.5
LeFlore	14,240	1,430	15,670	9.1
Lincoln	8,910	530	9,440	5.6
Logan	8,900	330	9,230	3.6
Love	2,060	120	2,180	5.5
McClain	10,410	340	10,750	3.2
McCurtain	11,400	1,350	12,750	10.6
McIntosh	5,530	510	6,040	8.4
Major	3,300	60	3,360	1.8
Marshall	3,560	190	3,750	5.1
Mayes	15,040	1,200	16,240	7.4
Murray	5,080	260	5,340	4.9
Muskogee	25,550	2,375	27,925	8.5
Noble	5,090	150	5,240	2.9
Nowata	4,730	200	4,930	4.1
Okfuskee	3,600	200	3,800	5.3
Oklahoma	280,100	12,925	293,025	4.4
Okmulgee	11,875	1,050	12,925	8.1
Osage	17,850	610	18,460	3.3
Ottawa	12,425	1,150	13,575	8.5
Pawnee	5,310	260	5,570	4.7
Payne	27,700	650	28,350	2.3
Pittsburg	11,150	1,225	12,375	9.9
Pontotoc	13,060	680	13,740	4.9
Pottawatomie	26,575	1,475	28,050	5.3
Pushmataha	2,280	400	2,680	14.9
Roger Mills	2,700	80	2,780	2.9
Rogers	19,220	1,040	20,260	5.1
Seminole	10,040	540	10,580	5.1
Sequoyah	10,780	1,260	12,040	10.5
Stephens	19,910	550	20,460	2.7
Texas	8,030	290	8,320	3.5
Tillman	4,290	260	4,550	5.7
Tulsa	224,625	10,350	234,975	4.4
Wagoner	15,650	800	16,450	4.9
Washington	22,280	670	22,950	2.9
Washita	6,380	200	6,580	3.0
Woods	5,220	120	5,340	2.2
Woodward	12,200	390	12,590	3.1

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED National ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS
(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
1980					
Feb	103,257	96,264	2,836	93,584	6,805
Mar	103,351	96,546	2,962	93,584	6,805
Apr	103,412	96,566	3,081	93,485	6,846
May	104,028	96,709	3,436	93,273	7,318
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
1981					
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S.Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*
(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Feb	89,781
Mar	90,316
Apr	90,761
May	90,849
Jun	91,049
Jul	89,820
Aug	90,046
Sep	90,729
Oct	91,232
Nov	91,693
Dec*	91,846
1981	
Jan*	90,098
Feb	90,147

*Revised

Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1979 benchmark.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

(In Billions of Dollars)
Annual Rates,
Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Feb	2,086.4
Mar	2,101.0
Apr	2,102.1
May	2,114.1
Jun	2,127.1
Jul	2,161.2
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct*	2,234.3
Nov*	2,257.6
Dec*	2,276.6
1981	
Jan*	2,298.8
Feb	2,313.7

*Revised

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1,063.4
1972	1,171.1
1973	1,306.6
1974	1,412.9
1975	1,528.8
1976	1,702.2
1977	1,899.5
1978	2,156.1
1979	2,413.9
1980*	2,626.5
4th Quarter 1979	2,496.3
1st Quarter 1980	2,571.7
2nd Quarter 1980	2,564.8
3rd Quarter 1980	2,637.3
4th Quarter 1980	2,732.3

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

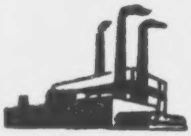
New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
Jan	16,709
Feb	15,842
Mar	17,003
Apr	17,909
May	18,873
Jun	19,706
Jul*	19,975
Aug*	20,483
Sep*	21,156
Oct*	21,127
Nov*	20,047
Dec*	18,945
1981	
Jan*	16,439

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
Feb	152.6
Mar	152.1
Apr	148.3
May	144.0
Jun	141.5
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	144.1
Oct	146.9
Nov	149.4
Dec	150.9
1981	
Jan*	151.5
Feb	150.8

*Revised

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1980			
Feb	236.5	Feb	236.4
Mar	239.9	Mar	239.8
Apr	242.6	Apr	242.5
May	245.1	May	244.9
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5
Feb	263.5	Feb	263.2

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.5	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.2	8.0	4.9	7.3	4.7	Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	3.3					Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	3.8					Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.8	7.6	4.3					May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	4.1					Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	4.1					Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	3.9					Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.8	7.4	4.5					Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.3					Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	5.7					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	5.4					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	——	——	5.8	3.4	——	——	7.1	4.8	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Percent of Civilian Labor Force.* *Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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6/23/81

OKLAHOMA

labor MARKET

JOB SERVICE

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

APRIL 1981

George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1907

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Affiliated with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

John Ray Green, *Chairman*

Members

Representing Employers	*Representing Employees*
George Ollie, Jr.	**Charles M. (Mike) Nobles**
Kenneth B. Hall	**Clyde Smith**

James H. Page
Executive Director

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	401-J E. Bdwy., Sand Springs	*Rex B. Terrill*
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OKLAHOMA labor market

APRIL 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

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This periodical is prepared by Research and Planning, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, under the general editing of O. V. Richardson. Agency divisions and all local offices of the Commission contribute statistical and related employment information. The estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours, earnings and labor turnover are developed in cooperation with the National and Regional offices of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W. J. BOWMAN, CHIEF
WESLEY WILSON, BRANCH MANAGER

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Local Office Administrative Areas

LOCAL OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED
ADA	*Pontotoc*
ALTUS	*Jackson, Greer, Harmon, Kiowa and Tillman*
ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
CHICKASHA	*Grady and Caddo*
CLAREMORE	*Rogers*
CLINTON	*Custer, Blaine, Dewey and Washita*
DUNCAN	*Jefferson and Stephens*
DURANT	*Bryan, Atoka, Johnston and Marshall*
EDMOND	*Oklahoma and Logan*
ELK CITY	*Beckham and Roger Mills*
ENID	*Garfield, Alfalfa, Grant, Major and Woods*
GUYMON	*Texas, Beaver and Cimarron*
HOLDENVILLE	*Hughes*
HUGO	*Choctaw and Pushmataha*
IDABEL	*McCurtain*
LAWTON	*Comanche and Cotton*
McALESTER	*Pittsburg, Coal, Latimer, McIntosh and Haskell*
MIAMI	*Ottawa and Craig*
MUSKOGEE	*Muskogee and Wagoner*
NORMAN	*Cleveland and McClain*
OKLAHOMA CITY	*Oklahoma*
Moore	*Oklahoma and Cleveland*
Meridian Office	*Oklahoma, Canadian and Kingfisher*
Shawnee	*Pottawatomie and Lincoln*
OKMULGEE	*Okmulgee and Okfuskee*
PONCA CITY	*Kay and Osage*
POTEAU	*LeFlore*
PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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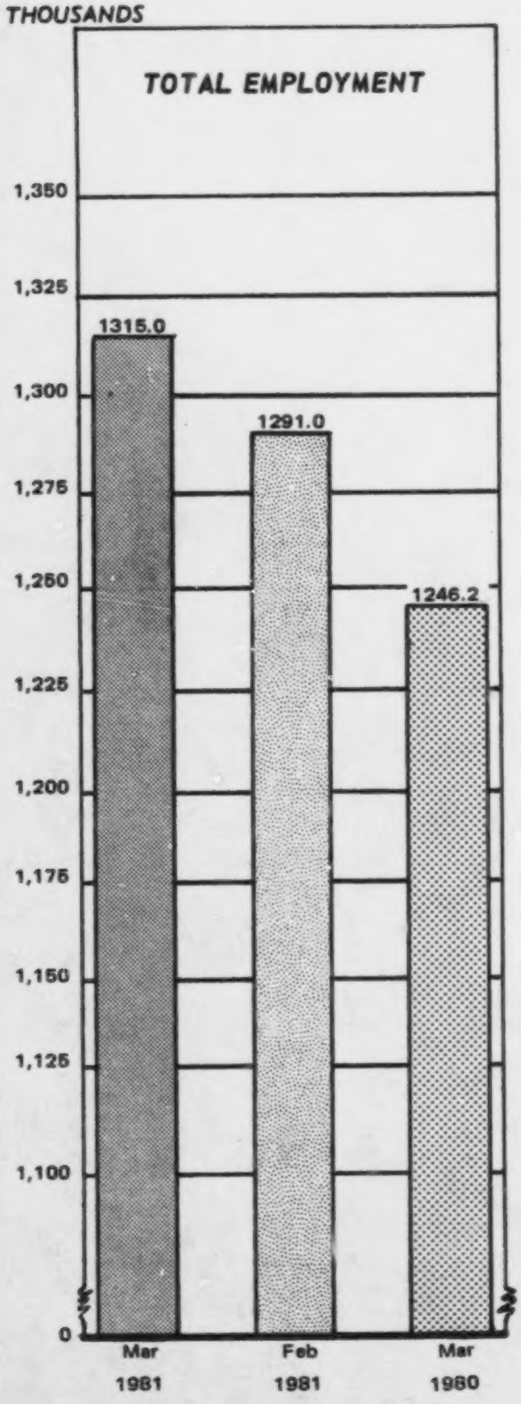
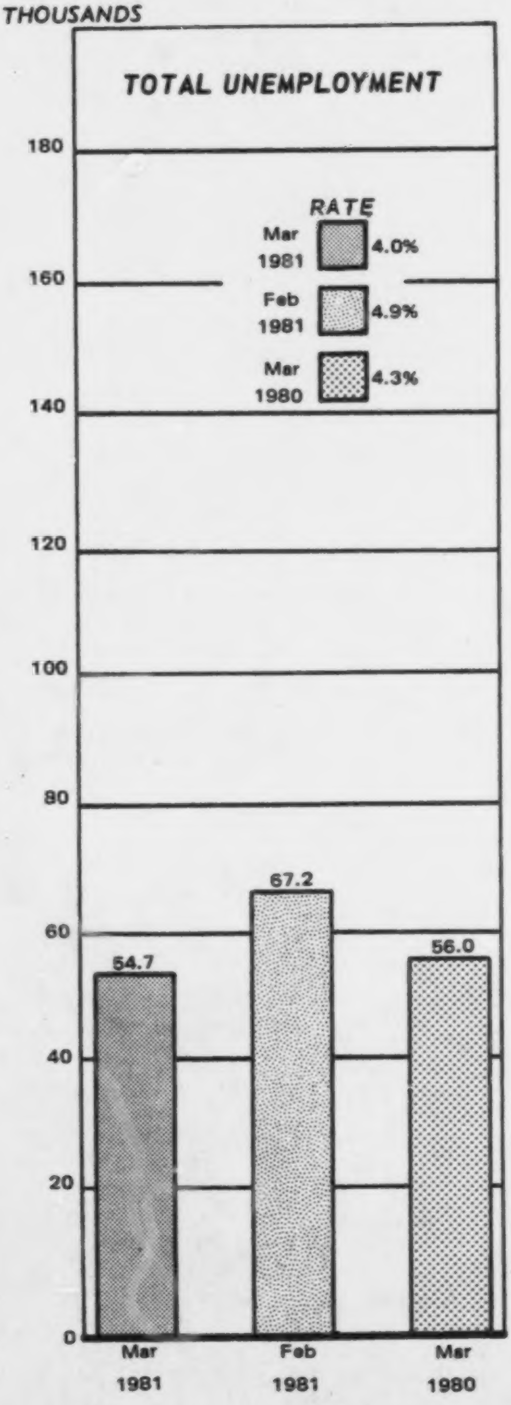
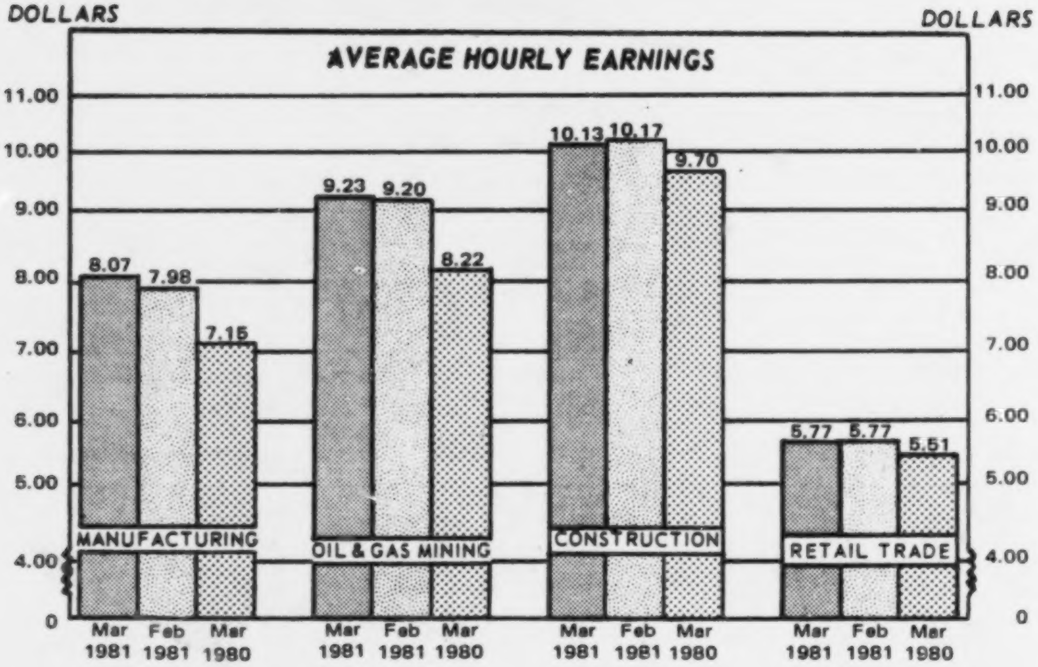
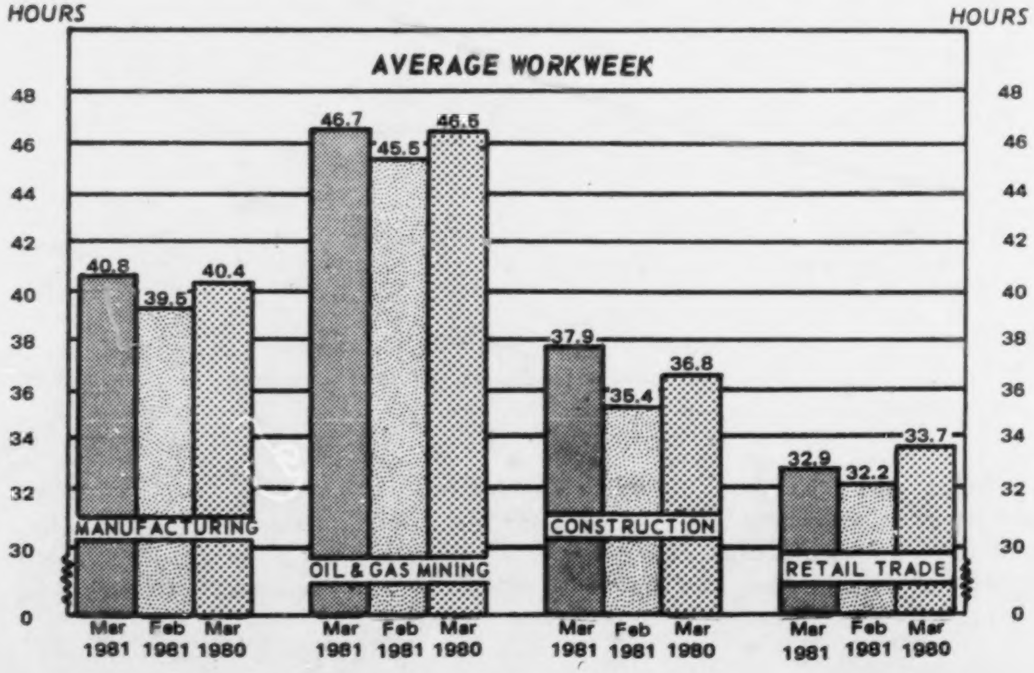
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1,350
1,325
1,300
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
0
1315.0
1291.0
1246.2
Mar 1981
Feb 1981
Mar 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
RATE
Mar 1981 4.0%
Feb 1981 4.9%
Mar 1980 4.3%
54.7
67.2
56.0
Mar 1981
Feb 1981
Mar 1980

Highlights


DOLLARS
DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
8.07
7.98
7.15
9.23
9.20
8.22
10.13
10.17
9.70
5.77
5.77
5.51
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Mar 1981
Feb 1981
Mar 1980


HOURS
HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
40.8
39.5
40.4
46.7
45.5
46.5
37.9
35.4
36.8
32.9
32.2
33.7
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Mar 1981
Feb 1981
Mar 1980

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES RECORD HIGH LEVEL

Total employment reached a record high again in March, while unemployment dropped sharply below the February level. Specifically, employment was 1,315,000 in March, up 24,000 from the previous month and some 67,500 higher than a year ago.

March unemployment fell to 54,700 from 67,200 in February, down 12,500; corresponding jobless rates were 4.0 percent in March compared to 4.9 percent for February. Compared to a year ago, unemployment slipped 1,300 when 4.3 percent of the labor force was idled.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Feb 1981 to Mar 1981	Mar 1980 to Mar 1981
Total Labor Force	**1,369.7**	**1,358.2**	**1,302.2**	**.8**	**11.5**	**67.5**
Unemployment	54.7	67.2	56.0	-18.6	-12.5	-1.3
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*4.0*	*4.9*	*4.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*4.1*	*4.6*	*4.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Total Employment	1,315.0	1,291.0	1,246.2	1.9	24.0	68.8
Agriculture	49.2	48.3	49.7	1.9	.9	-.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	167.2	165.5	163.0	1.0	1.7	4.2
Idled by Labor Disputes	.2	.1	2.1	100.0	.1	-1.9

Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Most of the March increase occurred in the nonfarm wage and salary sector, which also reached a record 1,165,300 jobs.

Service employment rose by 3,200 in March. This was the largest over-the-month increase and was primarily attributable to seasonal influences.

Construction added 2,600 workers as warmer weather encouraged outside work projects. Also, this marked the first monthly gain since August of last year, and construction, at 57,100, was at its highest level since October 1980.

March manufacturing showed 1,200 more workers than the month before. Gains in durable goods components outweighed losses among nondurable goods producers. More specifically, nonelectrical machinery, fabricated metal products and stone-clay-glass plants added workers, while food and kindred products, apparel and other textiles and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products had fewer employees during the most recent month.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
in Oklahoma
MARCH 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Mar 1981 p	Feb 1981 r	Mar 1980 r	Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Feb 1981 to Mar 1981	Mar 1980 to Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,165.3**	**1,153.2**	**1,121.3**	**1.0**	**12.1**	**44.0**
Manufacturing	**191.4**	**190.2**	**191.5**	**.6**	**1.2**	**-.1**
Durable Goods	**126.0**	**124.5**	**124.9**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**1.1**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.1	3.1	3.6	0	0	-.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.3	9.9	10.9	4.0	.4	-.6
Primary Metal Industries	5.9	5.8	5.9	1.7	.1	0
Fabricated Metal Products	23.7	23.3	23.3	1.7	.4	.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.3	15.0	14.5	2.0	.3	.8
Machinery, except Electrical	41.4	40.9	38.5	1.2	.5	2.9
Oil Field Machinery	12.6	12.5	11.2	.8	.1	1.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.7	6.8	1.5	.1	0
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.5	12.4	14.1	.8	.1	-1.6
Transportation Equipment	21.3	21.4	20.7	-.5	-.1	.6
Aircraft & Parts	8.8	8.9	8.9	-1.1	-.1	-.1
Nondurable Goods	**65.4**	**65.7**	**66.6**	**-.5**	**-.3**	**-1.2**
Food & Kindred Products	15.4	15.5	16.7	-.6	-.1	-1.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.8	11.0	11.2	-1.8	-.2	-.4
Printing & Publishing	10.7	10.7	10.6	0	0	.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	6.0	6.0	0	0	0
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.2	9.1	7.8	1.1	.1	1.4
Petroleum Refining	8.3	8.2	6.9	1.2	.1	1.4
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.2	11.4	12.2	-1.8	-.2	-1.0
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.0	7.2	7.6	-2.8	-.2	-.6
Mining	**79.7**	**78.7**	**68.3**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**11.4**
Oil & Gas Extraction	76.3	75.3	65.1	1.3	1.0	11.2
Contract Construction	**57.1**	**54.3**	**57.7**	**5.2**	**2.8**	**-.6**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**68.0**	**68.0**	**68.3**	**0**	**0**	**-.3**
Transportation	38.0	37.9	39.0	.3	.1	-1.0
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.1	4.0	0	0	9
Communications & Public Utilities	30.0	30.1	29.3	-.3	-.1	.7
Trade	**273.7**	**271.1**	**259.9**	**1.0**	**2.6**	**13.8**
Wholesale	**71.6**	**70.8**	**67.2**	**1.1**	**.8**	**4.4**
Retail	**202.1**	**200.3**	**192.7**	**.9**	**1.8**	**9.4**
General Merchandise	28.2	27.7	26.7	1.8	.5	1.5
Food Stores	33.2	33.7	32.5	-1.5	-.5	7
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	25.4	25.3	24.8	.4	.1	6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.3	14.4	13.7	-.7	-.1	6
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**57.2**	**56.6**	**55.6**	**1.1**	**.6**	**1.6**
Banking	19.6	19.5	19.2	.5	.1	4
Services	**208.7**	**205.5**	**192.4**	**1.6**	**3.2**	**16.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.9	9.6	9.4	3.1	3	5
Personal Services	11.1	11.0	10.9	.9	1	2
Health Services	64.3	63.8	60.9	.8	.5	3.4
Government	**229.5**	**228.8**	**227.6**	**.3**	**.7**	**1.9**
Federal	45.2	45.1	47.6	.2	.1	-2.4
State & Local	184.3	183.7	180.0	.3	.6	4.3

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972**.

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

Finally, smaller increases occurred in finance-insurance-real estate, government, and mining in March.

Compared with March 1980, nonfarm establishment payrolls expanded by 44,000 jobs this March. Growth in services paced the annual expansion with 16,300 more jobs, while the wholesale-retail trade division followed closely with 13,800 additions, almost three-fourths of these in retail stores.

Mining had the largest proportionate increase during the past twelve months, up 11,400 or 17 percent. This continued the rapid growth trend resulting from accelerated oil and gas drilling activity in the state.

Lesser gains occurred in finance-insurance-real estate and government of 1,600 and 1,900, respectively. Conversely, manufacturing eased minimally lower, transportation-public utilities eased off 300 and construction was down 600 from March 1980. In this latter division, high interest rates plagued the building industry, with residential construction especially hard hit over the past year.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma dropped to 16,435 for the week ending March 21, 1981. This was 1,014 fewer than the corresponding period in February. Of the total, 10,350 or 63 percent were men and 6,085 or 37 percent females. This proportion of men and women was about the same as during the previous month.

Contract construction was the industry with the largest number of claimants. This was attributed to partly seasonal factors coupled with the slowdown of residential building affected by high mortgage interest rates. However, the insured total was down from the previous reporting period.

Manufacturing followed as the industry with the second highest total of insured unemployed persons. As a percent of the total, however, this group represented 17 percent compared to 21 percent the previous month.

Those persons formerly working in the service industry comprised 14 percent of all claimants, while jobless persons classified in wholesale-retail trade accounted for 12 percent.

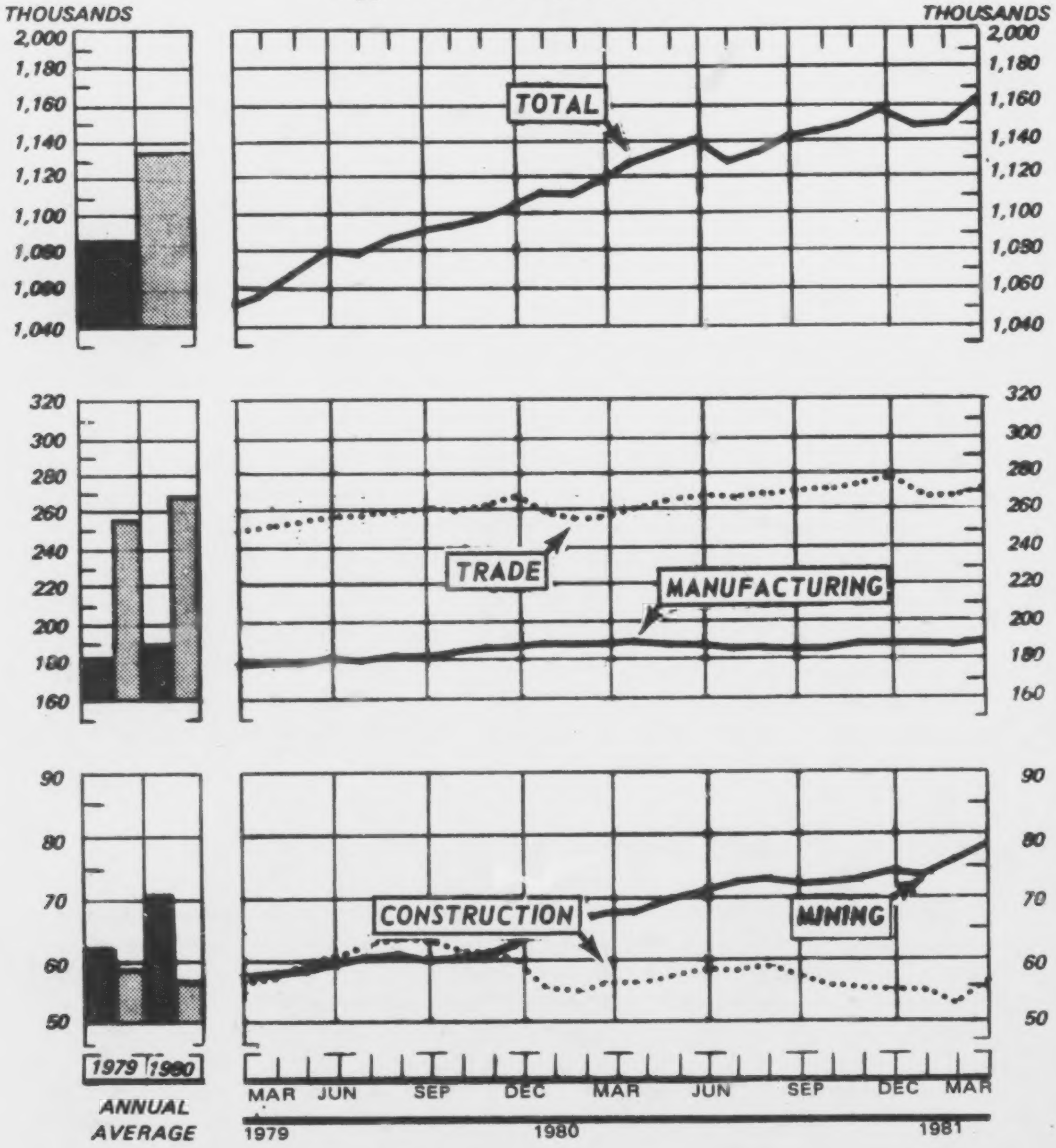
According to duration, those drawing benefits from five to 14 weeks comprised 45 percent of all recipients. The less than five weeks group was next with 36 percent, with the balance drawing benefits for 15 weeks or longer.

By occupation, those classified in structural work totaled 4,036 or about one-fourth of total insured unemployment. Clerical skills represented the next largest occupational group with 12.4 percent.

According to age classification, those claimants between 25 and 34 years of age were most numerous. However, the 55 years and over group followed closely, while those under 22 years of age had the smallest number receiving benefits.

CHART I

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing workers in Oklahoma averaged 40.8 hours per week during March, up 1.3 hours from the comparative week of the previous month. The longer workweek occurred in all industry components except petroleum refining, primarily reflecting seasonal influences. Hourly earnings also rose nine cents to $8.07; resulting weekly pay for factory production workers increased to $329.26, or $14.05 more than February's average weekly wages.

Hours worked in durable goods plants rose to 41.6, or almost two hours longer than February's workweek. In addition, workers in this sector averaged $8.19 an hour compared to $8.02 the month before. Thus, weekly paychecks increased by $21.50 from the previous monthly average. Transportation equipment workers scored the sharpest jump in hours and earnings. Their workweek was 4.5 hours longer and hourly pay reached $10.90 or 57 cents more. Consequently, weekly earnings rose to $475.24, up $71.34. Stone-clay-glass was the industry component showing the second largest gain in hours and earnings, with a workweek four hours longer and seven cents more pay per hour.

Nondurable goods workers averaged 39.3 hours, or three-tenths of an hour longer, but hourly earnings dropped to $7.79, down eleven cents over the month. This decline in hourly earnings caused paychecks to fall $38.68 weekly. By contrast, workers in food and kindred products, apparel and other textile products and printing-publishing had greater weekly earnings in March.

Nonfactory pay in Oklahoma industries generally increased in March. Hourly earnings edged three cents higher and weekly hours rose one and two-tenths hours in the oil and gas industry. Although construction workers sustained a four cent decline in hourly earnings, their workweek jumped by two and one-half hours, resulting in a $23.91 gain in weekly pay.

Over the past year, significant hourly earnings increases occurred in several industries. For instance, manufacturing workers pay per hour rose to $8.07 from $7.15 in March 1980, a 12.7 percent increase. Oil and gas industry production employees averaged $9.23 this March compared to $8.22 a year ago, up 12.3 percent. In public utilities hourly earnings reached $9.10 from $8.11 twelve months earlier, up 12.2 percent.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma is expected to rise seasonally over the next several months. This is expected to occur on the basis of stepped up activities in both farm and nonfarm endeavors. The boom in oil and gas drilling, which has been evident for some time, is expected to continue. Contract construction, on the other hand, may be adversely affected by rising interest rates.

Unemployment should hold near steady until late spring when recent graduates and other youth enter the labor force. The rate of unemployment for the state and most of the counties remains well below the national rate. This has existed for many months and is expected to continue indefinitely.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Turnover in Oklahoma's manufacturing plants increased in March with accessions rising to 55 per thousand employees from 46 per thousand in February. New hiring was primarily responsible for the higher accession rate. Separations also rose five per thousand in March as quits were up from the month before. A rising quit rate usually reflects an optimistic outlook of job opportunities by manufacturing production workers.

Accessions and separations were up at both durable and nondurable goods plants. Accession rates were higher in all published industries. Separations were up in five industry groups, but down slightly in the other four. Quits accounted for most of the separations as layoffs were generally lower.

Among the published industry groups, accessions increased by the largest amounts in metal processing and stone-clay-glass. Also, metal processing had the greatest increase for separations as quits rose significantly in this industry. Reflecting seasonal factors, stone-clay-glass had the biggest drop in number of layoffs from the preceding month.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

Per 100 Employees

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates†						Seperation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980
Manufacturing	**5.5**	**4.6**	**5.2**	**4.9**	**3.9**	**4.6**	**4.6**	**4.1**	**5.3**	**3.3**	**2.8**	**3.7**	**.4**	**.5**	**.5**
Durable Goods	5.7	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.2	4.1	4.5	3.8	4.8	3.0	2.5	3.3	.3	.4	.4
Lumber & Wood Products	5.2	4.1	8.8	4.9	3.9	8.0	5.1	4.2	7.8	3.2	3.0	6.3	.1	.3	.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.3	6.9	6.4	7.1	5.7	5.1	6.8	6.9	6.1	5.1	4.7	4.1	.7	1.6	.5
Metal Processing	7.4	5.6	5.8	7.1	5.2	5.6	6.2	4.7	6.4	4.3	3.2	4.8	.6	.3	.2
Machinery	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.7	2.3	2.0	2.4	.2	.3	.4
Trans. Equip.	4.0	2.3	3.0	3.4	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	.2	.5	1.0
Nondurable Goods	5.1	4.5	6.2	4.2	3.5	5.4	4.8	4.7	6.1	3.8	3.4	4.5	.4	.7	.7
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	6.7	9.7	5.6	4.7	8.0	7.5	7.6	8.7	5.3	5.1	6.7	1.1	2.0	.9
Printing & Pub.	3.8	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	*	.1	.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	.7	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	.7	.4	.8	*	.4	.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.2	2.4	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	1.9	2.5	.1	.3	.2

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Change From Feb 1981	Change From Mar 1980
Total Labor Force	**421,900**	**416,600**	**395,800**	**5,300**	**26,100**
Unemployment	15,100	18,200	15,600	-3,100	-500
Rate	*3.6*	*4.4*	*3.9*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	406,800	398,400	380,200	8,400	26,600

Employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area reached 406,800 in March, or 8,400 more than the previous month's total. Year-ago comparisons showed a 26,600 gain from March 1980. Unemployment dropped to 15,100 during the latest period, down 3,100 monthly, and 500 below the twelve-month earlier total. Comparative jobless rates were 3.6 percent this March, 4.4 in February and 3.9 percent during March 1980.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 410,900 in March, rising 5,800 from the previous month. This growth was spurred by seasonal increases in services and trade of 1,400 each, and construction with 2,200 new jobs. Other lesser gains also occurred in mining, transportation-public utilities, and finance-insurance-real estate. In addition, manufacturing netted 400 over this 30-day period, with increases equally divided between durable and nondurable goods sectors.

Nonfarm payroll jobs increased by 15,600 when compared to March 1980. Individually, trade accounted for 6,300 new jobs, while 5,500 were added in services. Mining employment rose 2,700, or over 16 percent, for the largest proportionate job increase since a year ago. Also, construction firms added 2,100 workers. Transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate gained 600 and 800, respectively. Conversely, manufacturing dropped 600 and government cut back 1,800.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**410,900**	**405,100**	**395,300**	**5,800**	**15,600**
Manufacturing	55,300	54,900	55,900	400	-600
Durable Goods	38,200	38,000	38,100	200	100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,400	6,400	6,600	0	-200
Machinery	15,900	16,000	16,900	-100	-1,000
Transportation Equipment	10,600	10,600	9,600	0	1,000
Nondurable Goods	17,100	16,900	17,800	200	-700
Food & Kindred Products	5,900	6,000	6,800	-100	-900
Printing & Publishing	4,000	4,000	4,200	0	-200
Nonmanufacturing	355,600	350,200	339,400	5,400	16,200
Mining	19,400	19,300	16,700	100	2,700
Construction	21,700	19,500	19,600	2,200	2,100
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,000	23,900	23,400	100	600
Transportation	13,000	12,900	12,000	100	1,000
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,000	11,000	11,400	0	-400
Trade	101,500	100,100	95,200	1,400	6,300
Wholesale	25,900	25,500	24,600	400	1,300
Retail	75,600	74,600	70,600	1,000	5,000
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	25,100	24,900	24,300	200	800
Banking	6,500	6,500	6,300	0	200
Services	77,200	75,800	71,700	1,400	5,500
Health Services	20,200	20,000	19,400	200	800
Government	86,700	86,700	88,500	0	-1,800
Federal	26,000	26,100	26,800	-100	-800
State & Local	60,700	60,600	61,700	100	-1,000

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

Manufacturing workers in the Oklahoma City area worked 40.0 hours per week in March, on average. This was nearly an hour longer than the corresponding week in February. Also, hourly earnings rose 36 cents to $8.73, resulting in weekly pay of $349.20, up $21.93 from the previous period. Workers in durable goods plants averaged over two hours longer per week at 40 cents more per hour. This caused weekly wages to jump to $375.08, up $34.74. By contrast, nondurables workers had a shorter workweek; and hourly pay rose 13 cents, which caused paychecks to decline by $9.65 weekly.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$349.20**	**$327.27**	**$317.65**	**40.0**	**39.1**	**41.2**	**$8.73**	**$8.37**	**$7.71**
Durable Goods	375.08	340.34	338.87	41.4	39.3	42.2	9.06	8.66	8.03
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	294.38	293.76	262.34	41.0	40.8	40.8	7.18	7.20	6.43
Nondurable Goods	280.28	289.93	268.32	36.4	38.3	39.0	7.70	7.57	6.88
Food & Kindred Prod.	334.13	322.80	296.74	41.2	40.4	40.1	8.11	7.99	7.40
Printing & Publishing	312.20	312.75	272.16	37.3	37.1	36.0	8.37	8.43	7.56

* *Averages are for approximately 39,600 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Labor turnover increased at Oklahoma City area plants during March, with accessions rising to 51 from 43 per thousand employees in February. This increase resulted from new hires during this period. Separations also rose by four per thousand as quits were greater. This same pattern held true at durable goods plants. Nondurables plants also showed more accessions and separations, but layoffs edged slightly higher, in contrast to durables and all manufacturing, where layoffs were down over the month. Year-ago comparisons indicated more hiring this March than last, but separations were down as both quits and layoffs dropped from March 1980.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980
Manufacturing	**5.1**	**4.3**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**3.6**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**3.8**	**5.1**	**2.9**	**2.5**	**3.3**	**.4**	**.6**	**.9**
Durable Goods	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.6	2.6	2.2	3.0	.1	.6	.8
Metal Processing	7.2	5.1	5.2	7.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.9	4.3	3.2	4.6	.1	.8	.1
Machinery	4.1	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.3	4.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	.2	.7	1.0
Trans. Equip.	2.8	1.5	2.7	2.3	.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.8	1.0	.7	1.3	*	.4	1.2
Nondurable Goods	5.8	4.7	5.9	4.9	3.7	4.7	5.3	4.4	6.3	3.8	3.2	4.0	.9	.8	1.3
Food & Kindred Products	6.4	5.1	7.5	4.3	3.1	5.2	7.0	5.8	8.1	3.7	3.3	4.8	2.6	2.1	2.2
Printing & Pub.	3.8	3.7	2.6	3.6	3.6	2.5	3.8	3.5	4.8	3.5	3.0	2.9	*	.1	1.3

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Change From Feb 1981	Change From Mar 1980
Total Labor Force	**340,100**	**336,600**	**319,400**	**3,500**	**20,700**
Unemployment	12,800	15,400	13,300	-2,600	-500
Rate	*3.8*	*4.6*	*4.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	327,300	321,200	306,100	6,100	21,200

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment totaled 327,300 in March, or 6,100 more than for the previous 30-day period. This latest estimate surpassed the March 1980 total by 21,200 workers. Unemployment dropped to 12,800 during the most recent month, down 2,600 from February, and 500 below a year ago. Jobless rates for these periods of comparison were 3.8 this March, 4.6 in February and 4.2 percent twelve months earlier.

Nonfarm payroll establishments had 313,300 employed in March, up 2,800 from the previous month. Overall job growth was highlighted by largely seasonal gains in trade and services of 700 each, together with 900 more in construction and 800 for manufacturing. In the latter, almost 90 percent of the job additions were in the durable goods sector. Transportation-public utilities also edged higher, but this increase was offset by a loss in finance-insurance-real estate. Finally, government employment declined by 300 over the month.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary employment expanded by 12,100, paced by 4,800 new jobs in the service industry. Strong growth also occurred in manufacturing, trade and mining of 2,300, 2,100 and 1,900, respectively. Other gains were noted in finance-insurance-real estate and transportation-public utilities of 200 each as well as 800 additions in construction. Government was the only industry group that declined over the year, dropping 200 below the March 1980 level.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**313,300**	**310,500**	**301,200**	**2,800**	**12,100**
Manufacturing	64,400	63,600	62,100	800	2,300
Durable Goods	51,400	50,700	49,300	700	2,100
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,300	4,200	4,200	100	100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	17,700	17,400	16,800	300	900
Machinery	18,800	18,600	17,300	200	1,500
Transportation Equipment	7,300	7,300	7,700	0	-400
Nondurable Goods	13,000	12,900	12,800	100	200
Printing & Publishing	3,700	3,600	3,400	100	300
Petroleum Refining	1,600	1,600	1,200	0	400
Nonmanufacturing	248,900	246,900	239,100	2,000	9,800
Mining	22,600	22,600	20,700	0	1,900
Construction	17,700	16,800	16,900	900	800
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,100	24,000	23,900	100	200
Trade	72,200	71,500	70,100	700	2,100
Wholesale	23,100	23,000	21,900	100	1,200
Retail	49,100	48,500	48,200	600	900
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	15,500	15,600	15,300	-100	200
Services	63,700	63,000	58,900	700	4,800
Health Services	19,300	19,200	18,100	100	1,200
Government	33,100	33,400	33,300	-300	-200

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

Manufacturing workers in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area averaged 41.4 hours weekly in March, or 1.2 hours more than February. Hourly earnings increased six cents to $8.41, which caused an increase of $12.50 in weekly wages. Those workers in durables plants worked nearly one and a half hours longer at six cents more pay per hour. However, in the nondurable goods sector, the workweek remained unchanged at 39.3 hours, and hourly earnings were also unchanged. Over the year, all manufacturing workers averaged almost 17 percent more in weekly earnings.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$348.17**	**$335.67**	**$298.80**	**41.4**	**40.2**	**40.0**	**$8.41**	**$8.35**	**$7.47**
Durable Goods	361.18	346.68	312.70	41.9	40.5	40.4	8.62	8.56	7.74
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	348.59	339.90	313.59	42.1	41.2	41.1	8.28	8.25	7.63
Machinery	337.38	323.61	295.89	41.6	40.3	40.7	8.11	8.03	7.27
Nondurable Goods	291.61	291.61	244.48	39.3	39.3	38.5	7.42	7.42	6.35
Printing & Publishing	291.75	276.04	280.73	41.5	41.2	41.9	7.03	6.70	6.70

* *Averages are for approximately 44,200 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Accessions in Tulsa area manufacturing plants during March jumped 14 per thousand ahead of February, while separations also increased moderately, as the quit rate was higher. Accessions and separations followed almost this identical pattern in both durable and nondurable goods plants. Individually, stone-clay-glass, metal processing and machinery showed the greatest accession increases. Although separations were generally higher this most recent month, rates dropped in stone-clay-glass and printing-publishing. Quits were lower only in printing-publishing. Meanwhile, layoffs were mixed with most industries indicating only minor fluctuations.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980
Manufacturing	**5.3**	**3.9**	**5.2**	**4.8**	**3.5**	**4.7**	**4.0**	**3.5**	**5.0**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**3.5**	**.2**	**.3**	**.3**
Durable Goods	5.5	4.0	5.2	5.1	3.6	4.8	4.0	3.5	5.0	2.7	2.3	3.5	.2	.2	.3
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.6	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.0	4.2	5.0	5.5	6.2	4.0	5.1	3.8	*	*	1.0
Metal Processing	7.2	5.1	6.2	6.7	4.8	5.9	5.6	4.6	6.6	3.7	3.0	5.0	.3	.2	.2
Machinery	4.7	3.2	4.9	4.5	3.0	4.6	3.0	2.6	3.9	2.1	1.7	2.8	*	.1	.1
Trans. Equip.	2.9	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	.8	.6	.7	.6	.6	.3
Nondurable Goods	4.3	3.4	4.9	3.7	3.0	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.9	3.0	2.4	3.5	.3	.8	.5
Printing & Pub.	4.5	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.4	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	*	.1	*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Employment in Carter County advanced to 17,425 in March, an increase of 350 over February. However, this latest figure was 250 less than last March. Meanwhile, unemployment dropped to 650, a decrease of 275 from February's 925 total. Comparative jobless rates were 3.6 this March, 5.2 in February, and 3.6 percent in March 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Labor Force	**18,075**	**18,000**	**18,325**	**75**	**-250**
Unemployment	650	925	650	-275	0
Rate	*3.6*	*5.1*	*3.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	17,425	17,075	17,675	350	-250

Nonfarm jobs moved upward in March to 16,250, or 175 more than in February. This figure, however, was 750 less than last March's 17,000. Manufacturing was responsible for 125 of the monthly gain, while nonmanufacturing was responsible for 50. More specifically, mining and government each gained 50, and wholesale-retail trade lost 50. Unchanged for the month were construction, transportation-public utilities and the all other industry group.

Comparison with figures of March 1980 showed a net decrease of 750 nonfarm payroll jobs as manufacturing lost 350 jobs and nonmanufacturing lost 400. In the latter division, mining dropped by 200, while construction and wholesale-retail trade decreased by 100 each. The decrease of 25 in transportation-public utilities and the loss of 50 by the all other division were offset by the gain of 75 in government.

Little change is expected in Carter County's labor market through April. By May, seasonally-sensitive industries such as mining, services, and possibly construction could have increased demand for workers. Consequently, unemployment may decline in May.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**16,250**	**16,075**	**17,000**	**175**	**-750**
Manufacturing	3,800	3,675	4,150	125	-350
Nonmanufacturing	12,450	12,400	12,850	50	-400
Mining	1,925	1,875	2,125	50	-200
Construction	500	500	600	0	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	900	925	0	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,500	3,550	3,600	-50	-100
Government	2,425	2,375	2,350	50	75
All Other*	3,200	3,200	3,250	0	-50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

ENID AREA

Enid area employment increased slightly in March to 27,125 or 275 over the February figure and 1,375 above one year ago. Unemployment in March was 325 less than in February and 50 fewer than one year earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 2.7 percent in March and 3.8 in February. Last March's rate was 3.0 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Labor Force	**27,875**	**27,925**	**26,550**	**-50**	**1,325**
Unemployment	750	1,075	800	-325	-50
Rate	*2.7*	*3.8*	*3.0*	xxx	xxx
Employment	27,125	26,850	25,750	275	1,375

Nonfarm jobs tapered off slightly from 25,725 in February to 25,700 in March. The loss occurred in manufacturing. The monthly total for nonmanufacturing remained unchanged, with a loss of 25 in wholesale-retail trade offset by an equivalent gain in finance-insurance-real estate.

Year-ago comparisons showed a brighter picture than the short-term period, with an overall gain of 575 workers. The bulk of these job additions were in the nonfactory sector, where mining paced the annual upturn with 350 new jobs. This reflected oil and gas drilling in the area. Other lesser increases were 75 each in transportation-public utilities and service. Also, construction and finance-insurance-real estate gained 50 apiece. Manufacturing added 75 workers in the all other factory component.

More favorable weather in the next two months will possibly create new job opportunities. It should be especially helpful in such industries as construction and services. Retail trade is expected to increase seasonally, also. Similarly, unemployment will probably decline through May.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**25,700**	**25,725**	**25,125**	**-25**	**575**
Manufacturing	2,975	3,000	2,900	-25	75
Food & Kindred Products	475	475	475	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,500	2,525	2,425	-25	75
Nonmanufacturing	22,725	22,725	22,225	0	500
Mining	2,100	2,100	1,750	0	350
Construction	1,675	1,675	1,625	0	50
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,775	2,775	2,700	0	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,875	6,900	6,975	-25	-100
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,100	1,075	1,050	25	50
Service	4,500	4,500	4,425	0	75
Government	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

KAY County

Employment in Kay County moved upward to 22,775 in March from February's count of 22,450, a gain of 325 over this 30-day span. More significantly, this latest estimate surpassed the year-ago total by 2,175 workers. Meanwhile, unemployment dropped to 675, or 200 below February and 50 less than March 1980. Comparative jobless rates were 2.9 percent this March, 3.8 in February and 2.9 twelve months ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Labor Force	23,450	23,325	21,225	125	2,225
Unemployment	675	875	625	-200	50
Rate	2.9	3.8	2.9	xxx	xxx
Employment	22,775	22,450	20,600	325	2,175

Nonfarm payrolls moved upward this March to 20,825 jobs. This was only a small increase over February's 20,750 total. Manufacturing gained 25 jobs in metals and machinery during the month, while nonmanufacturing had a net gain of 50 jobs. More specifically, government, mining and the all other division each gained 50, while transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade lost 25 and 75, respectively.

For the annual perspective, nonfarm payrolls increased 1,200 jobs as manufacturing gained 850 and the nonfactory sector added 350 since March 1980. In the factory sector, gains occurred in several major components. In nonmanufacturing, the all other industry showed the biggest increase of 400, mainly service workers. Construction was next with 200, while government gained 50. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade had a loss of 275 and transportation-public utilities edged nominally lower.

Employment may increase through May as job openings pick up in seasonally influenced industries. Consequently, unemployment may decline during this period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary	20,825	20,750	19,625	75	1,200
Manufacturing	7,375	7,350	6,525	25	850
Metals & Machinery	1,925	1,900	1,825	25	100
All Other Manufacturing	5,450	5,450	4,700	0	750
Nonmanufacturing	13,450	13,400	13,100	50	350
Mining	700	650	700	50	0
Construction	1,250	1,250	1,050	0	200
Transportation & Public Utilities	700	725	725	-25	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,000	4,075	4,275	-75	-275
Government	2,800	2,750	2,750	50	50
All Other*	4,000	3,950	3,600	50	400

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Employment in the Lawton area continued to climb this March to 31,300—up 400 from February and up 450 from last March. Unemployment decreased again, this time by 300 from last month and 150 from last year. This March the jobless rate was 5.2, significantly down from February's 6.1 percent and also below last March's 5.7 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Labor Force	**33,000**	**32,900**	**32,700**	**100**	**300**
Unemployment	1,700	2,000	1,850	-300	-150
Rate	*5.2*	*6.1*	*5.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	31,300	30,900	30,850	400	450

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose by 75 over February's total, reaching 28,850. Manufacturing was responsible for one-third of this increase. In nonmanufacturing there was a gain of 50 in finance-insurance-real estate and in construction. Wholesale-retail trade lost 50 and the all other division dropped 25. Transportation-public utilities remained unchanged.

Viewed from an annual perspective, nonfarm jobs did not fare as well as they did last month. Manufacturing was 175 below last March's figure while nonmanufacturing was down 275. More specifically, construction lost 75. Wholesale-retail trade had the greatest loss, some 225. Government was also down 175. By contrast, transportation-public utilities had a gain of 50 workers. Finance-insurance-real estate had the healthiest gain of 150 over the year.

There should be an icrease of available jobs in coming weeks. However, unemployment is not expected to change much because of a similar increase in the number of people entering the labor market for the next few months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**28,850**	**28,775**	**29,300**	**75**	**-450**
Manufacturing	2,750	2,725	2,925	25	-175
Nonmanufacturing	26,100	26,050	26,375	50	-275
Construction	1,550	1,500	1,625	50	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,275	1,275	1,225	0	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,025	7,075	7,250	-50	-225
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,350	1,300	1,200	50	150
Government	10,525	10,500	10,700	25	-175
All Other*	4,375	4,400	4,375	-25	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *This area includes Comanche County only.*

**Includes Mining and Service establishments.*

2

McALESTER AREA

Employment in the McAlester area totaled 11,375, up 225 from the month before and 200 from one year ago. Moreover, unemployment reflected this trend with a decrease of 275 for the month and an even greater decrease of 475 since last March. Comparative jobless rates were 7.9 for this March, 10.0 for February, and 11.5 last March.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,350**	**12,400**	**12,625**	**-50**	**-275**
Unemployment	975	1,250	1,450	-275	-475
Rate	*7.9*	*10.0*	*11.5*	xxx	xxx
Employment	11,375	11,150	11,175	225	200

Nonfarm wage and salary employment for March 1981 was 11,000, some 125 above February 1981. Monthly declines of 25 each in construction and in wholesale-retail trade were offset by a gain of 50 in the all other division. Government gained 125 for the month.

Compared to last March, wage and salary employment was down 100. Manufacturing had a loss of 125; nonmanufacturing had a net gain of 25. More specifically, a gain of 100 in government and a loss of 100 in wholesale-retail trade were counterbalancing. The all other division gained 50, while transportation-public utilities lost 25.

An increase in employment prospects is expected during the next two months. Seasonal factors such as warmer weather and the seasonal increase in construction of new homes are among the factors involved. Also, hiring is taking place at new plants in the area. However, unemployment may hold steady through May as more persons enter the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**11,000**	**10,875**	**11,100**	**125**	**-100**
Manufacturing	1,825	1,825	1,950	0	-125
Nonmanufacturing	9,175	9,050	9,150	125	25
Construction	250	275	250	-25	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	400	0	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,050	2,075	2,150	-25	-100
Government	3,850	3,725	3,750	125	100
All Other*	2,650	2,600	2,600	50	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Employment in Ottawa County increased in March to 12,650 compared with 12,425 the previous month. Compared to last March this was a nominal increase of 25. Concurrently, unemployment rose 275 less than February 1981 and 75 more than March 1980. Comparative jobless rates were 6.6 this March, 8.6 in February, and 6.1 last March.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,550**	**13,600**	**13,450**	**-50**	**100**
Unemployment	900	1,175	825	-275	75
Rate	*6.6*	*8.6*	*6.1*	xxx	xxx
Employment	12,650	12,425	12,625	225	25

Nonagricultural employment for March was 10,750, showing a gain of 75 for the month. Two-thirds of this was in manufacturing, which had a gain of 25 each in the metals, machinery, and transportation equipment division and the all other division. The remainder, or 25, was in the wholesale-retail trade category of nonmanufacturing. Construction, transportation-public utilities, government and the all other division showed no significant gains.

Viewed over the year, neither the manufacturing of nonmanufacturing categories showed gains. Transportation-public utilities, government and the all other division held steady, while construction and wholesale-retail trade dropped 25 each. In manufacturing, metals, machinery and transportation equipment lost 125, while the all other factory segment was down 150, for a total manufacturing loss of 275.

Miami area employment may be expected to show some gains again in April and May due to favorable seasonal factors. Concurrently, unemployment may decline slightly. This forecast for employment and unemployment is based on the historical trend in this area.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,750**	**10,675**	**11,075**	**75**	**-325**
Manufacturing	4,525	4,475	4,800	50	-275
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	600	575	725	25	-125
All Other Manufacturing	3,925	3,900	4,075	25	-150
Nonmanufacturing	6,225	6,200	6,275	25	-50
Construction	175	175	200	0	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	150	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,900	1,875	1,925	25	-25
Government	2,150	2,150	2,150	0	0
All Other*	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Employment in Muskogee County was 25,925 for March, up 375 from the previous month and 775 over last March's count. Moreover, unemployment for March showed a healthy trend for the month, with 425 fewer reported as jobless, though this was 275 more than the count for last March. Rates of unemployment were 7.1 percent this March, 8.6 in February and 6.3 last March.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Labor Force	**27,900**	**27,950**	**26,850**	**-50**	**1,050**
Unemployment	1,975	2,400	1,700	-425	275
Rate	*7.1*	*8.6*	*6.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,925	25,550	25,150	375	775

Nonagricultural employment showed only a very slight increase of 75 in March. Manufacturing gained 100 in food processing, thus recovering from a slight decline the previous month. Seasonal factors were credited with this gain. The all other division of manufacturing held steady. In nonmanufacturing, transportation-public utilities and the all other division also remained unchanged. Construction and wholesale-retail trade gained 25 each, while government recorded a net loss of 25.

Compared to March 1980, there were 25 more jobs this year. The net gain occurred in nonmanufacturing, which had mixed gains and losses. More specifically, construction gained 225, while an increase of 100 in transportation-public utilities was offset by an equivalent loss in government. There was also a drop of 100 in the all other division. Construction, however, had a gain of 225.

Employment should improve in the area following temporary layoff of workers at several local manufacturing plants. The opening of a brick company in mid-April also presented new opportunities for employment. By May, total employment should increase and unemployment should decline.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**23,575**	**23,500**	**23,550**	**75**	**25**
Manufacturing	5,075[1]	4,975	5,150	100	-75
Food & Kindred Products	625	525	750	100	-125
All Other Manufacturing	4,450	4,450	4,400	0	50
Nonmanufacturing	18,500	18,525	18,400	-25	100
Construction	1,800	1,775	1,575	25	225
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,050	5,025	5,075	25	-25
Government	6,275	6,350	6,375	-75	-100
All Other*	3,875	3,875	3,975	0	-100

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

[1] *This total includes workers involved in a labor dispute.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

The number of employed in the Okmulgee-Henryetta area increased from 11,875 in February to 12,150 in March, a gain of 275. This was reinforced by the decline of 250 in the unemployment count for the month. The employment figure compared to March 1981 showed a similar gain of 225 workers. Comparative jobless rates for the three periods were 6.4 for March 1981, 8.3 for February and 6.8 for March 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,975**	**12,950**	**12,800**	**25**	**175**
Unemployment	825	1,075	875	-250	-50
Rate	*6.4*	*8.3*	*6.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,150	11,875	11,925	275	225

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 125 for the month. Manufacturing gained 25 and nonmanufacturing gained 100. The all other division led with an increase of 100. Government's gain of 25 was countered by a similar loss in wholesale-retail trade. Mining, construction and transportation-public utilities all remained the same for the month.

Compared to last year, wage and salary employment was down by 125. Losses of 25 in government and in the all other division offset the gain of 50 in wholesale-retail trade. Transportation-public utilities remained unchanged. Construction and mining lost 125 and 25, respectively. By constrast, manufacturing gained 25.

Employment prospects in the Okmulgee-Henryetta area were limited during March. No plans for new commercial construction were reported, and residential construction was quite minimal. Employment is expected to remain relatively steady through May. Similarly, unemployment may not fluctuate significantly during this period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,750**	**9,625**	**9,875**	**125**	**-125**
Manufacturing	1,400	1,375	1,375	25	25
Nonmanufacturing	8,350	8,250	8,500	100	-150
Mining	475	475	500	0	-25
Construction	225	225	350	0	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	275	275	275	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,150	2,175	2,100	-25	50
Government	3,150	3,125	3,175	25	-25
All Other*	2,075	1,975	2,100	100	-25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

SHAWNEE
AREA

The employment situation in Pottawatomie County continued to show a healthy trend, rising to 27,100 in March, a gain of 550 over last month and 1,775 above the March 1980 figure of 25,325. Unemployment of 1,200 for this month was 275 below the figure of 1,475 for both February 1981 and March 1980. Jobless rates were 4.2 percent this March, 5.3 the month before and 5.5 last March.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,300**	**28,025**	**26,800**	**275**	**1,500**
Unemployment	1,200	1,475	1,475	-275	-275
Rate	*4.2*	*5.3*	*5.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,100	26,550	25,325	550	1,775

Nonagricultural payroll employment numbered 15,875 for March 1981, or 25 less than in February. The loss was in nonmanufacturing, where mixed losses and gains occurred. More specifically, there were gains of 25 each in mining and construction, but these were countered by losses of 50 in wholesale-retail trade and 25 in transportation-public utilities. Government and the all other division held steady. All divisions of manufacturing were unchanged.

For the year, the comparison was more favorable, with a gain of 850 in wage and salary employment. Most of this was in nonmanufacturing, where government had the biggest gain of 625 and trade was next with 200 additions. Mining and the all other division gained 25 each, while transportation-public utilities held steady. Construction had the only loss of 75.

Employment in the Shawnee area was normal for this time of year. Unemployment is not expected to rise significantly, as the weather is becoming more favorable to seasonal activities. However, graduates and students entering the labor force will have a temporary effect on unemployment.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**15,875**	**15,900**	**15,025**	**-25**	**850**
Manufacturing	2,600	2,600	2,550	0	50
Food & Kindred Products	275	275	300	0	-25
All Other Manufacturing	2,325	2,325	2,250	0	75
Nonmanufacturing	13,275	13,300	12,475	-25	800
Mining	425	400	400	25	25
Construction	800	775	875	25	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	850	875	850	-25	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,950	4,000	3,750	-50	200
Government	3,650	3,650	3,025	0	625
All Other*	3,600	3,600	3,575	0	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER AREA

Employment in Payne County rose by 675 in March to 28,800, or 2.4 percent above the previous month. Compared to last March the gain was even greater at 950. This was reinforced by a descent in the unemployment count from 650 in February to 575 in March. Compared with last March's count, unemployment was down 50. Comparative jobless rates were 2.0 this March, 2.3 the month before, and 2.2 percent one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,375**	**28,775**	**28,475**	**600**	**900**
Unemployment	575	650	625	-75	-50
Rate	*2.0*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,800	28,125	27,850	675	950

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose again in March to reach 24,450. This represented an increase of 350 over last March. Manufacturing gained 75, while nonmanufacturing increased by 275. In the latter sector, mining showed the largest gain of 200. Government added 150 employees. Two divisions declined: transportation-public utilities lost 50 and the all other division, 25. Unchanged for the month were construction and wholesale-retail trade.

Since March 1980, manufacturing lost 50. Nonmanufacturing netted 100 additions, with some divisions increasing and others decreasing. Mining added the most, or 300. The all other division added 50. Four nonmanufacturing divisions declined: construction lost 125, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade were off 25, and government lost 75 jobs.

With the job market becoming more stable because of continued hiring at area plants, unemployment should remain at a low level for the next two months. Also, hiring activity in a local educational institution was continuing. Consequently, employment may show some increase through May.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Mar 1981p	Feb 1981r	Mar 1980r	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Mar 1981	Absolute Change From Mar 1980 Mar 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**24,450**	**24,100**	**24,400**	**350**	**50**
Manufacturing	2,750	2,675	2,800	75	-50
Nonmanufacturing	21,700	21,425	21,600	275	100
Mining	825	625	525	200	300
Construction	600	600	725	0	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,025	1,075	1,050	-50	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,875	4,875	4,900	0	-25
Government	11,550	11,400	11,625	150	-75
All Other*	2,825	2,850	2,775	-25	50

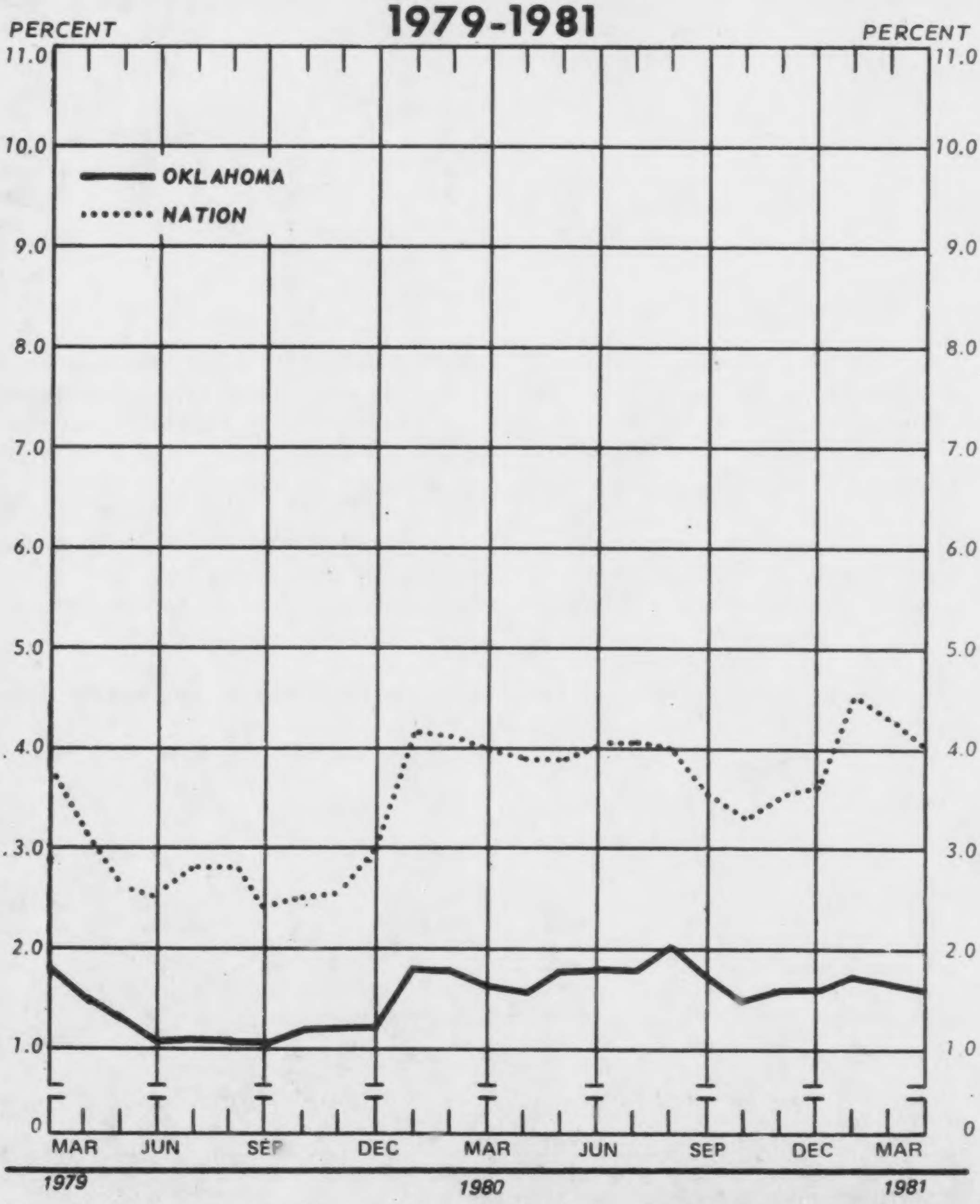
p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

1979-1981



* *Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

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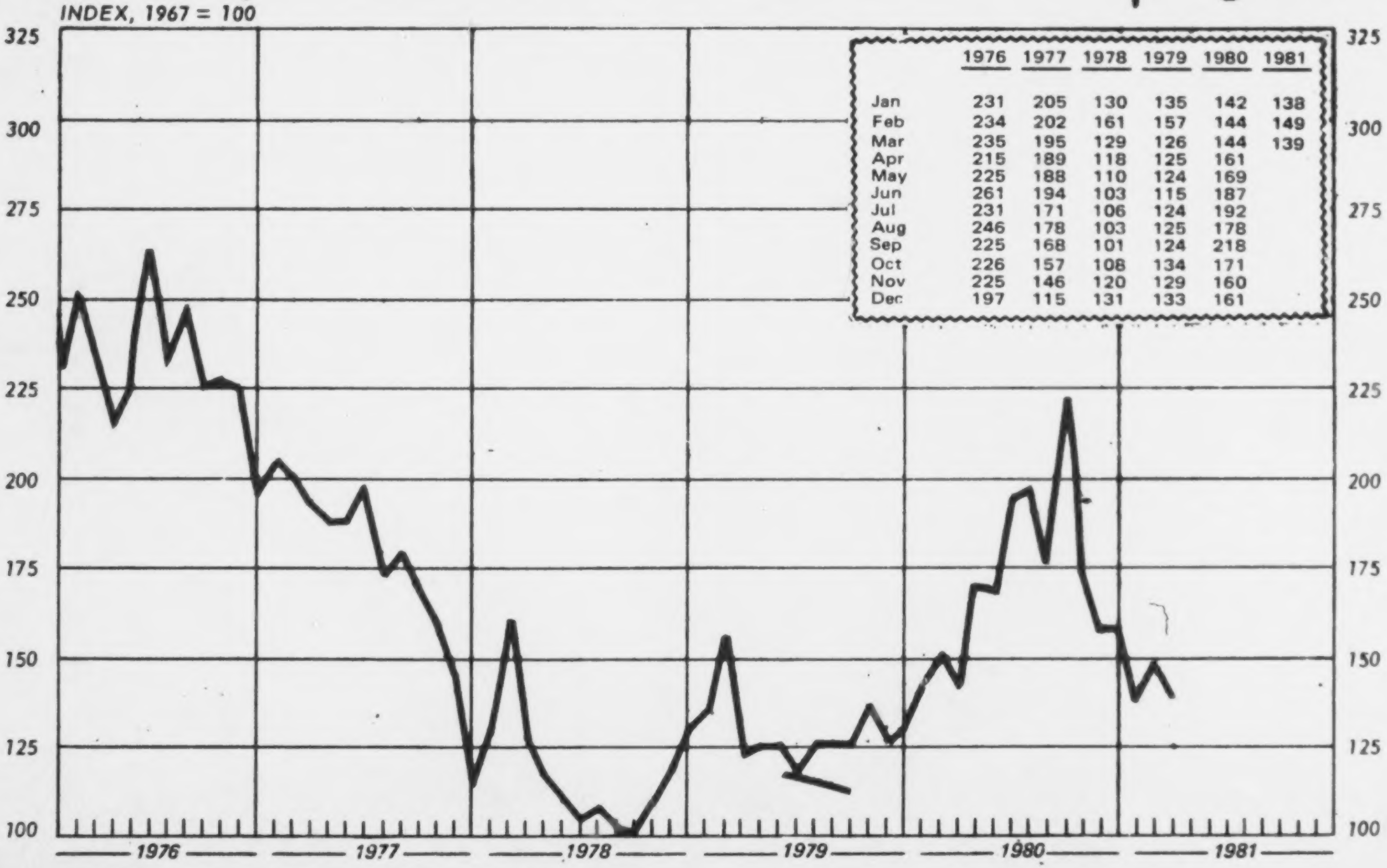
CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	149
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	139
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	
May	225	188	110	124	169	
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	
Nov	225	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - Ada's office of the State Employment Service indicated virtually no surplus labor supply during March. At the same time, labor demand was apparently met satisfactorily over the 30-day period from February. Construction moved along at a brisk pace due to favorable weather, but high interest rates continued to defer some projects. Pontotoc County unemployment dropped by 200 and the percent jobless dropped to 3.6 from 5.0 percent in February.

ALTUS - The Oklahoma State Employment Service at Altus reported numbers of applicants registered for jobs as child-care monitors and material handlers. Many of these were young persons with limited job experience. Jackson County unemployment dropped in March to 4.8 percent of the labor force from 5.5 percent the previous month.

BARTLESVILLE - Job applicants registered with the Bartlesville local office in March were again confined largely in the following occupations: waiter/waitress, construction worker, general office clerk, nurse aide and kitchen helper. Construction activity, as measured by building permits issued, jumped sharply higher in March compared to February. Washington County's jobless rate dropped a full percentage point in March to 2.0 from 3.0 in February.

CHICKASHA - Job applicants registered in March with the Chickasha local Employment Service office remained at about the same total as during the preceding month. Also, most active applicants were again classified in the same occupational groups. Manufacturing plant operations appeared stabilized in this area, but a number of migrant jobseekers were registered for work as production assemblers. Grady County joblessness declined 120 to 510, or 3.0 percent of the labor force in March.

CLAREMORE - The Claremore office of the State Employment Service reported little change in the overall total of active job applicants in March compared to February. Surplus labor was reported among those classified as cashier-checkers, waiter/waitresses, and construction workers. Job openings increased during this reporting period, but labor demand was met in most occupations. A large federally-funded, residential project was started in this area in March. Unemployment declined in Rogers County, with the jobless rate falling to 4.2 from 5.1 percent in February.

CLINTON - The labor supply showed some increase in the Clinton area during March, but a number of job vacancies were unfilled at months' end. Specifically, these included packagers, yard laborers, electrician helpers, maintenance workers and maintenance repairers. Area oil activity was reflected by new construction. For instance, permits were issued for two motel additions, homes and a school expansion. Unemployment in Custer County dropped to an even lower level in March, 1.9 percent, than the 2.9 rate recorded in February.

DUNCAN - Labor surplus dropped substantially in the Duncan area during March. However, a number of job vacancies remained unfilled. These included machinists, mechanics, cooks and certified medication aides. A large regional hospital under construction in Duncan was the major building project in this area. Employment increased in Stephens County, while unemployment dropped between February and March. The latest jobless rate fell to 2.0 from 2.7 percent.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

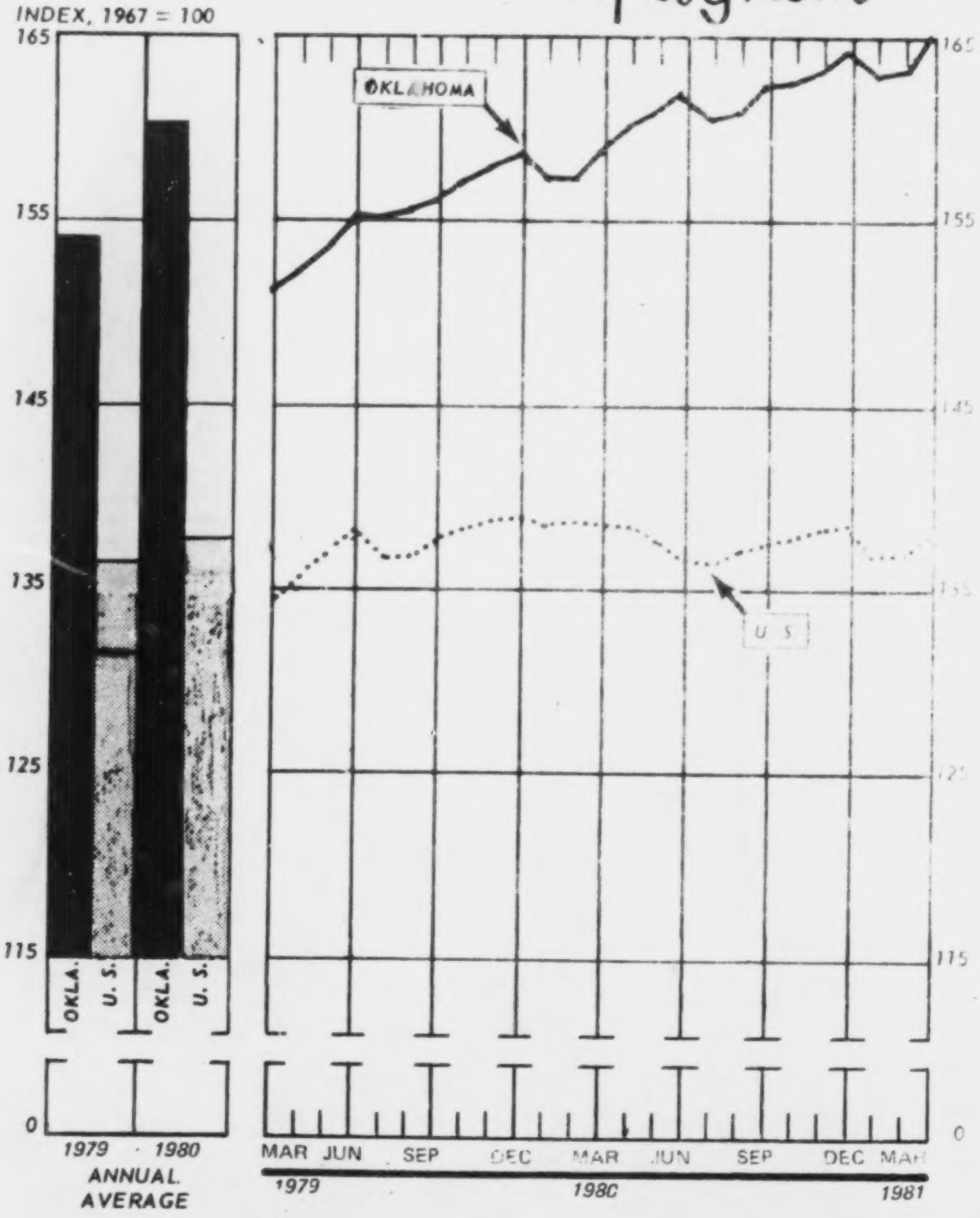
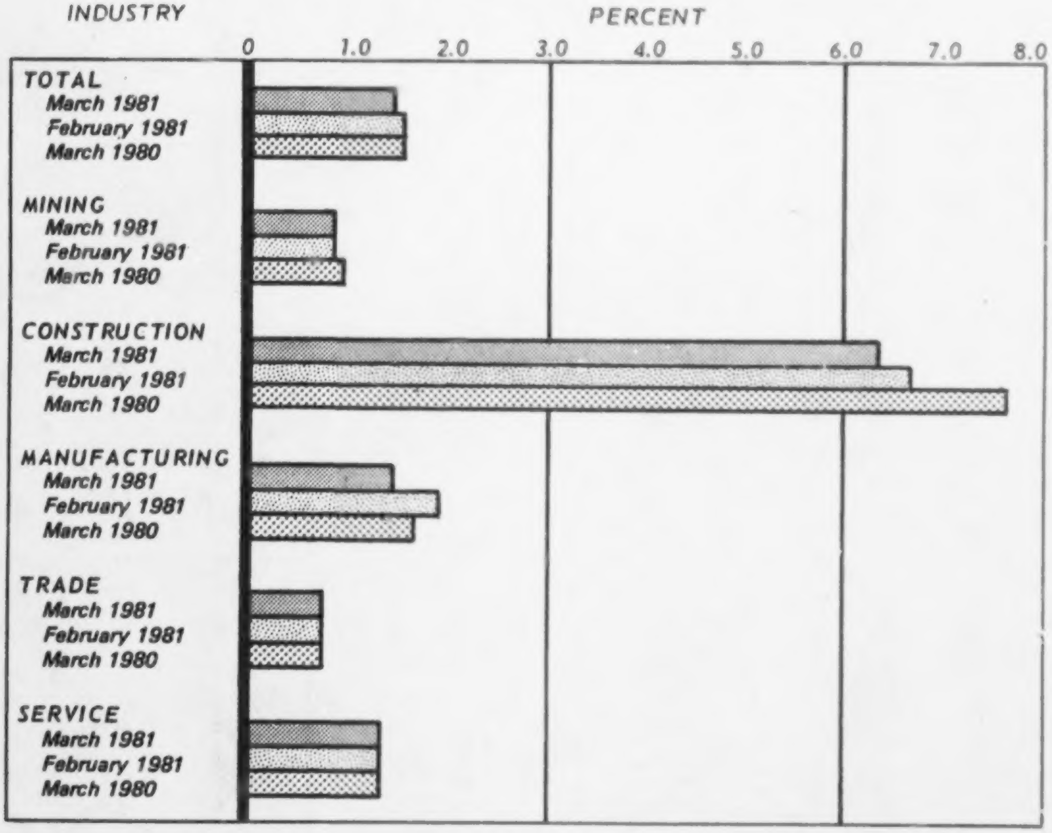


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT July 1979 – June 1980	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT March 1981	February 1981	March 1980
TOTAL	915,800	12,674	13,963	13,473
MINING	68,300	517	545	525
CONSTRUCTION	60,400	3,821	4,003	4,495
MANUFACTURING	189,400	2,617	3,671	2,844
TRADE	260,000	1,905	1,896	1,872
SERVICE	164,700	2,107	2,130	2,090

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* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 25)

DURANT - Durant's Job Service office reported surplus job applicants in several occupations during March. Specifically, cashier-checker, nurse aide, waiter/waitress and construction worker were groups with the largest numbers of jobseekers. During this same period, employers had job vacancies for sewing-machine operators, injection-molding machine operators, welders and tree trimmer helpers. March building permits included housing starts and several commercial jobs. Bryan County's jobless rate dropped to 5.1 percent from a 6.3 rate in February.

ELK CITY - The Elk City office of the State Employment Service reported an excessive number of secretarial applicants during March. By contrast, critical need existed for experienced oil field personnel. Building permits issued in Elk City set a single month record at $2.6 million in March. The previous high was $1.8 million in November 1980. These permits authorized 27 new houses, an apartment complex, school and motel additions and several commercial buildings. Beckham County unemployment slipped to 2.1 percent of the labor market.

GUYMON - Labor supply continued to be limited in the Guymon area during March. However, demand of longstanding was reported for roustabouts and arc welders. Also, butchers and farm workers were needed by area employers. Construction remained slow as mortgage interest rates were apparently still too high to justify new home building. Texas County joblessness fell to a low 1.9 percent from 3.6 percent in February.

HOLDENVILLE - The local Job Service office in Holdenville reported some inexperienced applicants seeking better pay in oil field occupations during March. In area construction, bids were let for a new industrial facility. Also, the renovation of a local high school was underway. Hughes County unemployment declined in March to 7.0 percent of the labor force compared to 8.3 percent in February.

HUGO - The State Employment Service office in Hugo reported no major occupations with labor surpluses or shortages in March. Choctaw County unemployment moved higher during this reporting period, rising to 890 or 15.2 percent of the work force. A large dam project was under construction, and also a coal-generated power plant.

NORMAN - The Norman office of the State Employment Service reported applicant surpluses in several major occupational groups during March. Construction was one of these, as building trades workers were idled due to high interest rates and other costs. At the same time, a number of hard to fill job vacancies continued in this area. For instance, these included insurance and auto sales and food service workers. Cleveland County unemployment dropped to 2.8 percent in March from 3.5 percent the previous month.

POTEAU - Employment increased in LeFlore County and unemployment dropped rather sharply between February and March. More specifically, the jobless rate fell to 6.8 from 9.3 percent. Nevertheless, applicant surpluses still existed in several major occupations. During this same period, employers sought to fill job vacancies for machine tenders, sewing-machine operators, security guards, electricians and waiter/waitresses.

(Continued on page 33)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	MANUFACTURING			DURABLE GOODS			STONE, CLAY & GLASS			PRIMARY METALS		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980												
March	$288.86	40.4	$7.15	$304.79	41.3	$7.38	$316.47	41.1	$7.70	$309.21	38.7	$7.99
April	289.20	40.0	7.23	300.77	40.7	7.39	303.46	40.3	7.53	289.71	37.0	7.83
May	289.28	39.9	7.25	301.25	40.6	7.42	286.14	38.0	7.53	309.62	38.8	7.98
June	290.94	39.8	7.31	301.04	40.3	7.47	332.27	41.9	7.93	317.95	38.4	8.28
July	294.71	39.4	7.48	303.28	39.8	7.62	328.86	40.5	8.12	316.03	37.4	8.45
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	292.70	39.5	7.41	327.57	41.1	7.97	314.59	38.6	8.15
September	300.35	40.1	7.49	311.76	40.7	7.66	336.94	41.7	8.08	323.57	39.8	8.13
October	299.20	40.0	7.48	309.02	40.5	7.63	333.74	41.0	8.14	333.66	39.3	8.49
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	346.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71
December	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	355.52	41.1	8.65
1981												
January	314.79	40.1	7.85	318.38	40.2	7.92	331.25	40.2	8.24	344.27	39.8	8.65
February r	315.21	39.5	7.98	319.20	39.8	8.02	305.51	36.5	8.37	344.80	40.0	8.62
March p	329.26	40.8	8.07	340.70	41.6	8.19	342.66	40.6	8.44	346.52	40.2	8.62

YEAR AND MONTH	FABRICATED METALS			FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL			OIL FIELD MACHINERY		
1980												
March	$280.13	41.5	$6.75	$286.88	41.1	$6.98	$272.15	40.2	$6.77	$283.01	40.2	$7.04
April	277.85	40.8	6.81	289.78	40.7	7.12	273.76	40.2	6.81	297.02	41.6	7.14
May	289.26	41.5	6.97	299.10	41.6	7.19	265.20	39.7	6.68	290.34	41.3	7.03
June	294.40	41.7	7.06	304.08	42.0	7.24	272.74	39.7	6.87	306.29	41.9	7.31
July	287.55	40.5	7.10	291.13	40.1	7.26	274.53	39.5	6.95	308.70	42.0	7.35
August	291.20	40.5	7.19	298.16	40.9	7.29	281.40	40.2	7.00	311.96	42.1	7.41
September	302.41	41.2	7.34	303.40	41.0	7.40	288.56	40.7	7.09	323.02	43.3	7.46
October	294.44	40.5	7.27	293.79	40.3	7.29	291.81	41.1	7.10	324.08	43.5	7.45
November	301.25	40.6	7.42	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59
December	308.25	40.4	7.63	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.33	42.9	7.63
1981												
January	313.74	41.5	7.56	317.06	41.5	7.64	299.95	40.1	7.48	328.38	42.1	7.80
February r	307.69	40.7	7.56	311.92	40.3	7.74	304.84	40.7	7.49	341.60	42.7	8.00
March p	314.29	41.3	7.61	321.07	40.9	7.85	313.92	41.8	7.51	339.77	42.9	7.92

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT			NONDURABLE GOODS			FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980												
March	$291.40	41.1	$7.09	$434.02	45.4	$9.56	$258.80	38.8	$6.67	$260.31	39.5	$6.59
April	277.78	40.2	6.91	428.74	44.2	9.70	268.50	38.8	6.92	267.71	40.5	6.61
May	286.77	41.5	6.91	432.42	43.9	9.85	265.65	38.5	6.90	265.06	40.1	6.61
June	285.12	40.5	7.04	384.00	40.0	9.60	272.30	38.9	7.00	263.86	40.1	6.58
July	266.11	38.4	6.93	419.58	42.0	9.99	279.03	38.7	7.21	274.44	40.3	6.81
August	281.48	40.5	6.95	333.79	36.4	9.17	273.79	38.4	7.13	271.95	39.7	6.85
September	301.55	40.1	7.52	389.46	40.4	9.64	279.24	39.0	7.16	276.48	40.9	6.76
October	301.79	40.4	7.47	377.48	40.2	9.39	280.41	39.0	7.19	268.88	39.6	6.79
November	311.17	41.6	7.48	440.34	44.3	9.94	306.75	40.9	7.50	278.24	40.5	6.87
December	316.73	42.4	7.47	464.64	44.0	10.56	303.00	40.4	7.50	268.49	39.6	6.78
1981												
January	319.03	42.2	7.56	379.39	38.4	9.88	306.48	39.7	7.72	296.08	41.4	7.20
February r	304.30	40.9	7.44	403.90	39.1	10.33	308.10	39.0	7.90	274.32	38.8	7.07
March p	307.09	41.0	7.49	475.24	43.6	10.90	306.15	39.3	7.79	285.44	39.7	7.19

YEAR AND MONTH	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980												
March	$149.00	36.7	$4.06	$261.89	37.9	$6.91	$259.18	35.7	$7.26	$364.72	37.6	$9.70
April	147.14	35.8	4.11	257.69	37.4	6.89	258.12	36.0	7.17	433.87	39.3	11.04
May	148.42	36.2	4.10	268.71	39.0	6.89	265.83	37.6	7.07	406.21	39.4	10.31
June	152.82	36.3	4.21	280.99	39.8	7.06	261.59	37.0	7.07	424.27	40.6	10.45
July	147.44	35.7	4.13	263.25	37.5	7.02	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
August	149.09	36.1	4.13	263.78	37.9	6.96	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September	149.94	35.7	4.20	265.94	38.1	6.98	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October	150.65	36.3	4.15	272.06	38.7	7.03	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981												
January	160.00	36.2	4.42	292.08	39.1	7.47	281.52	36.8	7.65	472.56	41.2	11.47
February r	162.00	36.0	4.50	287.98	38.5	7.48	280.02	35.9	7.80	516.67	41.4	12.48
March p	165.98	36.4	4.56	293.64	39.1	7.51	292.61	38.1	7.68	477.99	40.1	11.92

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980															
March	$356.96	36.8	$9.70	$382.23	46.5	$8.22	$330.06	40.7	$8.11	$272.16	40.5	$6.72	$185.69	33.7	$5.51
April	369.36	38.0	9.72	388.33	47.3	8.21	323.61	40.1	8.07	277.83	40.5	6.86	184.46	33.6	5.49
May	345.60	36.0	9.60	381.34	46.0	8.29	320.00	40.0	8.00	272.92	39.9	6.84	184.46	33.6	5.49
June	367.87	38.2	9.63	383.57	45.5	8.43	324.01	40.1	8.08	276.34	40.4	6.84	186.87	34.1	5.48
July	375.58	38.6	9.73	388.37	46.4	8.37	326.83	40.6	8.05	279.33	40.6	6.88	193.89	34.5	5.62
August	380.38	38.5	9.88	397.25	46.3	8.58	319.20	40.1	7.96	273.64	40.3	6.79	189.61	34.6	5.48
September	400.60	39.9	10.04	405.36	46.7	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	276.17	40.2	6.87	185.32	32.8	5.65
October	387.16	38.6	10.03	406.29	46.7	8.70	338.75	39.9	8.49	281.99	40.4	6.98	184.37	33.1	5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January	381.11	37.4	10.19	440.75	47.7	9.24	352.48	40.1	8.79	289.26	40.4	7.16	189.73	32.6	5.82
February r	360.02	35.4	10.17	516.67	41.4	12.48	351.52	39.9	8.81	287.03	39.7	7.23	185.79	32.2	5.77
March p	383.93	37.9	10.13	477.99	40.1	11.92	358.54	39.4	9.10	294.59	40.3	7.31	189.83	32.9	5.77

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 140,700 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark.*
Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**
*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1979 - 1981

PLACE	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Jan 1981	Mar 1980	Mar 1979
State Total	**16,674**	**18,812**	**17,911**	**17,295**	**15,368**
Ada	302	328	288	268	255
Altus	184	179	160	149	148
Ardmore	330	484	321	311	353
Bartlesville	191	228	227	216	216
Broken Arrow*	184	204	187	154	- -
Chickasha	139	161	165	171	149
Claremore*	252	286	262	258	176
Clinton	90	80	115	65	120
Duncan	141	166	165	137	130
Durant	313	338	338	363	196
Edmond*	177	195	195	145	- -
Elk City	65	58	64	61	54
Enid	131	141	138	165	199
Guymon	27	26	19	33	32
Holdenville	211	211	304	206	275
Hugo	412	401	416	258	205
Idabel	496	496	529	450	296
Lawton SMSA***	477	477	471	614	462
McAlester	454	459	514	721	496
Miami	573	637	635	619	389
Muskogee	928	990	986	791	793
Norman*	210	234	228	291	208
Oklahoma City SMSA***	3,685	4,738	3,704	3,974	3,647
Okmulgee	380	439	476	403	393
Ponca City	296	334	451	288	328
Poteau	377	426	414	412	421
Pryor	479	507	503	451	320
Sallisaw**	368	440	373	355	- -
Sapulpa*	297	307	351	282	242
Seminole	87	97	109	93	139
Shawnee	353	414	400	477	325
Stillwater	163	190	198	149	90
Tahlequah	386	391	428	384	332
Tulsa SMSA***	3,861	4,189	4,116	3,928	3,140
Woodward	31	36	39	40	44
All Other	1,576	1,672	1,748	1,671	2,066

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

PRYOR - A sizeable number of construction workers and entry-level jobseekers were registered for work during March in the Pryor area. The slowdown in construction was a major factor for joblessness among building trades workers. Summer youths and housewives comprised most of the inexperienced applicants. Unemployment declined in Mayes County in March to 6.3 percent from 7.4 percent in February.

SALLISAW - The Sallisaw Job Service office reported that hiring had picked up considerably during March. Unemployment dropped in Sequoyah County to 9.1 percent of the labor force from 10.7 percent in February. Nevertheless, during this latest month, applicant surpluses were apparent among truck drivers, production assemblers, mechanics and construction workers. By contrast, unfilled job openings remained at month's end for industrial electricians and machinists.

SAPULPA - Creek County joblessness declined in March to 3.5 percent of the area workforce compared to 4.2 percent in February. However, surplus applicants continued in several occupations: construction laborer, lock assembler, carpenter and heavy-duty truck driver. Meanwhile, employers had job openings for floorworkers in glass manufacturing, foundry workers, sales clerks, swimming pool servicers and salvage laborers. Business in this area seemed to be improving as retail sales increased, manufacturing held steady, and construction indicated some new activity.

SEMINOLE - Major occupational groups with applicant surpluses in the Seminole area during March were reported among cashier-checkers, waiter/waitresses, sewing-machine operators, construction workers, truck drivers and rotary driller helpers. A number of construction projects were started in March. These included an indoor swimming pool at a local junior college, an airport administration building, commercial and residential remodeling and five new residences. Unemployment dropped to 3.9 percent in March, down from 5.1 percent the previous month.

TAHLEQUAH - Unemployment declined to 6.3 percent of the labor force in Cherokee County during March, down from the 7.5 rate the previous month. Nevertheless, a sizeable labor surplus existed in this area. Unfilled job vacancies at the end of March were as follows: nursery workers, machine operators, construction workers, material handlers and sewing-machine operators. Several major construction projects were underway, including a retail discount store, church recreation camp and a highway-bypass. Also, construction on an Indian hospital was slated to start in the summer.

WOODWARD - Building permits issued by the City of Woodward authorized residential construction totaling over $1.1 million, with less than $100,000 of this for additions and remodeling. Commercial permits called for almost $1.4 million and included new structures for a savings and loan building and a movie theater. Woodward unemployment was 3.0 percent, up from 2.5 percent in February.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA MARCH 1981 *

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE †											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**16,435**	**100.0**	**10,350**	**6,085**	**5,989**	**7,319**	**3,127**	**13,592**	**5,010**	**6,054**	**2,528**	**1,726**	**611**	**759**	**356**	**852**	**256**	**373**	**223**
Mining	**512**	**3.1**	**419**	**93**	**129**	**292**	**91**	**475**	**123**	**271**	**81**	**20**	**6**	**10**	**4**	**17**	**0**	**11**	**6**
Contract Construction	**3,908**	**23.8**	**3,721**	**187**	**809**	**2,288**	**811**	**3,387**	**700**	**2,003**	**684**	**307**	**49**	**169**	**89**	**192**	**49**	**107**	**36**
Manufacturing, Total	**2,803**	**17.1**	**1,505**	**1,298**	**646**	**1,535**	**622**	**2,129**	**462**	**1,151**	**516**	**330**	**76**	**185**	**69**	**167**	**37**	**98**	**32**
Food & Kindred Products	448	2.7	203	245	71	245	132	322	42	173	107	75	14	46	15	50	15	26	9
Apparel & Related Products	371	2.3	58	313	97	215	59	208	32	125	51	8	1	5	2	19	7	9	3
Lumber & Wood Products	122	.7	96	26	19	81	22	96	13	67	16	12	3	7	2	14	3	7	4
Printing & Publishing	70	.4	29	41	29	26	15	60	26	21	13	6	1	4	1	2	0	1	1
Refining	40	.2	27	13	15	13	12	38	15	12	11	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Stone, Clay & Glass	191	1.2	116	75	40	112	39	153	31	93	29	32	8	17	7	6	1	2	3
Primary Metal Products	102	.6	81	21	21	57	24	74	15	39	20	19	6	10	3	8	0	7	1
Fabricated Metal Products	407	2.5	298	109	128	195	84	345	108	166	71	45	18	17	10	14	1	10	3
Machinery, except Electrical	81	.5	56	25	20	41	20	67	14	36	17	11	4	5	2	2	2	0	0
Electrical Machinery	277	1.7	117	160	50	170	57	196	38	113	45	49	5	34	10	12	1	9	2
Transportation Equipment	186	1.1	140	46	34	114	38	149	22	94	33	22	8	10	4	12	3	8	1
All Other Manufacturing	508	3.1	284	224	122	266	120	421	106	212	103	50	8	29	13	27	4	19	4
Transportation & Public Utilities	**677**	**4.1**	**515**	**162**	**156**	**340**	**181**	**552**	**126**	**276**	**150**	**105**	**27**	**51**	**27**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**3**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**2,031**	**12.4**	**825**	**1,206**	**461**	**1,105**	**465**	**1,780**	**393**	**980**	**407**	**187**	**54**	**100**	**33**	**44**	**11**	**15**	**18**
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**299**	**1.8**	**93**	**206**	**82**	**147**	**70**	**255**	**68**	**130**	**57**	**37**	**12**	**15**	**10**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**3**
Services	**2,282**	**13.9**	**892**	**1,390**	**523**	**1,133**	**626**	**1,774**	**416**	**893**	**465**	**305**	**78**	**161**	**66**	**189**	**27**	**72**	**90**
State Government	**175**	**1.1**	**89**	**86**	**32**	**99**	**44**	**135**	**28**	**81**	**26**	**29**	**4**	**11**	**14**	**10**	**0**	**6**	**4**
All Other	**694**	**4.2**	**440**	**254**	**126**	**364**	**204**	**492**	**103**	**256**	**133**	**110**	**10**	**57**	**43**	**92**	**13**	**51**	**28**
INA [1]	**3,054**	**18.6**	**1,851**	**1,203**	**3,025**	**16**	**13**	**2,613**	**2,591**	**13**	**9**	**296**	**295**	**0**	**1**	**122**	**116**	**3**	**3**

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**16,435**	**100.0**	**10,350**	**6,085**	**5,989**	**7,319**	**3,127**	**13,592**	**5,010**	**6,054**	**2,528**	**1,726**	**611**	**759**	**356**	**852**	**256**	**373**	**223**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,308	8.0	759	549	291	691	326	1,134	261	623	250	82	21	34	27	87	9	30	48
Clerical	2,039	12.4	251	1,788	489	1,001	549	1,751	432	861	458	186	38	102	46	91	18	33	40
Sales	577	3.5	251	326	125	332	120	538	116	310	112	27	9	13	5	12	0	9	3
Service	1,201	7.3	409	792	251	599	351	865	172	443	250	238	59	119	60	79	17	27	35
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	129	.8	99	30	22	63	44	100	17	51	32	20	4	6	10	7	1	4	2
Processing	532	3.2	271	261	102	307	123	379	66	220	93	90	16	53	21	56	17	30	9
Machine Trades	909	5.5	758	151	200	542	167	758	148	466	144	95	31	49	15	40	12	20	8
Bench Work	983	6.0	332	651	218	570	195	695	141	389	165	93	10	66	17	52	9	33	10
Structural Work	4,036	24.6	3,911	125	889	2,301	846	3,392	746	1,942	704	375	80	202	93	249	53	149	47
Miscellaneous	1,698	10.3	1,474	224	397	902	399	1,385	330	740	315	225	48	115	62	73	15	38	20
INA [1]	3,023	18.4	1,835	1,188	3,005	11	7	2,595	2,581	9	5	295	295	0	0	106	105	0	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE †											
	Number	Percent Distribution	Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
			Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**16,435**	**100.0**	**5,989**	**7,318**	**3,127**	**13,592**	**5,010**	**6,054**	**2,528**	**1,726**	**611**	**759**	**356**	**852**	**256**	**373**	**223**
Under 22	945	5.7	234	533	178	792	197	440	155	96	25	55	16	39	9	26	4
22-24	1,543	9.4	362	824	357	1,254	307	667	280	196	29	114	53	68	16	31	21
25-34	4,701	28.6	1,080	2,600	1,021	3,766	852	2,114	800	600	146	315	139	271	63	132	76
35-44	2,664	16.2	570	1,456	638	2,228	481	1,212	535	236	47	127	62	149	26	85	38
45-54	1,928	11.7	423	1,052	453	1,578	318	896	364	165	46	83	36	128	29	48	51
55 and over	4,654	28.3	3,320	854	480	3,974	2,855	725	394	433	318	65	50	197	113	51	33
Male-Total	**10,350**	**63.0**	**3,765**	**4,769**	**1,816**	**8,495**	**3,136**	**3,924**	**1,435**	**1,208**	**413**	**530**	**265**	**533**	**160**	**261**	**112**
Under 22	628	3.8	159	354	115	512	129	285	98	77	20	43	14	27	7	18	2
22-24	1,021	6.2	245	549	227	826	207	447	172	139	20	77	42	46	10	23	13
25-34	3,126	19.0	728	1,774	624	2,492	572	1,445	475	427	106	217	104	178	39	96	43
35-44	1,620	9.9	355	920	345	1,350	302	766	282	161	31	87	43	95	15	60	20
45-54	1,157	7.0	258	658	241	946	193	557	196	115	32	57	26	69	19	32	18
55 and over	2,798	17.0	2,020	514	264	2,369	1,733	424	212	289	204	49	36	118	70	32	16
Female-Total	**6,085**	**37.0**	**2,224**	**2,550**	**1,311**	**5,087**	**1,874**	**2,130**	**1,083**	**518**	**198**	**229**	**91**	**319**	**96**	**112**	**111**
Under 22	317	1.9	75	179	63	280	68	155	57	19	5	12	2	12	2	8	2
22-24	522	3.2	117	275	130	428	100	220	108	57	9	37	11	22	6	8	8
25-34	1,575	9.6	352	826	397	1,274	280	669	325	173	40	98	35	93	24	36	33
35-44	1,044	6.4	215	536	293	878	179	446	253	75	16	40	19	54	11	25	18
45-54	771	4.7	165	394	212	632	125	339	168	50	14	26	10	59	10	16	33
55 and over	1,856	11.3	1,300	340	216	1,605	1,122	301	182	144	114	16	14	79	43	19	17

* *Based on data for week of March 15-21, 1981.*

† *Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.*

[1] *This item includes a substantial number of claimants, such as those claiming benefits from another state (interstate) for which individual characteristics are not available. More specific information for such persons will be available only for the mid-month of each quarter (February, May, August and November).*

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS

of Factory Employees

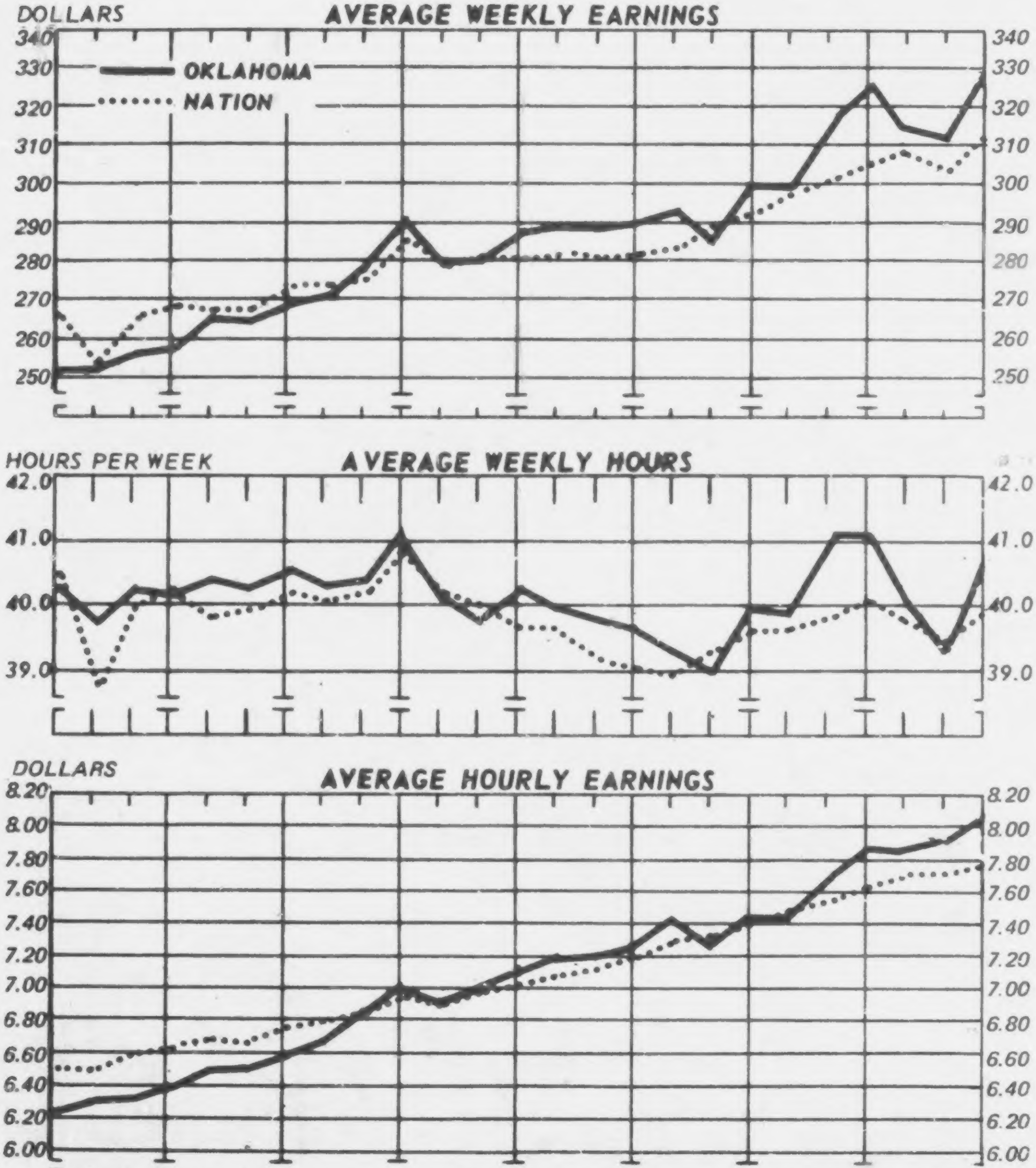


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

MARCH 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,315,000**	**54,700**	**1,369,700**	**4.0**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	406,800	15,100	421,900	3.6
Tulsa SMSA**	327,300	12,800	340,100	3.8
Lawton SMSA***	31,300	1,700	33,000	5.2
Adair	6,730	720	7,450	9.7
Alfalfa	3,040	40	3,080	1.3
Atoka	3,700	240	3,940	6.1
Beaver	2,830	50	2,880	1.7
Beckham	8,400	180	8,580	2.1
Blaine	5,510	120	5,630	2.1
Bryan	12,540	680	13,220	5.1
Caddo	12,010	470	12,480	3.8
Canadian	26,275	1,325	27,600	4.8
Carter	17,425	650	18,075	3.6
Cherokee	11,510	770	12,280	6.3
Choctaw	4,960	890	5,850	15.2
Cimarron	1,490	120	1,610	7.5
Cleveland	57,125	1,625	58,750	2.8
Coal	1,690	240	1,930	12.4
Comanche	31,300	1,700	33,000	5.2
Cotton	2,280	60	2,340	2.6
Craig	7,000	270	7,270	3.7
Creek	28,750	1,050	29,800	3.5
Custer	12,770	250	13,020	1.9
Delaware	9,350	610	9,960	6.1
Dewey	3,040	60	3,100	1.9
Ellis	2,250	40	2,290	1.7
Garfield	27,125	750	27,875	2.7
Garvin	11,230	330	11,560	2.9
Grady	16,770	510	17,280	3.0
Grant	2,540	40	2,580	1.6
Greer	2,500	80	2,580	3.1
Harmon	1,800	70	1,870	3.7
Harper	1,710	40	1,750	2.3
Haskell	4,550	350	4,900	7.1
Hughes	4,940	370	5,310	7.0
Jackson	9,550	480	10,030	4.8
Jefferson	2,730	100	2,830	3.5
Johnston	3,930	170	4,100	4.1
Kay	22,775	675	23,450	2.9
Kingfisher	7,610	170	7,780	2.2
Kiowa	5,250	160	5,410	3.0

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

MARCH 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,600	320	2,920	11.0
LeFlore	14,450	1,060	15,510	6.8
Lincoln	8,930	380	9,310	4.1
Logan	9,010	270	9,280	2.9
Love	2,220	100	2,320	4.3
McClain	10,610	300	10,910	2.7
McCurtain	11,600	1,230	12,830	9.6
McIntosh	5,520	410	5,930	6.9
Major	3,490	50	3,540	1.4
Marshall	3,630	140	3,770	3.7
Mayes	15,360	1,040	16,400	6.3
Murray	5,120	180	5,300	3.4
Muskogee	25,925	1,975	27,900	7.1
Noble	5,200	130	5,330	2.4
Nowata	4,760	170	4,930	3.4
Okfuskee	3,630	180	3,810	4.7
Oklahoma	285,625	10,625	296,250	3.6
Okmulgee	12,150	825	12,975	6.4
Osage	18,220	460	18,680	2.5
Ottawa	12,650	900	13,550	6.6
Pawnee	5,400	220	5,620	3.9
Payne	28,800	575	29,375	2.0
Pittsburg	11,375	975	12,350	7.9
Pontotoc	13,300	500	13,800	3.6
Pottawatomie	27,100	1,200	28,300	4.2
Pushmataha	2,360	330	2,690	12.3
Roger Mills	3,000	70	3,070	2.3
Rogers	19,630	850	20,480	4.2
Seminole	10,230	420	10,650	3.9
Sequoyah	10,930	1,100	12,030	9.1
Stephens	20,260	410	20,670	2.0
Texas	8,160	160	8,320	1.9
Tillman	4,320	220	4,540	4.8
Tulsa	229,350	8,775	238,125	3.7
Wagoner	15,990	670	16,660	4.0
Washington	22,570	470	23,040	2.0
Washita	6,590	170	6,760	2.5
Woods	5,290	90	5,380	[illegible]
Woodward	12,640	390	13,030	3.0

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED National ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	1980				
Mar	103,351	96,546	2,962	93,584	6,805
Apr	103,412	96,566	3,081	93,485	6,846
May	104,028	96,709	3,436	93,273	7,318
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
	1981				
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425
Mar	105,405	97,318	2,905	94,413	8,087

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*

(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Mar	90,316
Apr	90,761
May	90,849
Jun	91,049
Jul	89,820
Aug	90,046
Sep	90,729
Oct	91,232
Nov	91,693
Dec	91,846
1981	
Jan*	90,082
Feb*	90,236
Mar	90,759

* Revised

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1979 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

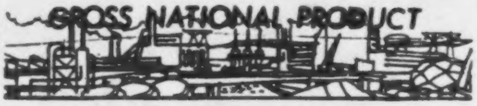
(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Mar	2,101.0
Apr	2,102.1
May	2,114.1
Jun	2,127.1
Jul	2,161.2
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct	2,234.3
Nov	2,257.6
Dec	2,276.6
1981	
Jan*	2,301.0
Feb*	2,317.3
Mar	2,334.9

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)



GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971*	1077.6
1972*	1185.9
1973*	1326.4
1974*	1434.2
1975*	1549.2
1976*	1718.0
1977*	1918.0
1978	2,156.1
1979	2,413.9
1980	2,626.1
1st Quarter 1980	2,571.7
2nd Quarter 1980	2,564.8
3rd Quarter 1980	2,637.3
4th Quarter 1980*	2,730.6
1st Quarter 1981	2,826.8

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

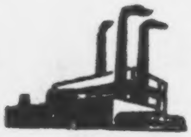
New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
Feb	15,842
Mar	17,003
Apr	17,909
May	18,873
Jun	19,706
Jul	19,975
Aug	20,483
Sep	21,156
Oct*	21,352
Nov*	20,365
Dec*	19,332
1981	
Jan*	16,820
Feb	16,182

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
Mar	152.1
Apr	148.3
May	144.0
Jun	141.5
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	144.1
Oct	146.9
Nov	149.4
Dec	150.9
1981	
Jan*	151.7
Feb*	151.1
Mar	151.7

*Revised

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1980			
Mar	239.9	Mar	239.8
Apr	242.6	Apr	242.5
May	245.1	May	244.9
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5
Feb	263.5	Feb	263.2
Mar	265.2	Mar	265.1

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.0	4.9	7.3	4.7	Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	4.4	7.7	4.0	7.3	4.1	Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	5.0					Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.8	7.6	6.1					May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	5.0					Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	5.1					Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	5.2					Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.8	7.4	5.1					Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.0					Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.8					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.5					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	——	——	5.8	3.4	——	——	7.1	4.8	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Percent of Civilian Labor Force.* *Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*

Note: *The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.*
Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: *U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

THE OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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+ *Standard Metropolitan Area.*
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JOB SERVICE

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

MAY 1981

George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1907

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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Affiliated with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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OKLAHOMA
labor market

MAY 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

This publication, printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, is issued by and is a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, in developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market. Two thousand seven hundred copies have been prepared and distributed to interested parties or are to be distributed on request at a cost computed to be $2,591.04 and paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor to said Commission.

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RESEARCH AND PLANNING
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STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
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TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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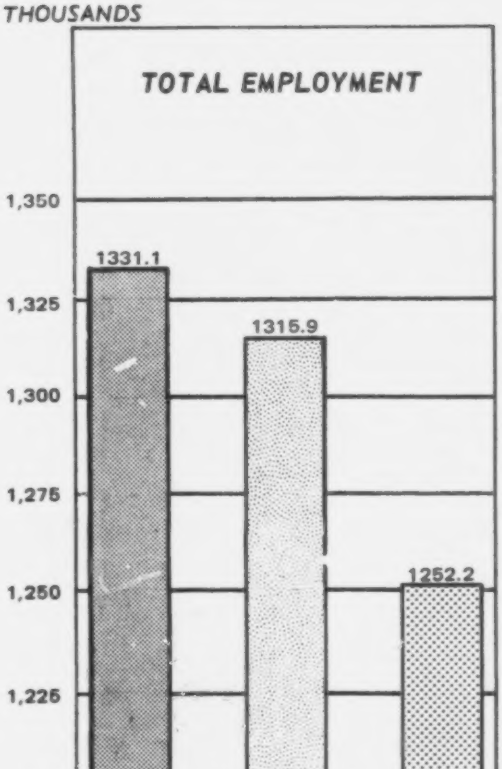
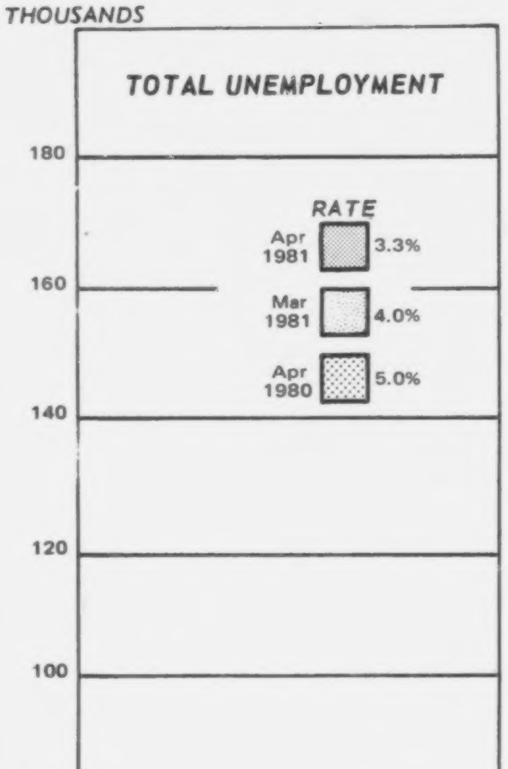
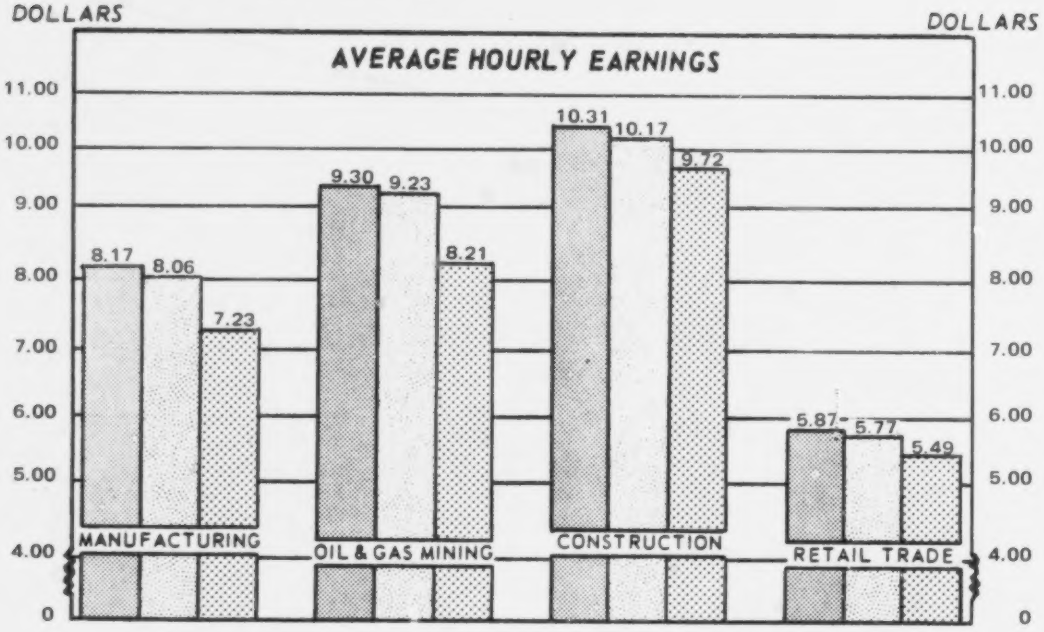
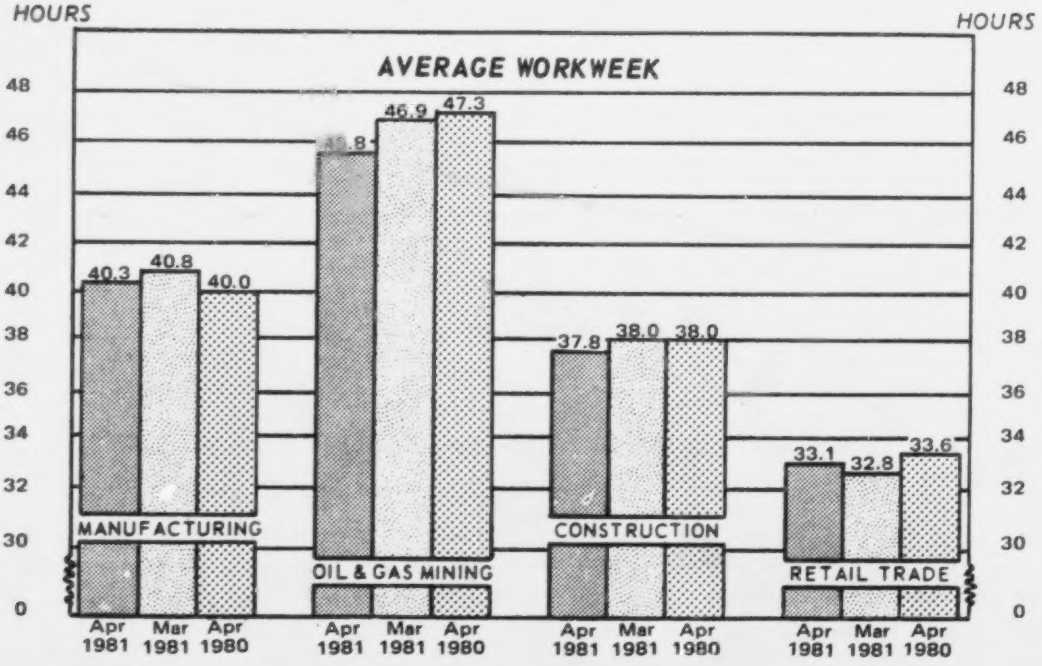

THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1,350
1,325
1,300
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
0
1331.1
1315.9
1252.2
Apr 1981
Mar 1981
Apr 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
RATE
Apr 1981 3.3%
Mar 1981 4.0%
Apr 1980 5.0%
45.9
54.6
65.8
Apr 1981
Mar 1981
Apr 1980

Highlights



DOLLARS
DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
8.17
8.06
7.23
9.30
9.23
8.21
10.31
10.17
9.72
5.87
5.77
5.49
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE



HOURS
HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
40.3
40.8
40.0
45.8
46.9
47.3
37.8
38.0
38.0
33.1
32.8
33.6
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Apr 1981
Mar 1981
Apr 1980
Apr 1981
Mar 1981
Apr 1980
Apr 1981
Mar 1981
Apr 1980
Apr 1981
Mar 1981
Apr 1980

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT RISE CONTINUES, JOBLESS RATE LOWEST SINCE 1979

Total employment continued at a record high level in April, totaling 1,331,100 workers. This figure was 15,200 higher than March and 78,900 greater than total employment in April 1980.

April unemployment dropped to 45,900, down 8,700 from a month ago and 19,900 below a year ago. The jobless rate fell to 3.3 percent—the lowest since August 1979. More recent comparisons showed a 4.0 percent rate in March and 5.0 percent in April 1980.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Apr 1981 p	Mar 1981 r	Apr 1980 r	Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Mar 1981 to Apr 1981	Apr 1980 to Apr 1981
Total Labor Force	1,377.0	1,370.5	1,318.0	.5	6.5	59.0
Unemployment	45.9	54.6	65.8	-15.9	-8.7	-19.9
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*3.3*	*4.0*	*5.0*	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*3.4*	*4.1*	*5.0*	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,331.1	1,315.9	1,252.2	1.2	15.2	78.9
Agriculture	51.7	49.2	52.1	5.1	2.5	-.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	168.4	167.4	161.1	.6	1.0	7.3
Idled by Labor Disputes	.5	.2	1.5	150.0	.3	-1.0

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures.* p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

Most of the April employment increase occurred in the nonfarm wage and salary sector, which also reached a record 1,171,900 total. This latest job level was 5,800 more than the month before.

Service job growth of 2,800 paced the monthly upturn, with gains occurring in most categories of this industry.

Wholesale-retail trade added 1,900, more than three-fourths of these were in retail establishments.

April manufacturing gained 900 jobs, all in the durable goods sector. More specifically, nonelectrical machinery, which includes oil field manufacturing, accounted for over one-half of the overall increase.

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TABLE I-A

NONFARM
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
in Oklahoma
APRIL 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Apr 1981 p	Mar 1981 r	Apr 1980 r	Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Mar 1981 to Apr 1981	Apr 1980 to Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,171.9**	**1,166.1**	**1,130.9**	**.5**	**5.8**	**41.0**
Manufacturing	**192.1**	**191.2**	**192.4**	**.5**	**.9**	**-.3**
Durable Goods	**126.7**	**125.8**	**124.8**	**.7**	**.9**	**1.9**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.1	3.1	3.6	0	0	-.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.4	10.4	10.2	0	0	.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	5.9	5.9	3.4	.2	.2
Fabricated Metal Products	23.6	23.5	23.6	.4	.1	0
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.0	15.1	14.8	-.7	-.1	.2
Machinery, except Electrical	41.9	41.4	39.0	1.2	.5	2.9
Oil Field Machinery	12.8	12.6	11.3	1.6	.2	1.5
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.9	0	0	-.1
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.3	12.5	14.0	-1.6	-.2	-1.7
Transportation Equipment	21.5	21.3	21.0	.9	.2	.5
Aircraft & Parts	8.9	8.8	9.0	1.1	.1	-.1
Nondurable Goods	**65.4**	**65.4**	**67.6**	**0**	**0**	**-2.2**
Food & Kindred Products	15.4	15.4	16.9	0	0	-1.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.7	10.8	11.4	-.9	-.1	-.7
Printing & Publishing	10.6	10.7	10.7	-.9	-.1	-.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	6.0	6.1	0	0	-.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.1	9.2	8.7	-1.1	-.1	.4
Petroleum Refining	8.2	8.3	7.8	-1.2	-.1	.4
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.5	11.3	12.3	1.8	.2	-.8
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.2	7.1	7.6	1.4	.1	-.4
Mining	**80.5**	**79.8**	**68.6**	**.9**	**.7**	**11.9**
Oil & Gas Extraction	77.1	76.4	65.4	.9	.7	11.7
Contract Construction	**57.3**	**57.4**	**57.2**	**-.2**	**-.1**	**.1**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**69.2**	**68.4**	**67.9**	**1.2**	**.8**	**1.3**
Transportation	38.7	38.1	38.6	1.6	.6	.1
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.1	3.2	0	0	-.1
Communications & Public Utilities	30.5	30.3	29.3	.7	.2	1.2
Trade	**275.8**	**273.9**	**263.2**	**.7**	**1.9**	**12.6**
Wholesale	**72.0**	**71.6**	**67.5**	**.6**	**.4**	**4.5**
Retail	**203.8**	**202.3**	**195.7**	**.7**	**1.5**	**8.1**
General Merchandise	28.5	28.1	27.1	1.4	.4	1.4
Food Stores	33.2	33.2	32.5	0	0	.7
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	25.7	25.4	25.0	1.2	.3	.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.2	14.3	13.8	-.7	-.1	.4
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**57.5**	**57.2**	**56.0**	**.5**	**.3**	**1.5**
Banking	19.7	19.6	19.2	.5	.1	.5
Services	**211.9**	**209.1**	**196.7**	**1.3**	**2.8**	**15.2**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.9	9.9	10.0	0	0	-.1
Personal Services	11.2	11.1	11.1	.9	.1	.1
Health Services	64.4	64.3	61.3	.2	.1	3.1
Government	**227.6**	**229.1**	**228.9**	**-.7**	**-1.5**	**-1.3**
Federal	44.7	45.2	49.2	-1.1	-.5	-4.5
State & Local	182.9	183.9	179.7	-.5	-1.0	3.2

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

Transportation-public utilities had 800 additions, mostly in transportation, while mining increased 700. Finance-insurance-real estate had 300 more, construction eased 100, and government dropped 1,500 below the previous month.

Compared with April 1980, nonfarm payrolls expanded by 41,000 jobs, spurred by large gains in three major industry divisions. Specifically, services led with 15,200 jobs, followed by 12,600 workers in wholesale-retail trade.

Mining chalked up another big over-the-year increase, adding 11,900, almost entirely due to oil and gas exploration.

Smaller gains occurred in construction, transportation-public utilities, and finance-insurance-real estate of 100, 1,300 and 1,500, respectively. Conversely, manufacturing dipped 300 below a year ago as a loss in nondurables outweighed a gain in durables. Government sustained a 1,300 decrease resulting from a cutback in federal jobs.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma dropped 16 percent in April to 13,797 from 16,435 in March. Nearly one-half of this decrease stemmed from a seasonal cutback in jobless construction workers. Fewer persons classified in manufacturing and services also accounted for a large portion of the drop in the number drawing unemployment insurance.

The sharpest drop in April occurred among the male insured unemployed, whose number fell by 18.3 percent. The decline in female claimants amounted to 12.3 percent.

According to major occupational classification, there were some 1,230 or 47 percent fewer structural workers in April compared to March. However, fewer persons were receiving benefits in all occupational groups. Next to structural, those classified as clerical registered the second largest numerical decrease (-534). Other decreases in insured unemployed totals ranged from farming (-50) to service (-397) over the 30-day span.

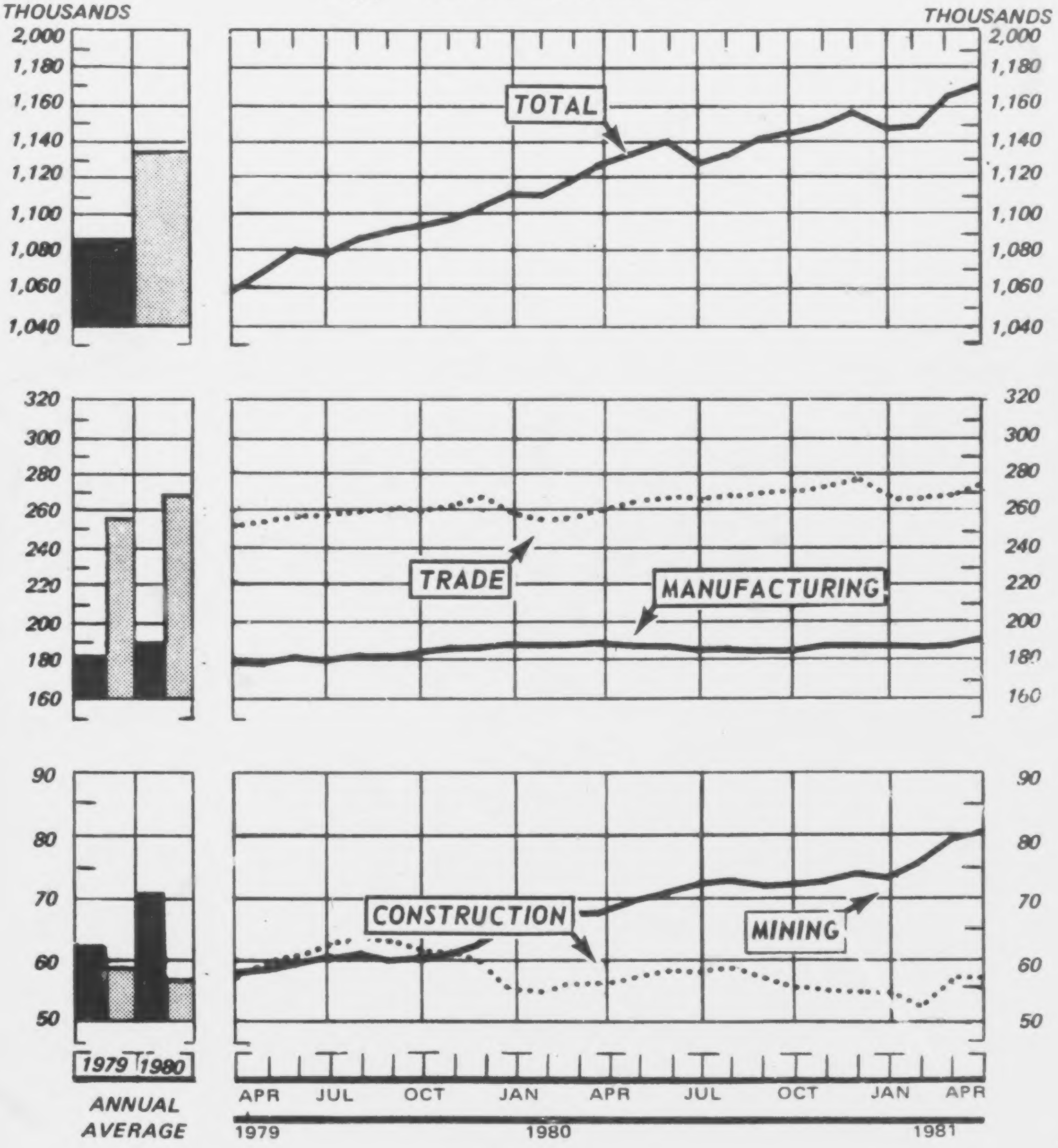
Comparisons based on duration indicated the greatest drop in the number of persons drawing benefits in the five to 14 weeks category. Specifically, there were 2,140 fewer, as the total fell to 5,179 from 7,319 in March. Next, the 15 weeks and over group had 418 fewer claimants, while those drawing benefits for less than five weeks dipped 80 below a month ago.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Oklahoma manufacturing workers averaged a 40.3 hour workweek during April, down one-half hour from the typical week of the previous month. Average hourly earnings rose to $8.17, up 11 cents. These changes resulted in weekly wages of $329.25, only fractionally higher than a month ago.

CHART I

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

The workweek in durable goods plants averaged 40.7, down seven-tenths of an hour, while hourly pay advanced to $8.32 from $8.22. Consequently, weekly paychecks eased off $1.69 to $338.62 in April. Weekly paychecks declined in four of the five published industries within the durables sector. Specifically, primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, electrical and electronic equipment and transportation equipment industries showed fewer hours worked.

Nondurable goods workers averaged 39.5 hours of work per week, almost unchanged from March, but hourly earnings climbed 13 cents, and weekly wages rose $4.37 to $310.08 in April. Among the four published soft goods industries, only petroleum refining workers received higher pay. Paychecks increased to $528.57 in that industry, up $54.45 weekly as the workweek jumped by almost four hours and hourly earnings were 24 cents higher.

Changes in hours and earnings among nonfactory industries were mixed in April. For instance, workers in construction, wholesale trade, and retail trade, excluding eating and drinking places, earned more weekly pay in April. On the other hand, oil and gas extraction and public utilities workers earned less than March.

Over the past year, manufacturing workers pay ;jumped 40.05 weekly or 13.8 percent. This was followed by gains of 9.7 and 9.2 percent in oil and gas and public utilities, respectively. Wholesale workers weekly wages rose 7.3, while construction edged up 5.5 and retail workers gained 5.3 percent in weekly earnings since April 1980.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma is expected to increase during the next several months as seasonal job opportunities develop in several industries. Agricultural employment will rise as the wheat harvest gets in full swing. Domestic service and service jobs should benefit from seasonality. Trade is expected to gain as a result of summer hiring and transportation-public utilities may also show some expansion. Mining should grow as oil and gas exploration continues at a stepped-up pace. However, manufacturing could be affected to some extent by a lagging national economy. Construction may remain sluggish due primarily to high mortgage interest rates.

Youth and other summer jobseekers will be entering the labor market in increasing numbers during May and June. However, it will likely be June before any change occurs in the downward trend of statewide unemployment. In fact, joblessness may continue to decline during May. Unemployment will likely reach its peak level for the year during June. However, Oklahoma's jobless rate is expected to remain at a low level over the next few months and continue to hold substantially below the national rate.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Labor turnover in Oklahoma manufacturing plants was limited during April as accessions dipped to 53 from 55 per thousand and the separation rate rose to 49 from 46 per thousand. In the latter, quits accounted for the rise, while fewer new hires were responsible for the decline in accessions.

Hiring in durable goods plants also eased to 56 from 57 per thousand during March, while separations edged to 46 from 45 per thousand. Accessions and separations followed this same pattern for nondurable workers. Individually, all published goods industries, except machinery, had more accessions. Also, separations were higher in all durable components except metal processing which was unchanged. On the other hand, among nondurable industries, accessions dropped in all but rubber and miscellaneous plastics, which was steady. Separations were also higher in all soft goods components.

Over the year, accessions for all manufacturing workers increased by eight per thousand employees, while separations were down nine per thousand due to more layoffs in April than in April 1980.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

Per 100 Employees

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980
Manufacturing	**5.3**	**5.5**	**4.5**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**3.9**	**4.9**	**4.6**	**5.8**	**3.6**	**3.3**	**3.6**	**.4**	**.4**	**1.3**
Durable Goods	5.6	5.7	4.0	5.1	5.3	3.6	4.6	4.5	5.5	3.3	3.0	3.2	.2	.3	1.2
Lumber & Wood Products	6.3	5.2	5.3	5.9	4.9	5.1	7.0	5.1	10.0	5.2	3.2	6.4	*	.1	2.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.7	8.3	4.4	7.1	7.1	3.5	6.9	6.8	6.3	5.2	5.1	4.4	.3	.7	1.0
Metal Processing	7.6	7.4	6.0	6.9	7.1	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.3	4.8	4.3	4.7	.2	.6	.9
Machinery	4.7	4.9	3.6	4.4	4.6	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	.2	.2	1.2
Trans. Equip.	4.1	4.0	1.9	3.4	3.4	1.1	2.4	2.2	3.7	1.8	1.4	1.7	.2	.2	1.5
Nondurable Goods	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.1	4.2	4.6	5.7	4.8	6.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	.6	.4	1.3
Food & Kindred Products	6.6	7.6	9.8	5.3	5.6	7.7	9.7	7.5	8.3	5.7	5.3	6.4	1.8	1.1	.9
Printing & Pub.	2.7	3.8	4.0	2.6	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.6	3.0	*	*	*
Petroleum & Coal Products	.7	1.7	.8	.7	1.2	.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	.8	.7	.8	.1	*	.4
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	4.8	4.8	2.7	4.2	4.2	2.5	4.1	3.8	6.2	3.4	3.0	2.6	.1	.1	2.4

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Change From Mar 1981	Change From Apr 1980
Total Labor Force	**428,100**	**424,600**	**400,800**	**3,500**	**27,300**
Unemployment	12,400	15,200	19,000	-2,800	-6,600
Rate	*2.9*	*3.6*	*4.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	415,700	409,400	381,800	6,300	33,900

Total employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area jumped ahead 6,300 in April, reaching 415,700. For the longer period, the net gain was estimated at 33,900 since April 1980. Unemployment dropped to 12,400 this April, off 2,800 from the previous month and 6,600 below the year-ago total. As a result, the jobless rate fell to 2.9 from 3.6 percent a month earlier and 4.8 percent one year ago.

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs moved ahead some 5,100 during April with six of the eight major industries advancing in employment. Gains of 1,900 each in services and trade paced the upturn. Construction continued strong with 700 more workers. Transportation-public utilities picked up 400 for the month, with three-fourths of the addition in the transportation sector. Smaller gains of 100 and 200 were apparent in finance-insurance-real estate and mining, respectively. A single loss occured during the 30-day span as manufacturing dropped nominally.

Over-the-year comparisons of nonagricultural payroll employment indicated substantial growth, up 20,800 from April 1980. All industries advanced except manufacturing which was off 800—nearly all of the loss was in nondurables. Services and trade moved upward with additions of 6,600 each. Mining jobs climbed some 2,600 due to pressures of energy production. Transportation-public utilities rose 2,200 and construction gained 1,700. Finally, finance-insurance-real estate was up 700, while government jobs edged ahead slightly.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**418,800**	**413,700**	**398,000**	**5,100**	**20,800**
Manufacturing	55,500	55,600	56,300	-100	-800
Durable Goods	38,200	38,400	38,300	-200	-100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,400	6,400	6,600	0	-200
Machinery	16,100	16,100	17,000	0	-900
Transportation Equipment	10,600	10,600	9,800	0	800
Nondurable Goods	17,300	17,200	18,000	100	-700
Food & Kindred Products	6,100	6,000	6,800	100	-700
Printing & Publishing	4,000	4,000	4,300	0	-300
Nonmanufacturing	363,300	358,100	341,700	5,200	21,600
Mining	19,600	19,400	17,000	200	2,600
Construction	22,400	21,700	19,700	700	2,700
Transportation & Public Utilities	25,100	24,700	22,900	400	2,200
Transportation	13,300	13,000	11,300	300	2,000
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,800	11,700	11,600	100	200
Trade	103,300	101,400	96,700	1,900	6,600
Wholesale	26,100	25,900	24,900	200	1,200
Retail	77,200	75,500	71,800	1,700	5,400
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	25,200	25,100	24,500	100	700
Banking	6,500	6,500	6,300	0	200
Services	79,100	77,200	72,500	1,900	6,600
Health Services	20,200	20,200	19,500	0	700
Government	88,600	88,600	88,400	0	200
Federal	25,900	26,000	27,100	-100	-1,200
State & Local	62,700	62,600	61,300	100	1,400

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

The average workweek for 39,700 factory production workers in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area edged ahead to 40.9 for April, up slightly from March. Also, average pay climbed six cents, reaching $8.73 hourly. As a result of the slightly longer workweek at an increased wage, average weekly earnings rose to $357.06 in April, or $3.32 more than March. Weekly pay also increased in the durable goods sector of manufacturing as both weekly hours and hourly earnings increased over the month. However, nondurables workers paychecks declined due to a drop in hourly pay.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$357.06**	**$353.74**	**$316.60**	**40.9**	**40.8**	**40.8**	**$8.73**	**$8.67**	**$7.76**
Durable Goods	381.47	373.77	334.91	41.6	41.3	41.5	9.17	9.05	8.07
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	308.18	294.79	261.39	41.2	41.0	40.4	7.48	7.18	6.47
Nondurable Goods	289.84	300.56	271.35	38.8	37.6	39.1	7.47	7.59	6.94
Food & Kindred Prod.	332.64	333.32	307.50	42.0	41.1	41.0	7.92	8.11	7.50
Printing & Publishing	305.41	312.20	263.73	37.2	37.3	35.4	8.21	8.37	7.45

** Averages are for approximately 39,700 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Accessions dropped in Oklahoma City area manufacturing plants to 48 from 51 per thousand workers as new hires were off during April. The separation rate edged to 44 from 42 per thousand as both quits and layoffs eased upward. Workers in durable goods increased slightly but those in nondurables dropped sharply, primarily reflecting a hiring cutback in printing and publishing. Separations rose in both durable and nondurable goods sectors during April.

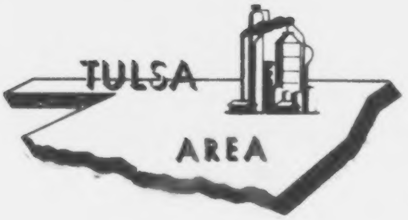
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980
Manufacturing	**4.8**	**5.1**	**4.2**	**4.3**	**4.6**	**3.6**	**4.4**	**4.2**	**5.4**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**3.1**	**.5**	**.4**	**1.4**
Durable Goods	5.0	4.8	3.4	4.6	4.5	2.9	3.9	3.7	4.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	.3	.1	1.3
Metal Processing	6.6	7.2	4.3	6.3	7.1	3.9	6.0	5.1	6.2	4.9	4.3	3.9	*	.1	.3
Machinery	4.0	4.1	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.5	5.1	2.5	2.0	2.4	.6	.2	2.0
Trans. Equip.	3.9	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.3	.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	.7	*	*	.3
Nondurable Goods	4.4	5.8	6.0	3.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.3	7.0	3.5	3.8	4.3	1.0	.9	1.7
Food & Kindred Products	5.7	6.4	7.1	3.9	4.3	5.4	6.9	7.0	7.3	3.7	3.7	4.9	2.5	2.6	1.6
Printing & Pub.	2.2	3.8	4.3	2.2	3.6	4.1	2.8	3.8	3.9	2.3	3.5	3.2	*	*	*

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calender month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.



LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Change From Mar 1981	Change From Apr 1980
Total Labor Force	**339,200**	**338,300**	**321,600**	**900**	**17,600**
Unemployment	10,900	12,700	14,700	-1,800	-3,800
Rate	*3.2*	*3.8*	*4.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	328,300	325,600	306,900	2,700	21,400

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment totaled 328,300 in April, up 2,700 from the March revised estimate. Also, this latest total was 21,400 ahead of April 1980's total. Unemployment dropped to 10,900 during April, off 800 from the month before and down 3,800 from a year ago. The jobless rate for the latest month was 3.2 percent compared to 3.8 percent in March and 4.6 during April 1980.

Employment in Tulsa's nonfarm wage and salary divisions totaled 315,400 in April, up 2,100 from the previous month. The increase was primarily a result of seasonal hiring in three major nonmanufacturing components and nominal gains in several others. Manufacturing increased 500, with durable goods netting 400, mostly due to job gains in machinery. Construction jobs increased 400 as did services. Also, trade advanced 300, with two-thirds of the increase in wholesale trade. Mining and finance-insurance-real estate gained 400 each. Finally, transportation-public utilities advanced by 100, while government held steady.

Wage and salary employment rose 14,200 over the year. Services advanced significantly, rising 5,300, almost one-fourth in health services. Manufacturing added 2,700, mostly in durable goods. Trade followed with 2,500 more workers reflecting new area wholesale and retail outlets. Finance-insurance-real estate and transportation-public utilities were ahead 400 and 300, respectively. Government was the only declining industry division, down 300 due to budget cuts in public service employment programs.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**315,400**	**313,300**	**301,200**	**2,100**	**14,600**
Manufacturing	64,800	64,300	62,100	500	2,700
Durable Goods	51,700	51,300	49,300	400	2,400
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,400	4,300	4,200	100	200
Primary & Fabricated Metals	17,800	17,700	16,800	100	1,000
Machinery	19,000	18,700	17,300	300	1,700
Transportation Equipment	7,300	7,300	7,700	0	-400
Nondurable Goods	13,100	13,000	12,800	100	300
Printing & Publishing	3,700	3,700	3,400	0	300
Petroleum Refining	1,600	1,600	1,200	0	400
Nonmanufacturing	250,600	249,000	239,100	1,600	11,500
Mining	23,000	22,800	20,700	200	2,300
Construction	17,900	17,500	16,900	400	1,000
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,200	24,100	23,900	100	300
Trade	72,600	72,300	70,100	300	2,500
Wholesale	23,300	23,100	21,900	200	1,400
Retail	49,300	49,200	48,200	100	1,100
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	15,700	15,500	15,300	200	400
Services	64,200	63,800	58,900	400	5,300
Health Services	19,300	19,300	18,100	0	1,200
Government	33,000	33,000	33,300	0	-300

** These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Production workers in Tulsa manufacturing plants worked an average of 40.0 hours per week during April, down 1.2 hours since March. At the same time, hourly earnings rose to $8.53 for the latest month, up three cents. The reduced workweek was traced to durable goods where hours were 1.5 less per week than a month ago. Hourly pay for durables rose to $8.76 from $8.74. Most of the change in this sector was in machinery, where weekly hours fell 1.7 and hourly earnings rose five cents. Nondurable goods weekly pay increased due to gains in hourly earnings, although hours worked dipped by one-tenth.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$341.20**	**$350.20**	**$298.23**	**40.0**	**41.2**	**39.5**	**$8.53**	**$8.50**	**$7.55**
Durable Goods	351.28	363.58	305.34	40.1	41.6	39.5	8.76	8.74	7.73
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	341.90	346.94	298.68	40.8	41.8	39.3	8.38	8.30	7.60
Machinery	332.87	345.22	295.48	39.3	41.0	40.7	8.47	8.42	7.26
Nondurable Goods	295.54	291.95	268.03	39.3	39.4	39.3	7.52	7.41	6.82
Printing & Publishing	294.14	298.07	279.48	41.9	42.1	40.8	7.02	7.08	6.85

* *Averages are for approximately 44,800 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*

p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

The accession rate declined during April in Tulsa manufacturing plants to 50 per thousand from 53 per thousand. The separation rate rose to 45 per thousand, up from 40 in March. Among the five published industries, metal processing, machinery and printing-publishing had fewer hires, while accessions rose in stone-clay-glass and were unchanged in transportation equipment. Separations rose in all five industries as quits were higher.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980
Manufacturing	**5.0**	**5.3**	**4.9**	**4.6**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**4.5**	**4.0**	**5.4**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**3.3**	**.3**	**.2**	**.8**
Durable Goods	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.0	5.3	3.1	2.7	3.3	.3	.2	.6
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.1	7.6	3.9	7.2	6.4	3.3	6.6	5.0	9.0	5.1	4.0	4.3	*	*	3.2
Metal Processing	6.9	7.2	7.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	5.7	5.6	7.6	4.2	3.7	5.3	.3	.3	.6
Machinery	3.9	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	.2	*	.4
Trans. Equip.	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.1	2.5	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	.8	.8	1.0	.7	.6	.2
Nondurable Goods	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.4	4.1	5.6	3.3	3.0	3.2	.3	.3	1.3
Printing & Pub.	2.8	4.5	3.7	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.9	2.2	2.6	3.1	1.6	2.3	*	*	*

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Ardmore area employment continued its upward trend again in April, reaching 15,575, or 150 more than March. However, this latest estimate was still 25 fewer than the year-ago total. Unemployment declined to 575, off 75 from March, and 175 below the April 1980 count. April's jobless rate dropped to 3.2 percent, down from 3.6 in March and 4.1 percent twelve months earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Labor Force	**18,150**	**18,075**	**18,350**	**75**	**-200**
Unemployment	575	650	750	-75	-175
Rate	*3.2*	*3.6*	*4.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	17,575	17,425	17,600	150	-25

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose to 16,325 in April, up 75 from March. Over-the-month gains were concentrated among nonmanufacturing industries. Specifically, mining, transportation-public utilities and government contributed equally to the monthly increase, with nominal gains in all three components. During this same period, construction, trade and the all other division were unchanged. Also, the manufacturing sector held steady over this 30-day span.

Comparison with April 1980's nonfarm payroll indicated a drop of 650 jobs, with the loss evenly divided between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors. In the latter, mining was off 250, followed by 150 fewer jobs in the wholesale-retail trade division. Manufacturing's loss of 325 was primarily in the durable goods sector where layoffs took place. Contrasting gains of 100 in the all other group and 50 in government occurred over the year.

Employment should continue its upward trend in May and June as seasonal job opportunities become available. Unemployment is expected to remain at its current low level in May, but could rise slightly as students and others enter the labor market during June.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**16,325**	**16,250**	**16,975**	**75**	**-650**
Manufacturing	3,800	3,800	4,125	0	-325
Nonmanufacturing	12,525	12,450	12,850	75	-325
Mining	1,950	1,925	2,200	25	-250
Construction	500	500	575	0	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	925	900	925	25	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,500	3,500	3,650	0	-150
Government	2,450	2,425	2,400	25	50
All Other*	3,200	3,200	3,100	0	100

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

ENID AREA

Enid area employment inched upward to 27,300 in April, or 200 more than in March. A larger gain of 1,350 was apparent when this month's figure was compared to last April. Concurrently, unemployment held firm for the month at 775. In an annual perspective the unemployment situation showed 150 fewer persons out of work. Comparative jobless rates were 2.8 percent for April and March 1981 and 3.4 for April 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,075**	**27,875**	**26,875**	**200**	**1,200**
Unemployment	775	775	925	0	-150
Rate	*2.8*	*2.8*	*3.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,300	27,100	25,950	200	1,350

Nonfarm jobs showed a net increase of 75 for April, totaling 25,775. All gains were in nonmanufacturing, where wholesale-retail trade gained 75 jobs. A gain of 50 in mining was counterbalanced by an equal loss in government. Unchanged for the month were construction, transportation-public utilities, finance-insurance-real estate and service.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls expanded by 475 jobs fueled by a big jump in mining. That industry's gain reflected the stepped-up tempo in oil and gas drilling in this area. Increases of 75 each were also recorded in manufacturing, transporation-public utilities, trade and service. In addition, finance-insurance-real estate added 50 jobs. Conversely, government dropped 175 during this twelve month span and construction cut back 75 jobs.

Employment should trend upward during May and June as seasonal job opportunities develop. Unemployment will likely remain at its low level in May, but could ease slightly higher in June as many job applicants enter the labor market for summer employment.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**25,775**	**25,700**	**25,300**	**75**	**475**
Manufacturing	2,975	2,975	2,900	0	75
Food & Kindred Products	475	475	475	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,500	2,500	2,425	0	75
Nonmanufacturing	22,800	22,725	22,400	75	400
Mining	2,150	2,100	1,775	50	375
Construction	1,675	1,675	1,750	0	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,775	2,775	2,700	0	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,950	6,875	6,875	75	75
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
Service	4,500	4,500	4,425	0	75
Government	3,650	3,700	3,825	-50	-175

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

Kay County's employed workers numbered 22,800 in April 1981, or 75 fewer than in March, but a substantial 1,925 more than in April 1980. Unemployment in April was 50 below March's figure of 650. A more noticeable drop in unemployment of 400 workers occurred since last April. This April's comparative jobless rate was 2.6 percent, versus 2.8 in March and 4.6 last April.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Labor Force	**23,400**	**23,525**	**21,875**	**-125**	**1,525**
Unemployment	600	650	1,000	-50	-400
Rate	*2.6*	*2.8*	*4.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	22,800	22,875	20,875	-75	1,925

Nonfarm wage and salary employment declined to 20,750 in April, showing a loss of 175 since March. Manufacturing lost 25 jobs in the all other manufacturing category. In nonmanufacturing, a loss of 25 in the all other division was counterbalanced by an equal gain in government; but trade lost 75, mining 50, and construction 25. Transportation-public utilities remained unchanged for the month.

Year-ago comparisons indicated a substantial gain of 1,150 jobs since April 1980. Manufacturing paced the annual upturn with 725 more jobs. This mainly reflected the opening of a new durables plant and expansion at existing plants. The all other division added 375, mostly service workers. Construction was up 150, while mining gained 75 and government netted 50 additions. Conversely, trade dropped 200 and transportation-public utilities eased nominally lower.

Employment is expected to increase in May and June as more outside work becomes available. Unemployment should ease below the April level during May, but could increase slightly in June due to more entrants in the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**20,750**	**20,925**	**19,600**	**-175**	**1,150**
Manufacturing	7,375	7,400	6,650	-25	725
Metals & Machinery	1,925	1,925	1,850	0	75
All Other Manufacturing	5,450	5,475	4,800	-25	650
Nonmanufacturing	13,375	13,525	12,950	-150	425
Mining	650	700	575	-50	75
Construction	1,225	1,250	1,075	-25	150
Transportation & Public Utilities	700	700	725	0	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,975	4,050	4,175	-75	-200
Government	2,825	2,800	2,775	25	50
All Other*	4,000	4,025	3,625	-25	375

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Employment in Comanche County gained 325 for the month of April, reaching 31,700. A comparison of April 1981 and April 1980 showed a gain of 675 workers. Unemployment dropped to 1,400, off 325 from March. More significantly, joblessness fell by 725 since a year ago. Comparative jobless rates were 4.2 the latest month, 5.2 for March and 6.4 during April 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	 Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Labor Force	**33,100**	**33,100**	**33,150**	**0**	**-50**
Unemployment	1,400	1,725	2,125	-325	-725
Rate	*4.2*	*5.2*	*6.4*	xxx	xxx
Employment	31,700	31,375	31,025	325	675

Nonfarm wage and salary employment showed an upward trend in April, rising to 29,150, as both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing had moderate gains. More specifically, government and the all other division each added 75 jobs. A gain of 50 in trade was partially offset by a loss of 25 in finance-insurance-real estate. Construction and transportation-public utilities remained the same over the 30-day period.

Over the year, Comanche County's nonfarm payroll jobs declined 325, with losses of 150 and 175 in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing, respectively. In the latter sector, wholesale-retail trade dropped 150 jobs. This was followed by 125 fewer government workers. The all other division eased nominally lower. Contrasting gains of 25 and 100 occurred in transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate over this twelve-month span.

Employment will likely increase through June as more seasonal jobs become available. Unemployment could decline in May, but rise slightly in June due to the summer influx of jobseekers.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	 Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**29,150**	**28,950**	**29,475**	**200**	**-325**
Manufacturing	2,775	2,750	2,925	25	-150
Nonmanufacturing	26,375	26,200	26,550	175	-175
Construction	1,575	1,575	1,575	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,275	1,275	1,250	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,075	7,025	7,225	50	-150
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,325	1,350	1,225	-25	100
Government	10,700	10,625	10,825	75	-125
All Other*	4,425	4,350	4,450	75	-25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

** Includes Mining and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

Pittsburg County employment totaled 11,400 in April, slightly less than March's estimated total of 11,425. This represented an increase of 150 from April 1980. Although employment was slightly lower over the month, unemployment dropped 150 in April to 850, compared with 1,000 in March. This latest figure was 725 lower than last April's unemployment figure—a significant improvement. Unemployment rates were 6.9 percent this April, 8.0 in March, and 12.3 for April 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,250**	**12,425**	**12,825**	**-175**	**-575**
Unemployment	850	1,000	1,575	-150	-725
Rate	*6.9*	*8.0*	*12.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,400	11,425	11,250	-25	150

Nonagricultural employment during April was 10,975, or 75 below March 1981. Manufacturing recorded a loss of 25. In the nonmanufacturing groups, wholesale-retail trade, the all other division, and government lost 25 each, while construction gained 25 from the previous month.

By comparison with last year, wage and salary employment showed greater losses generally, with a net loss of 250. The gain of 25 in the all other division and the loss of 25 in construction counterbalanced each other, while trade lost 125. Transportation-public utilities and government remained unchanged.

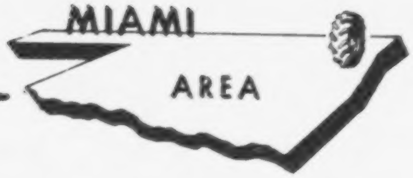
Employment should increase through June as a demand for seasonal workers accelerates. Federally-funded youth programs, the opening of a new plant, a new retail store and temporary hiring at a federal installation should contribute to the employment total. Unemployment will likely decrease in May, but then could rise during June as more summer workers enter the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,975**	**11,050**	**11,225**	**-75**	**-250**
Manufacturing	1,825	1,850	1,950	-25	-125
Nonmanufacturing	9,150	9,200	9,275	-50	-125
Construction	275	250	300	25	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	375	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,025	2,050	2,150	-25	-125
Government	3,825	3,850	3,825	-25	0
All Other*	2,650	2,675	2,625	-25	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*



MIAMI AREA

Ottawa County employment continued to expand in April, totaling 12,800, a gain of 125 over the 12,675 of the previous month. The gain since last April was a greater one of 300 workers. At the same time, unemployment showed a healthy downward direction, decreasing by 200 for the month and by 500 for the year. Comparative jobless rates were 5.0 percent this April, 6.5 percent the month before, and 8.6 percent in April 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,475**	**13,550**	**13,675**	**-75**	**-200**
Unemployment	675	875	1,175	-200	-500
Rate	*5.0*	*6.5*	*8.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,800	12,675	12,500	125	300

Nonfarm wage and salary employment for the month of April was 10,850, showing a gain of 75 for the month. All of this increase was in nonmanufacturing, equally divided among wholesale-retail trade, government, and the all other division. Meanwhile, manufacturing held steady for the month.

Year-ago comparisons of wage and salary employment in the Miami area indicated a loss of 150 in manufacturing, evenly divided between metals, machinery, and the transportation equipment industry and the all other manufacturing classification. In nonmanufacturing, the all other division had a gain of 25. Construction, transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade, and government all remained unchanged over this twelve month span.

Miami area employment could increase during May and June due to seasonal influences. Although unemployment may decline in May, some rise could occur through June as more entrants come into the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,850**	**10,775**	**10,975**	**75**	**-125**
Manufacturing	4,525	4,525	4,675	0	-150
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	600	600	675	0	-75
All Other Manufacturing	3,925	3,925	4,000	0	-75
Nonmanufacturing	6,325	6,250	6,300	75	25
Construction	200	200	200	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	150	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,900	1,925	25	0
Government	2,175	2,150	2,175	25	0
All Other*	1,875	1,850	1,850	25	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Employment in Muskogee County was 25,675 for April, down 175 since March but up 550 above last April. Also, unemployment showed an encouraging downward trend for the month, decreasing to 1,700, down 275 over the month and 100 below a year ago. Jobless rates were 6.2 percent this April, 7.1 in March, and 6.7 last April.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Labor Force	**27,375**	**27,825**	**26,925**	**-450**	**450**
Unemployment	1,700	1,975	1,800	-275	-100
Rate	*6.2*	*7.1*	*6.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,675	25,850	25,125	-175	550

Nonfarm jobs dropped by 225 in April. Manufacturing lost 25 from the food processing category, while maintaining a steady number in all other manufacturing. The nonmanufacturing sector had 250 fewer construction jobs, but gained 50 in wholesale-retail trade. Also, during this period, a loss of 25 in transportation-public utilities was countered by an equal gain in the all other division. Meanwhile, government employment remained unchanged over this 30-day span.

Compared to April 1980, there were 350 fewer jobs this year. Manufacturing had a net loss of 75; more specifically, half of the 150 loss in food processing was offset by a 75 gain in all other manufacturing. In nonmanufacturing, government cut back 250 jobs. This was followed by 75 fewer workers in the all other division and a reduction of 25 in construction.

Employment is expected to increase slightly through June in the Muskogee area as summer weather creates new job opportunities. However, unemployment may rise as large numbers enter the local labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**23,300**	**23,525**	**23,650**	**-225**	**-350**
Manufacturing	5,050	5,075	5,125	-25	-75
Food & Kindred Products	600	625	750	-25	-150
All Other Manufacturing	4,450	4,450	4,375	0	75
Nonmanufacturing	18,250	18,450	18,525	-200	-275
Construction	1,550	1,800	1,575	-250	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,475	1,500	1,425	-25	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,075	5,025	5,050	50	25
Government	6,275	6,275	6,525	0	-250
All Other*	3,875	3,850	3,950	25	-75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-
HENRYETTA
AREA

The employment situation in the Okmulgee-Henryetta area showed favorable signs again this month, with the total number of employed increasing to 12,250, a gain of 75 over March. More significantly, the annual gain was much greater, rising 525 since April 1980. Unemployment dropped to 700 in April, down 125 over the past month and 225 lower than twelve months ago. Unemployment rates were 5.4 percent this April, 6.3 in March, and 7.3 last April.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,950**	**13,000**	**12,650**	**-50**	**300**
Unemployment	700	825	925	-125	-225
Rate	*5.4*	*6.3*	*7.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,250	12,175	11,725	75	525

Nonagricultural payroll employment totaled 9,800 in April, or 25 more than in March. Manufacturing remained the same, while nonmanufacturing showed only a slight net gain. More specifically, the all other division gained 100, but government lost 75. Mining, construction, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade held steady.

For the year, manufacturing showed a gain of 225, while nonmanufacturing dropped 125, resulting in a net increase of 100 since April 1980. A gain of 100 in wholesale-retail trade countered an equal loss in government. Construction lost 150 and mining eased nominally lower, but the all other division gained 50 jobs. Transportation-public utilities was unchanged from a year ago.

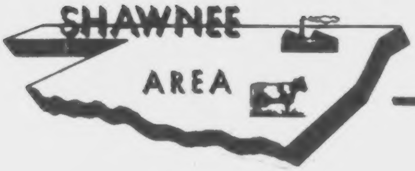
Employment is anticipated to show some increase in the Okmulgee-Henryetta area through June as seasonal factors make more jobs available. Unemployment may decline in May, but could increase in June due to the influx of summer applicants into the local labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,800**	**9,775**	**9,700**	**25**	**100**
Manufacturing	1,400	1,400	1,175	0	225
Nonmanufacturing	8,400	8,375	8,525	25	-125
Mining	475	475	500	0	-25
Construction	225	225	375	0	-150
Transportation & Public Utilities	275	275	275	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,175	2,175	2,075	0	100
Government	3,075	3,150	3,175	-75	-100
All Other*	2,175	2,075	2,125	100	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*



SHAWNEE AREA

Employment in Pottawatomie County continued to increase in April, reaching 27,700, or 425 more than March. Compared to last April, employment jumped 2,275 ahead. Unemployment dropped to 1,000 this April, or 200 less than last month and 650 below April 1980. Rates of unemployment were 3.5 percent this April, 4.2 in March, and 6.1 last April.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,700**	**28,475**	**27,075**	**225**	**1,625**
Unemployment	1,000	1,200	1,650	-200	-650
Rate	*3.5*	*4.2*	*6.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,700	27,275	25,425	425	2,275

Nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped again in April, reaching 15,250, or 175 less than in March 1981. Nonmanufacturing was responsible for the loss, with three divisions showing decreases. More specifically, government showed the biggest loss of 100, while the all other division lost 75 and wholesale-retail trade dipped 25. Holding steady for the month were mining, construction a;nd transportation-public utilities.

Year-ago comparisons showed a brighter picture than the short-term comparisons, with a total gain of 225. More precisely, manufacturing had combined gains of 25 in food processing and 100 in all other manufacturing, totaling 125 workers. Nonmanufacturing netted 100 jobs as wholesale-retail trade added 150 followed by 100 more workers in the all other group. However, these gains were partially offset by a loss of 100 in construction and 50 in government. Finally, transportation-public utilities held steady over the past year.

Employment in the Shawnee area should increase through June as good weather opens up more outside jobs. Unemployment may decline or hold steady in May, but could increase during June as the number of persons in the labor force expands.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**15,250**	**15,425**	**15,025**	**-175**	**225**
Manufacturing	2,625	2,600	2,500	25	125
Food & Kindred Products	275	275	250	0	25
All Other Manufacturing	2,350	2,325	2,250	25	100
Nonmanufacturing	12,625	12,825	12,525	-200	100
Mining	425	425	425	0	0
Construction	800	800	900	0	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	850	850	850	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,925	3,950	3,775	-25	150
Government	2,950	3,050	3,000	-100	-50
All Other*	3,675	3,750	3,575	-75	100

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER AREA

The number employed in Payne County continued to rise in April, reaching 28,775, or 75 more than in March. The gain since last April was a substantially larger one of 1,150. Unemployment declined from 525 in March to 425 in April. Compared to last April's figure, unemployment was down 625. Comparative jobless rates were 1.5 percent this April, 1.8 the month before, and 3.7 in April 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,200**	**29,225**	**28,675**	**-25**	**525**
Unemployment	425	525	1,050	-100	-625
Rate	*1.5*	*1.8*	*3.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,775	28,700	27,625	75	1,150

Nonfarm employment moved slightly downward in April to 24,350, by contrast with last month's rise. This represented an increase of 150 over last April. Manufacturing gained 125, but nonmanufacturing lost 150. Wholesale-retail trade led on the downside with 225 fewer workers. This was followed by a drop of 150 in government and a decrease of 50 in construction. In contrast to these losses, the all other industry group added 225 workers, mostly in service, and mining gained 50 jobs. Transportation-public utilities remained unchanged at 1,025 over the month.

For the year, manufacturing had a 250 gain and nonmanufacturing showed a net loss of 100. Mining had the largest gain of 325 and the all other division added 250. Wholesale-retail trade suffered the largest drop, with 300 fewer workers than during this same period last year. Construction lost 200 and government dropped by 150. The smallest loss was in transportation-public utilities, off 25 over the year.

Employment should increase during May and June in the Stillwater area as job opportunities appear favorable. Unemployment may decline or hold steady at its low April level in May, then possibly increase slightly through June.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Apr 1981p	Mar 1981r	Apr 1980r	Absolute Change From Mar 1981 Apr 1981	Absolute Change From Apr 1980 Apr 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**24,350**	**24,375**	**24,200**	**-25**	**150**
Manufacturing	2,875	2,750	2,625	125	250
Nonmanufacturing	21,475	21,625	21,575	-150	-100
Mining	875	825	550	50	325
Construction	550	600	750	-50	-200
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,025	1,025	1,050	0	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,575	4,800	4,875	-225	-300
Government	11,400	11,550	11,550	-150	-150
All Other*	3,050	2,825	2,800	225	-250

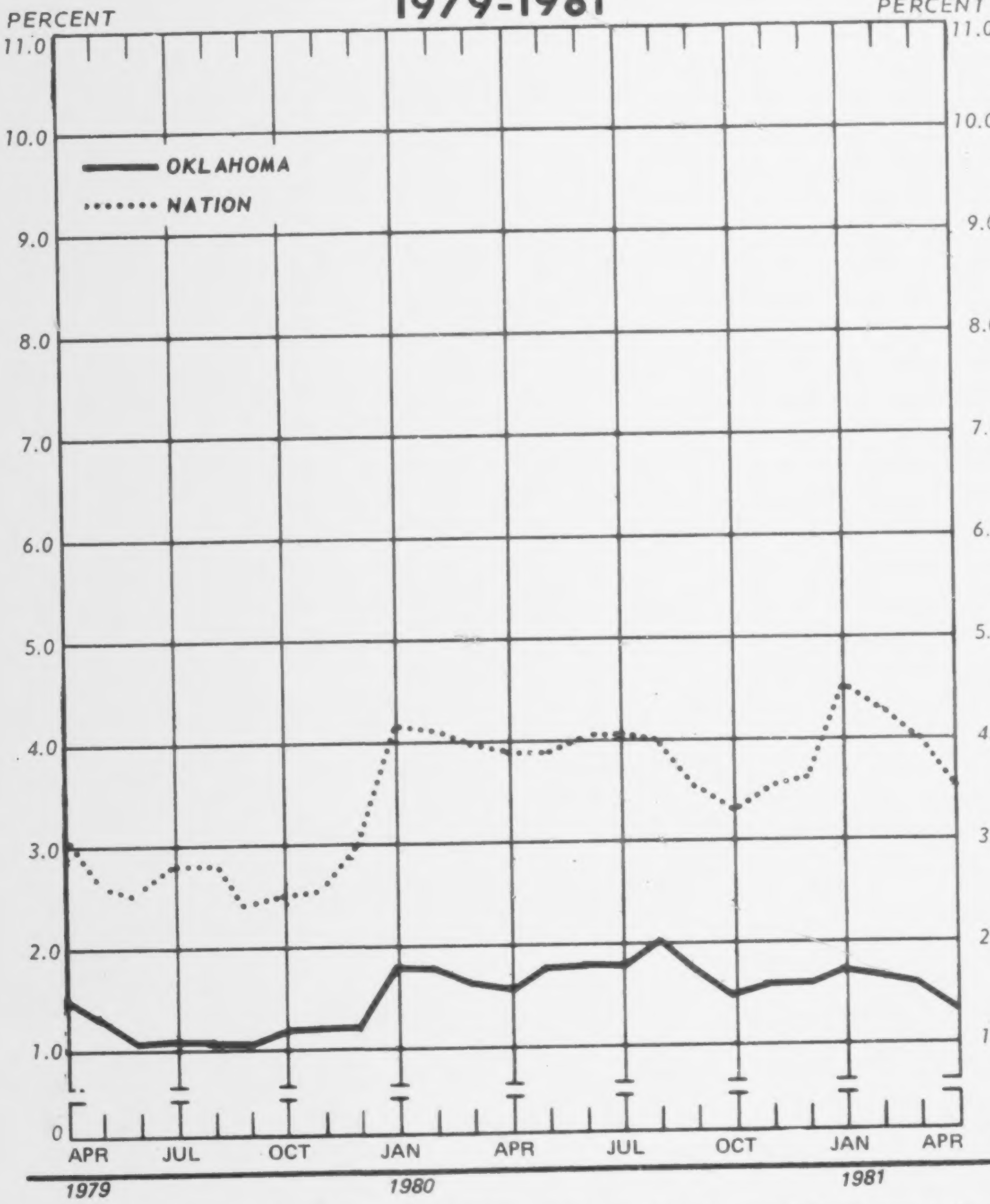
p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

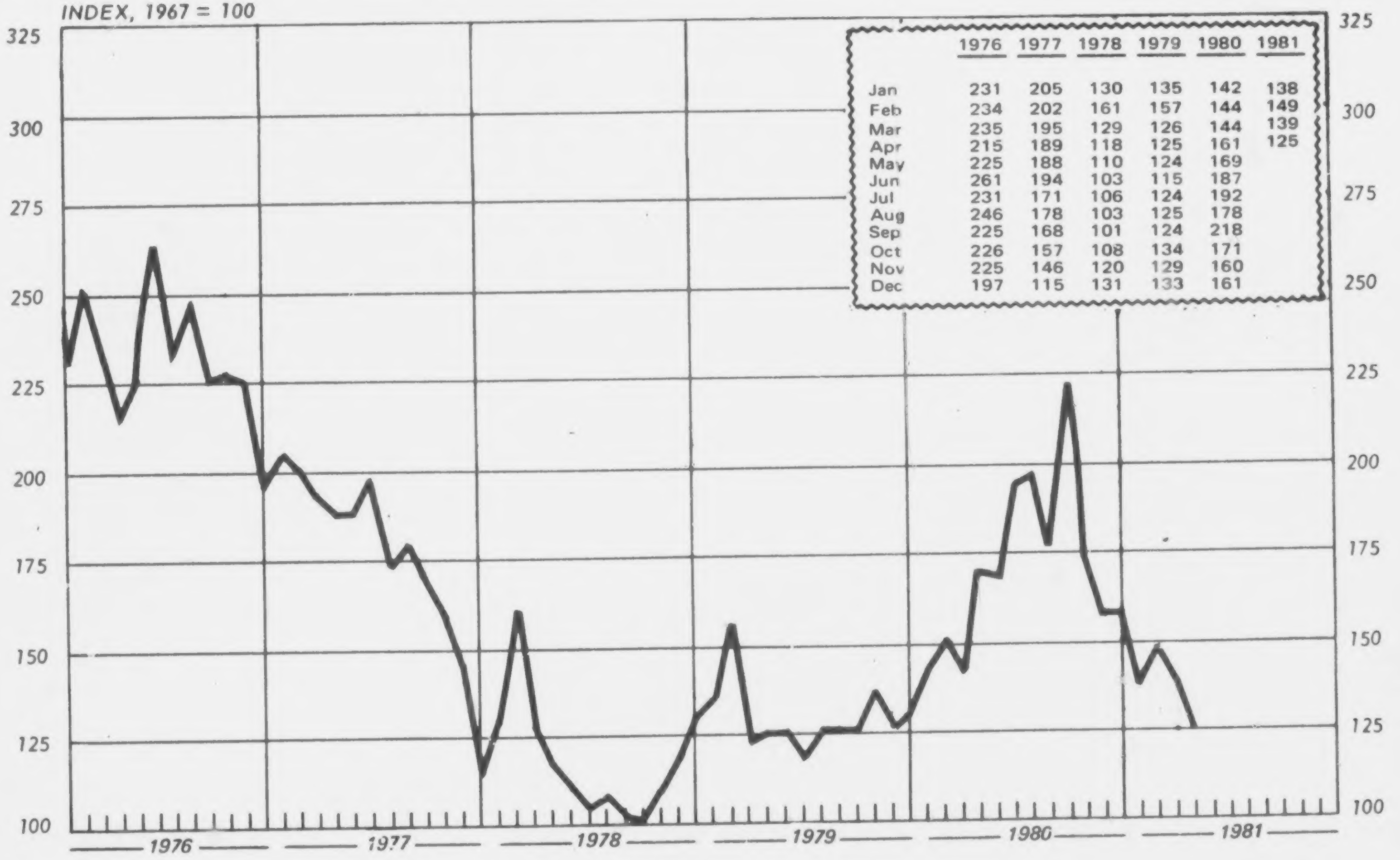
1979-1981



* *Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	149
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	139
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	125
May	225	188	110	124	169	
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	
Nov	225	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

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* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - The Ada office of the State Employment Service again reported no surplus labor supply during April. For the same period, labor demand was apparently met satisfactorily. Favorable weather helped construction to progress quickly on existing projects, with early completion dates seen in some cases. No new construction projects were started, but several new building permits were issued. Pontotoc County unemployment rose to 570 from 500; this represented a percentage of 3.2, compared to March's higher figure of 3.6.

ALTUS - Job applications registered with the Altus local office in April centered again in two main occupations: child-care monitors and material handlers. The onset of summer has brought many young persons into the market with limited job experience. Jackson County unemployment, on a percentage basis, was down to 4.4 in April from 4.8 in March.

BARTLESVILLE - Job applications in the Bartlesville local office showed no significant changes during April. Applicants were still in the same principal occupations: waiter/waitress, kitchen helper, nurse aide, general office clerk, construction worker, and cashier-checker. Construction which was started in April is expected to be completed in six weeks on two projects and in three months on another project. Washington County's unemployment declined to 1.7 in April from 2.0 in March.

CHICKASHA - The Chickasha office of the State Employment Service during April reported job applications in basically the same occupational groups as in the previous two months. Also, the totals were almost the same as those of the preceding month. Grady County's jobless rate eased slightly from 2.8 to 2.5 percent between March and April.

CLAREMORE - The labor supply in the Claremore area showed little change in the overall total of active job applicants in April compared to March. An oversupply of applicants existed in the same basic categories as in March. Material handlers were also listed in labor surplus during April. Job openings continued to show some increase, although labor demand in most occupations was satisfactorily met. The rate of unemployment in Rogers County showed a slight downward trend from 4.1 in March to 3.9 in April.

CLINTON - The Oklahoma State Employment Service in Clinton reported an increase in applications because of a new retail store, but there was still a lack of qualified applicants to meet total labor demand. A new laundromat, an entertainment center, and a beauty salon were under construction in Clinton. All area towns showed healthy sales tax collections over last year. Current job openings existed for a quilting machine operator, a fabricating machine operator, an electrician, a quality control inspector, and a bookkeeper. Custer County's jobless rate dropped to 1.4 percent in April from 1.8 a month ago.

DUNCAN - The Duncan office of the State Employment Service reported a labor surplus in four major occupations in April: truck drivers, construction workers, general office clerks, and cashiers. Lack of turnover was cited as the cause for the surplus in each job category. By contrast, there was a demand for a few machinists. A large regional hospital was still under construction in the Duncan area. Employment in Stephens County rose between March and April, while unemployment declined from 2.0 percent to 1.8 percent.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

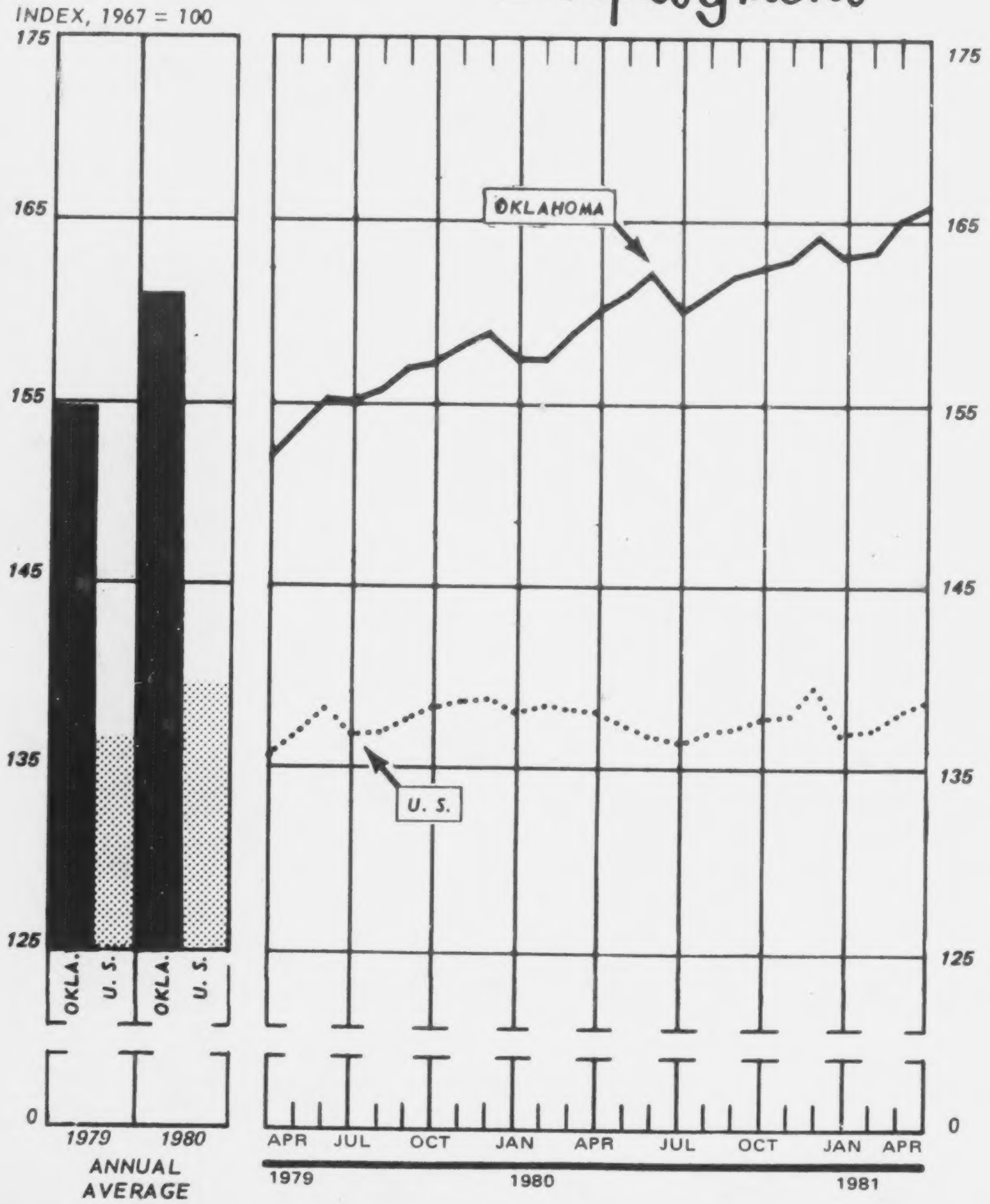
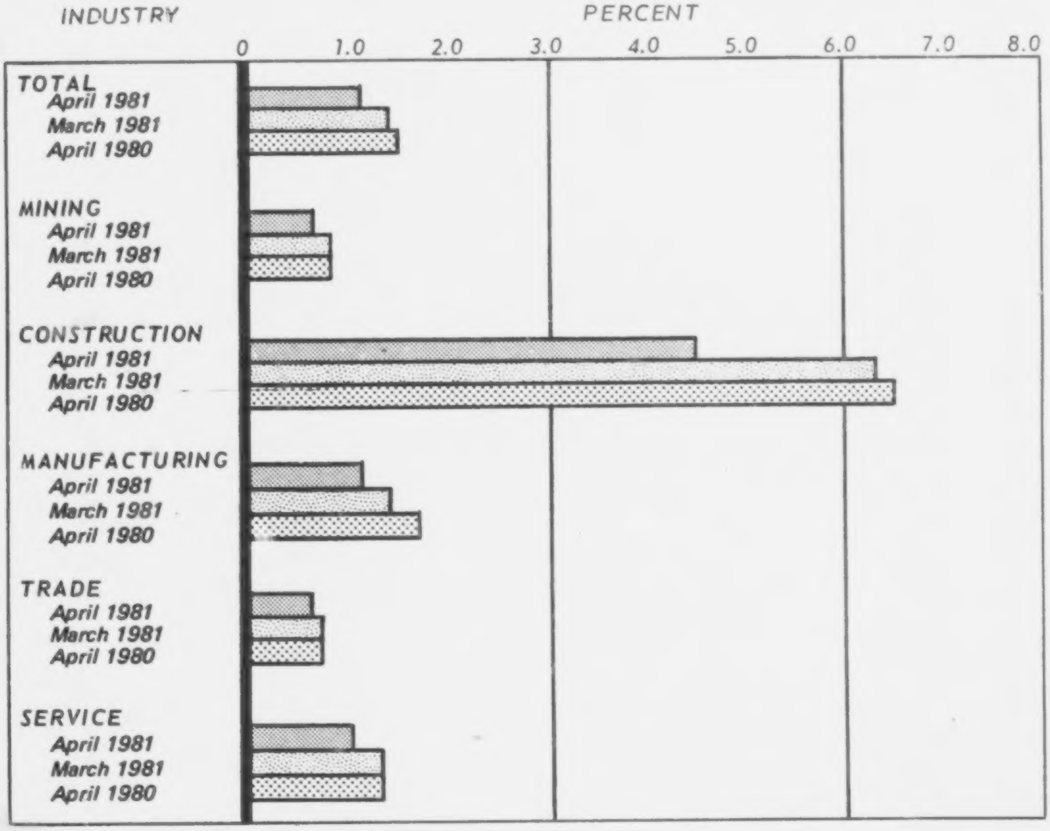


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT October 1979 – September 1980	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT April 1981	March 1981	April 1980
TOTAL	935,500	10,068	12,674	12,855
MINING	74,900	437	517	488
CONSTRUCTION	63,000	2,805	3,821	3,862
MANUFACTURING	191,600	2,199	2,617	2,991
TRADE	263,200	1,594	1,905	1,905
SERVICE	168,200	1,669	2,107	2,019

* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 25)

DURANT - Bryan County's unemployment during April again showed a healthy downward movement from the previous month, dropping to 4.2 percent from 5.2 the previous month. Principal labor surpluses were still in the same categories: cashier-checker, nurse aide, waiter/waitress, and construction worker. Primary demand was in clothing manufacturing, where many vacancies existed because of the recent opening of a new manufacturing facility.

ELK CITY - The Elk City office of the State Employment Service reported a surplus of truck drivers and general office clerks during April. The only occupation showing a current demand was oil field roustabout. Beckham County's unemployment rate showed a slight improvement from 2.1 percent in March to 1.9 in April.

GUYMON - The Guymon office of the Employment Service reported a demand for workers in each of three categories: roustabout, welder, and farm worker. By contrast, there was still a surplus of general office clerks, cashier-clerks, construction workers, and truck drivers. Although construction remained below a year earlier, there was some improvement in this area. Construction started on two banking facilities and a retail store during April. Texas County unemployment increased slightly this month to 2.2 percent from 1.9 percent in March.

HOLDENVILLE - The State Employment Service office in Holdenville reported a large supply of rotary driller helpers in April. This surplus was attributed to worker migration from other areas. Renovation of the high school and expansion of a local manufacturing plant were under way with completion dates estimated to be late this summer or early in the fall. Hughes County unemployment showed a favorable downward trend from 7.1 percent last month to 6.3 percent in April.

HUGO - The State Employment Service in Hugo again reported no surpluses or shortages in major occupations during April. The unemployment rate in Choctaw County eased to 11.1 percent after the previous month's 15.2 percent.

NORMAN - The local Job Service office in Norman during April reported large labor surpluses in several of the same categories as the previous month. A reduction was noted in surplus carpenters and construction workers, indicating more activity in building. Increases in surplus clerical workers and retail salespersons indicated a return of college students to the work force for the summer. Cleveland County unemployment dropped to 2.3 percent in April from 2.7 percent in March.

POTEAU - The LeFlore County office of the State Employment Service continued to report a major surplus of workers in several occupational categories: construction workers, cashier-checkers, carpenters, production assemblers, truck drivers, and nurse aides. At the same time, employers sought to fill vacancies for waiter/waitresses, sales clerks, sewing machine operators, and cooks. Unemployment in LeFlore County continued its downward trend, going from 6.7 percent in March to 5.8 in April.

(Continued on page 33)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

YEAR AND MONTH	MANUFACTURING											
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			DURABLE GOODS			STONE, CLAY & GLASS			PRIMARY METALS		
1980												
April	$289.20	40.0	$7.23	$300.77	40.7	$7.39	$303.46	40.3	$7.53	$289.71	37.0	$7.83
May	289.28	39.9	7.25	301.25	40.6	7.42	286.14	38.0	7.53	309.62	38.8	7.98
June	290.94	39.8	7.31	301.04	40.3	7.47	332.27	41.9	7.93	317.95	38.4	8.28
July	294.71	39.4	7.48	303.28	39.8	7.62	328.86	40.5	8.12	316.03	37.4	8.45
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	292.70	39.5	7.41	327.57	41.1	7.97	314.59	38.6	8.15
September	300.35	40.1	7.49	311.76	40.7	7.66	336.94	41.7	8.08	323.57	39.8	8.13
October	299.20	40.0	7.48	309.02	40.5	7.63	333.74	41.0	8.14	333.66	39.3	8.49
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	346.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71
December	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	355.52	41.1	8.65
1981												
January	314.79	40.1	7.85	318.38	40.2	7.92	331.25	40.2	8.24	344.27	39.8	8.65
February	315.21	39.5	7.98	319.20	39.8	8.02	305.51	36.5	8.37	344.80	40.0	8.62
March r	328.85	40.8	8.06	340.31	41.4	8.22	339.33	40.3	8.42	342.47	39.5	8.67
April p	329.25	40.3	8.17	338.62	40.7	8.32	354.60	40.9	8.67	336.80	38.1	8.84
	FABRICATED METALS			FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL			OIL FIELD MACHINERY		
1980												
April	$277.85	40.8	$6.81	$289.78	40.7	$7.12	$273.76	40.2	$6.81	$297.02	41.6	$7.14
May	289.26	41.5	6.97	299.10	41.6	7.19	265.20	39.7	6.68	290.34	41.3	7.03
June	294.40	41.7	7.06	304.08	42.0	7.24	272.74	39.7	6.87	306.29	41.9	7.31
July	287.55	40.5	7.10	291.13	40.1	7.26	274.53	39.5	6.95	308.70	42.0	7.35
August	291.20	40.5	7.19	298.16	40.9	7.29	281.40	40.2	7.00	311.96	42.1	7.41
September	302.41	41.2	7.34	303.40	41.0	7.40	288.56	40.7	7.09	323.02	43.3	7.46
October	294.44	40.5	7.27	293.79	40.3	7.29	291.81	41.1	7.10	324.08	43.5	7.45
November	301.25	40.6	7.42	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59
December	308.25	40.4	7.63	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.33	42.9	7.63
1981												
January	313.74	41.5	7.56	317.06	41.5	7.64	299.95	40.1	7.48	328.38	42.1	7.80
February	307.69	40.7	7.56	311.92	40.3	7.74	304.84	40.7	7.49	341.60	42.7	8.00
March r	313.59	41.1	7.63	323.11	40.9	7.90	312.16	41.4	7.54	339.77	42.9	7.92
April p	315.87	40.6	7.78	321.55	40.6	7.92	308.61	40.5	7.62	342.08	42.6	8.03

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT			NONDURABLE GOODS			FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS		
1980												
April	$277.78	40.2	$6.91	$428.74	44.2	$9.70	$268.50	38.8	$6.92	$267.71	40.5	$6.61
May	286.77	41.5	6.91	432.42	43.9	9.85	265.65	38.5	6.90	265.06	40.1	6.61
June	285.12	40.5	7.04	384.00	40.0	9.60	272.30	38.9	7.00	263.86	40.1	6.58
July	266.11	38.4	6.93	419.58	42.0	9.99	279.03	38.7	7.21	274.44	40.3	6.81
August	281.48	40.5	6.95	333.79	36.4	9.17	273.79	38.4	7.13	271.95	39.7	6.85
September	301.55	40.1	7.52	389.46	40.4	9.64	279.24	39.0	7.16	276.48	40.9	6.76
October	301.79	40.4	7.47	377.48	40.2	9.39	280.41	39.0	7.19	268.88	39.6	6.79
November	311.17	41.6	7.48	440.34	44.3	9.94	306.75	40.9	7.50	278.24	40.5	6.87
December	316.73	42.4	7.47	464.64	44.0	10.56	303.00	40.4	7.50	268.49	39.6	6.78
1981												
January	319.03	42.2	7.56	379.39	38.4	9.88	306.48	39.7	7.72	298.08	41.4	7.20
February	304.30	40.9	7.44	403.90	39.1	10.33	308.10	39.0	7.90	274.32	38.8	7.07
March r	307.84	41.1	7.49	480.26	43.7	10.99	305.71	39.6	7.72	285.84	39.7	7.20
April p	303.51	40.2	7.55	475.46	43.5	10.93	310.08	39.5	7.85	280.41	39.0	7.19
	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
1980												
April	$147.14	35.8	$4.11	$257.69	37.4	$6.89	$258.12	36.0	$7.17	$433.87	39.3	$11.04
May	148.42	36.2	4.10	268.71	39.0	6.89	265.83	37.6	7.07	406.21	39.4	10.31
June	152.82	36.3	4.21	280.99	39.8	7.06	261.59	37.0	7.07	424.27	40.6	10.45
July	147.44	35.7	4.13	263.25	37.5	7.02	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
August	149.09	36.1	4.13	263.78	37.9	6.96	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September	149.94	35.7	4.20	265.94	38.1	6.98	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October	150.65	36.3	4.15	272.06	38.7	7.03	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981												
January	160.00	36.2	4.42	292.08	39.1	7.47	281.52	36.8	7.65	472.56	41.2	11.47
February	162.00	36.0	4.50	287.98	38.5	7.48	280.02	35.9	7.80	516.67	41.4	12.48
March r	166.35	36.4	4.57	295.14	39.3	7.51	292.61	38.1	7.68	474.12	41.3	11.48
April p	165.07	36.2	4.56	290.61	38.8	7.49	288.70	37.3	7.74	528.57	45.1	11.72

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980															
April	$369.36	38.0	$9.72	$388.33	47.3	$8.21	$323.61	40.1	$8.07	$277.83	40.5	$6.86	$184.46	33.6	$5.49
May	345.60	36.0	9.60	381.34	46.0	8.29	320.00	40.0	8.00	272.92	39.9	6.84	184.46	33.6	5.49
June	367.87	38.2	9.63	383.57	45.5	8.43	324.01	40.1	8.08	276.34	40.4	6.84	186.87	34.1	5.48
July	375.58	38.6	9.73	388.37	46.4	8.37	326.83	40.6	8.05	279.33	40.6	6.88	193.89	34.5	5.62
August	380.38	38.5	9.88	397.25	46.3	8.58	319.20	40.1	7.96	273.64	40.3	6.79	189.61	34.6	5.48
September	400.60	39.9	10.04	405.36	46.7	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	276.17	40.2	6.87	185.32	32.8	5.65
October	387.16	38.6	10.03	406.29	46.7	8.70	338.75	39.9	8.49	281.99	40.4	6.98	184.37	33.1	5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January	381.11	37.4	10.19	440.75	47.7	9.24	352.48	40.1	8.79	283.26	40.4	7.16	189.73	32.6	5.82
February	360.02	35.4	10.17	516.67	41.4	12.48	351.52	39.9	8.81	287.03	39.7	7.23	185.79	32.2	5.77
March r	386.46	38.0	10.17	432.89	46.9	9.23	360.53	40.6	8.88	292.18	40.3	7.25	189.26	32.8	5.77
April p	389.72	37.8	10.31	425.94	45.8	9.30	353.50	41.2	8.58	298.08	40.5	7.36	194.30	33.1	5.87

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 141,900 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1979 - 1981

PLACE	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Apr 1980	Apr 1979
State Total	**13,408**	**16,674**	**18,812**	**17,269**	**13,355**
Ada	237	302	328	260	204
Altus	172	184	179	190	141
Ardmore	307	330	484	290	338
Bartlesville	146	191	228	180	177
Broken Arrow*	162	184	204	177	- -
Chickasha	118	139	161	157	278
Claremore*	213	252	286	263	164
Clinton	69	90	80	67	106
Duncan	117	141	166	148	138
Durant	245	313	338	403	188
Edmond*	140	177	195	157	- -
Elk City	50	65	58	68	68
Enid	93	131	141	128	160
Guymon	21	27	26	27	26
Holdenville	167	211	211	229	246
Hugo	318	412	401	250	195
Idabel	380	496	496	546	276
Lawton SMSA***	394	477	477	610	449
McAlester	359	454	459	677	460
Miami	414	573	637	786	361
Muskogee	775	928	990	807	668
Norman*	164	210	234	290	186
Oklahoma City SMSA***	2,936	3,685	4,738	3,920	2,866
Okmulgee	276	380	439	374	331
Ponca City	229	296	334	256	185
Poteau	322	377	426	438	389
Pryor	386	479	507	491	401
Sallisaw**	386	368	440	326	- -
Sapulpa*	237	297	307	266	207
Seminole	71	87	97	91	111
Shawnee	266	353	414	440	275
Stillwater	121	163	190	166	67
Tahlequah	300	386	391	390	299
Tulsa SMSA***	3,135	3,861	4,189	3,899	2,837
Woodward	30	31	36	28	39
All Other	1,219	1,576	1,672	1,558	1,752

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† Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.

** Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

*** Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

**** The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

PRYOR - A large number of entry-level jobseekers and construction workers were registered in April in the Pryor area, continuing the trend of the previous month. A large number of these were youth seeking summer employment and unskilled workers looking for jobs. Mayes County unemployment showed an encouraging decline in April, reaching 4.9 percent as compared with the previous month's 6.2 percent.

SALLISAW - Major occupational groups with labor surpluses in April were truck drivers, production assemblers, mechanics, and construction workers. Conversely, unfilled job openings remained for industrial electricians, sewing machine operators, cooks, and experienced secretaries. Unemployment in Sequoyah County continued its downward trend from 8.7 in March to 7.1 in April.

SAPULPA - Jobless workers in Creek County comprised 3.2 percent of the total work force in April compared to 3.5 percent in March. Surpluses were still noticeable again this month in some of the same occupations: construction laborer, heavy-duty truck driver, and material handler. There was also an oversupply of carpenters and pipefitters as construction activity was still generally slow. Also, long-haul trucking activity was down and factory production and transportation material movement was slow. Glass manufacturing showed some increase, while home construction indicated only limited activity. Food service remained good; similarly, retail sales were holding steady. General manufacturing was stable, although there was little new hiring at this time.

SEMINOLE - Seminole County unemployment in April totaled 500, or 4.6 percent of the working force. This was higher than the 4.0 of the preceding month, but better than the 5.7 percent of one year before. The largest major occupational surpluses in the area were cashier-checkers, construction workers, and rotary driller helpers. A surplus was also noted among waiter/waitresses, sewing machine operators, and both light and heavy-duty truck drivers.

TAHLEQUAH - Unemployment in Cherokee County dropped to 5.0 percent in April, one percent lower than the previous month. Of those unemployed, welders comprised the largest group. There was also a number of teachers and police officers seeking jobs. Other job applicants included secretaries and photographers. A church construction project was recently completed. Permits for private residential construction and remodeling totaled $70,000, and commercial permits totaled $637,000.

WOODWARD - The City of Woodward issued sixty-two building permits during April totaling $2,626,430. One commercial permit in the amount of $570,000 was for a new building for a savings and loan association. Twenty-four were new residential permits in the total amount of $1,892,500, with thirty-six for remodeling and additions. Woodward unemployment was 2.3 percent in April, almost unchanged from the 2.4 figure of March.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA APRIL 1981 •

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
	Number	Percent Distribution	Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
			Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**13,797**	**100.0**	**8,461**	**5,336**	**5,909**	**5,179**	**2,709**	**11,464**	**5,020**	**4,251**	**2,193**	**1,529**	**613**	**587**	**329**	**672**	**240**	**258**	**174**
Mining	**382**	**2.8**	**310**	**72**	**97**	**213**	**72**	**352**	**90**	**195**	**67**	**18**	**2**	**13**	**3**	**10**	**5**	**3**	**2**
Contract Construction	**2,722**	**19.7**	**2,581**	**141**	**468**	**1,530**	**724**	**2,341**	**409**	**1,319**	**613**	**241**	**39**	**130**	**72**	**128**	**18**	**72**	**38**
Manufacturing, Total	**2,051**	**14.9**	**1,094**	**957**	**379**	**1,080**	**592**	**1,612**	**322**	**831**	**459**	**256**	**36**	**136**	**84**	**117**	**15**	**58**	**44**
Food & Kindred Products	286	2.1	128	158	44	89	153	196	34	60	102	62	6	20	36	28	4	9	15
Apparel & Related Products	215	1.6	42	173	35	112	68	174	29	89	56	20	6	7	7	9	0	6	3
Lumber & Wood Products	92	.7	72	20	20	55	17	66	14	41	11	10	3	5	2	16	3	9	4
Printing & Publishing	56	.4	22	34	6	35	15	47	5	29	13	4	1	3	0	3	0	1	2
Refining	38	.3	23	15	11	22	5	36	10	21	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	138	1.0	76	62	20	70	48	103	17	50	36	26	1	17	8	7	0	3	4
Primary Metal Products	68	.5	55	13	12	36	20	49	10	25	14	14	2	8	4	4	0	2	2
Fabricated Metal Products	294	2.1	215	79	62	153	79	254	55	132	67	23	1	15	7	8	3	2	3
Machinery, except Electrical	61	.4	42	19	13	33	15	50	11	27	12	9	1	5	3	2	1	1	0
Electrical Machinery	246	1.8	78	168	24	184	38	179	22	128	29	35	2	27	6	12	0	9	3
Transportation Equipment	175	1.3	124	51	61	84	30	142	54	61	27	17	5	11	1	13	2	9	2
All Other Manufacturing	382	2.8	217	165	71	207	104	316	61	168	87	34	7	17	10	15	2	7	6
Transportation & Public Utilities	**465**	**3.4**	**356**	**109**	**95**	**245**	**125**	**371**	**76**	**194**	**101**	**58**	**11**	**34**	**13**	**32**	**6**	**15**	**11**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**1,483**	**10.7**	**563**	**920**	**240**	**826**	**417**	**1,304**	**211**	**729**	**364**	**148**	**24**	**79**	**45**	**20**	**4**	**12**	**4**
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**248**	**1.8**	**56**	**192**	**50**	**135**	**63**	**226**	**46**	**125**	**55**	**19**	**4**	**10**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**
Services	**1,565**	**11.3**	**618**	**947**	**263**	**810**	**492**	**1,197**	**201**	**611**	**385**	**237**	**34**	**139**	**64**	**122**	**27**	**54**	**41**
State Government	**117**	**.8**	**64**	**53**	**16**	**64**	**37**	**81**	**12**	**47**	**22**	**24**	**4**	**11**	**9**	**11**	**0**	**6**	**5**
All Other	**523**	**3.8**	**322**	**201**	**94**	**252**	**177**	**384**	**75**	**188**	**121**	**80**	**11**	**35**	**34**	**59**	**8**	**29**	**22**
INA [1]	**4,241**	**30.7**	**2,497**	**1,744**	**4,207**	**24**	**10**	**3,596**	**3,578**	**12**	**6**	**448**	**448**	**0**	**0**	**170**	**157**	**9**	**4**

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**13,797**	**100.0**	**8,461**	**5,336**	**5,909**	**5,179**	**2,709**	**11,484**	**5,020**	**4,251**	**2,193**	**1,529**	**613**	**587**	**329**	**672**	**240**	**258**	**174**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,065	7.7	592	473	240	567	258	918	206	499	213	61	12	27	22	77	19	36	22
Clerical	1,505	10.9	180	1,325	258	793	454	1,294	216	684	394	140	29	78	33	65	13	27	25
Sales	431	3.1	168	263	64	238	129	405	59	225	121	17	3	8	6	9	2	5	2
Service	804	5.8	296	506	110	428	266	550	77	291	182	198	27	111	60	46	5	19	22
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	79	.6	60	19	15	42	22	59	10	33	16	12	1	6	5	8	4	3	1
Processing	333	2.4	165	168	55	136	142	236	41	92	103	68	11	29	28	28	3	14	11
Machine Trades	657	4.8	550	107	132	346	179	549	116	287	146	69	11	38	20	28	3	14	11
Bench Work	767	5.6	270	497	137	459	171	587	120	334	133	88	11	55	22	49	6	30	13
Structural Work	2,806	20.3	2,707	99	493	1,549	764	2,358	433	1,289	636	261	35	150	76	166	19	96	51
Miscellaneous	1,133	8.2	986	147	202	611	320	922	166	509	247	165	24	85	56	40	10	14	16
INA '	4,217	30.6	2,485	1,732	4,203	10	4	3,586	3,576	8	2	450	449	0	1	156	156	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE †											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**13,797**	**100.0**	**5,909**	**5,179**	**2,709**	**11,464**	**5,020**	**4,251**	**2,193**	**1,529**	**613**	**587**	**329**	**672**	**240**	**258**	**174**
Under 22	675	4.9	139	355	181	561	124	290	147	86	11	47	28	22	4	12	6
22-24	1,056	7.7	194	572	290	860	166	461	233	135	23	70	42	48	5	31	12
25-34	3,285	23.8	581	1,782	922	2,618	477	1,415	726	453	66	256	131	171	29	83	59
35-44	1,976	14.3	374	1,063	539	1,665	315	894	456	182	34	103	45	108	23	49	36
45-54	1,455	10.5	265	804	386	1,216	229	672	315	123	22	64	37	103	13	57	33
55 and over	5,350	38.8	4,356	603	391	4,544	3,709	519	316	550	457	47	46	220	166	26	28
Male-Total	**8,461**	**61.3**	**3,584**	**3,293**	**1,584**	**6,920**	**3,014**	**2,671**	**1,235**	**1,027**	**395**	**392**	**240**	**441**	**159**	**179**	**103**
Under 22	426	3.1	95	222	109	346	85	178	83	63	8	32	23	14	2	9	3
22-24	660	4.8	120	367	173	528	104	290	134	90	13	48	29	36	3	24	9
25-34	2,155	15.6	396	1,169	590	1,707	326	924	457	303	43	165	95	111	19	57	35
35-44	1,163	8.4	234	647	282	961	193	542	226	119	23	65	31	73	16	33	24
45-54	895	6.5	164	514	217	734	137	420	177	86	16	46	24	67	10	41	16
55 and over	3,162	22.9	2,575	374	213	2,644	2,169	317	158	366	292	36	38	140	109	15	16
Female-Total	**5,336**	**38.7**	**2,325**	**1,886**	**1,125**	**4,544**	**2,006**	**1,580**	**958**	**502**	**218**	**195**	**89**	**231**	**81**	**79**	**71**
Under 22	249	1.8	44	133	72	215	39	112	64	23	3	15	5	8	2	3	3
22-24	396	2.9	74	205	117	332	62	171	99	45	10	22	13	12	2	7	3
25-34	1,130	8.2	185	613	332	911	151	491	269	150	23	91	36	60	10	26	24
35-44	813	5.9	140	416	257	704	122	352	230	63	11	38	14	35	7	16	12
45-54	560	4.1	101	290	169	482	92	252	138	37	6	18	13	36	3	16	17
55 and over	2,188	15.9	1,781	229	178	1,900	1,540	202	158	184	165	11	8	80	57	11	12

* *Based on data for week of April 19-25, 1981.*

† *Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.*

' *This item includes a substantial number of claimants, such as those claiming benefits from another state (interstate) for which individual characteristics are not available. More specific information for such persons will be available only for the mid-month of each quarter (February, May, August and November).*

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS

of Factory Employees

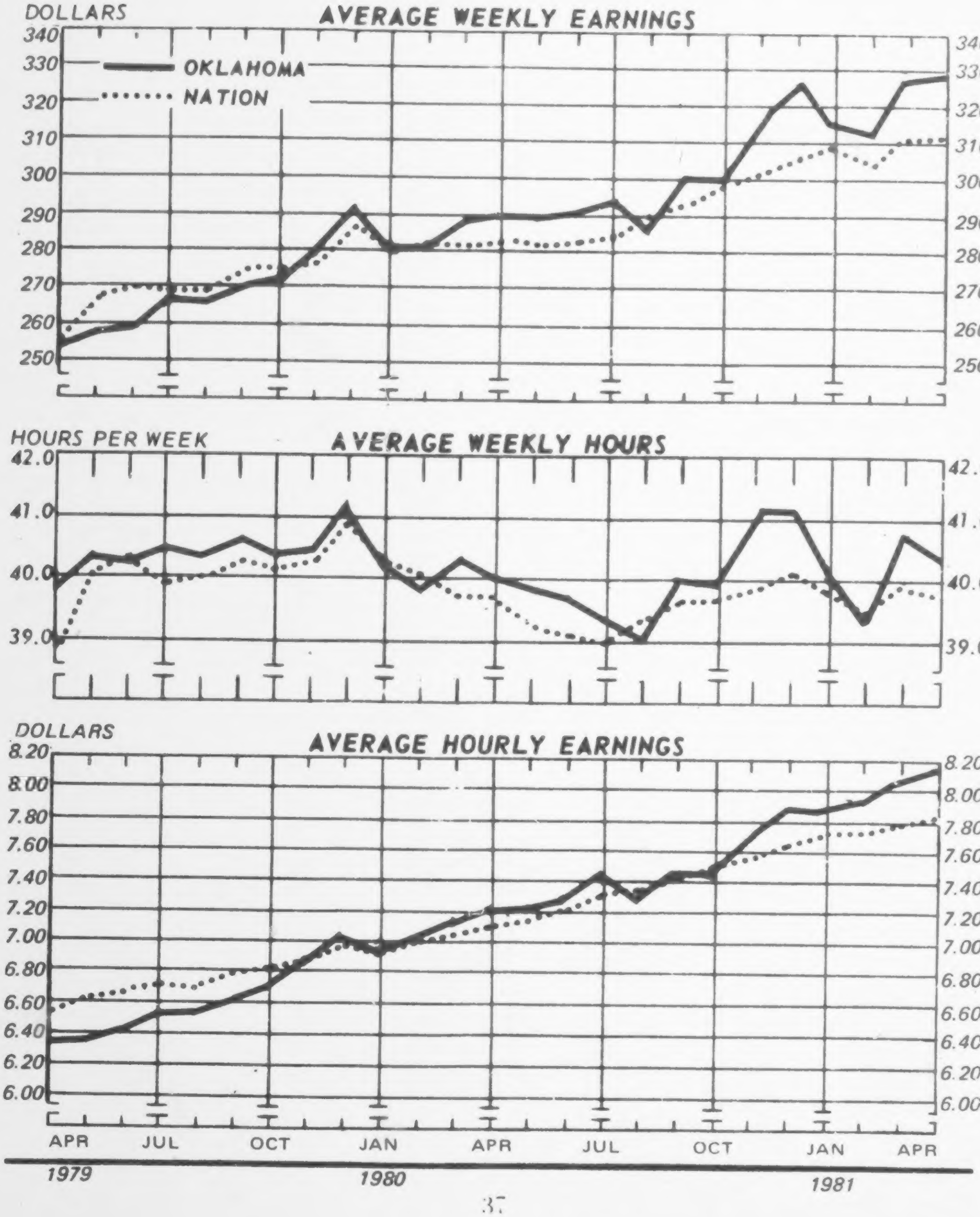


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

APRIL 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,331,100**	**45,900**	**1,377,000**	**3.3**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	415,700	12,400	428,100	2.9
Tulsa SMSA**	328,300	10,900	339,200	3.2
Lawton SMSA***	31,700	1,400	33,100	4.2
Adair	6,810	490	7,300	6.7
Alfalfa	3,060	30	3,090	1.0
Atoka	3,780	220	4,000	5.5
Beaver	2,840	50	2,890	1.7
Beckham	8,690	170	8,860	1.9
Blaine	5,540	100	5,640	1.8
Bryan	12,720	560	13,280	4.2
Caddo	12,130	390	12,520	3.1
Canadian	26,850	850	27,700	3.1
Carter	17,575	575	18,150	3.2
Cherokee	11,820	620	12,440	5.0
Choctaw	4,900	610	5,510	11.1
Cimarron	1,570	40	1,610	2.5
Cleveland	58,400	1,400	59,800	2.3
Coal	1,700	190	1,890	10.1
Comanche	31,700	1,400	33,100	4.2
Cotton	2,380	60	2,440	2.5
Craig	6,800	220	7,020	3.1
Creek	28,825	950	29,775	3.2
Custer	12,930	190	13,120	1.4
Delaware	10,020	510	10,530	4.8
Dewey	3,090	50	3,140	1.6
Ellis	2,270	60	2,330	2.6
Garfield	27,300	775	28,075	2.8
Garvin	11,240	280	11,520	2.4
Grady	17,240	440	17,680	2.5
Grant	2,590	30	2,620	1.1
Greer	2,550	60	2,610	2.3
Harmon	1,780	60	1,840	3.3
Harper	1,750	50	1,800	2.8
Haskell	4,530	280	4,810	5.8
Hughes	5,030	340	5,370	6.3
Jackson	9,660	440	10,100	4.4
Jefferson	2,840	70	2,910	2.4
Johnston	3,950	130	4,080	3.2
Kay	22,800	600	23,400	2.6
Kingfisher	7,670	130	7,800	1.7
Kiowa	5,330	160	5,490	2.9

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

APRIL 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,600	240	2,840	8.5
LeFlore	14,660	910	15,570	5.8
Lincoln	9,080	310	9,390	3.3
Logan	8,880	210	9,090	2.3
Love	2,360	90	2,450	3.7
McClain	10,850	230	11,080	2.1
McCurtain	11,560	930	12,490	7.4
Mcintosh	5,620	310	5,930	5.2
Major	3,620	50	3,670	1.4
Marshall	3,730	120	3,850	3.1
Mayes	15,410	800	16,210	4.9
Murray	5,230	160	5,390	3.0
Muskogee	25,675	1,700	27,375	6.2
Noble	4,940	80	5,020	1.6
Nowata	4,910	150	5,060	3.0
Okfuskee	3,680	140	3,820	3.7
Oklahoma	291,925	8,975	300,900	3.0
Okmulgee	12,250	700	12,950	5.4
Osage	18,280	360	18,640	1.9
Ottawa	12,800	675	13,475	5.0
Pawnee	5,350	150	5,500	2.7
Payne	28,775	425	29,200	1.5
Pittsburg	11,400	850	12,250	6.9
Pontotoc	13,430	570	14,000	4.1
Pottawatomie	27,700	1,000	28,700	3.5
Pushmataha	2,390	270	2,660	10.2
Roger Mills	3,100	50	3,150	1.6
Rogers	19,690	800	20,490	3.9
Seminole	10,290	500	10,790	4.6
Sequoyah	11,090	850	11,940	7.1
Stephens	20,340	380	20,720	1.8
Texas	8,290	190	8,480	2.2
Tillman	4,480	200	4,680	4.3
Tulsa	230,050	7,400	237,450	3.1
Wagoner	16,030	540	16,570	3.3
Washington	22,870	390	23,260	1.7
Washita	6,680	240	6,920	3.5
Woods	5,440	70	5,510	1.3
Woodward	12,990	300	13,290	2.3

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED
National
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Unemployed
1980					
Apr	103,412	96,566	3,081	93,485	6,846
May	104,028	96,709	3,436	93,273	7,318
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
1981					
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425
Mar	105,405	97,318	2,905	94,413	8,087
Apr	105,678	98,282	3,257	95,026	7,396

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*

(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

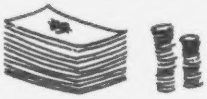
1980	
Apr	90,761
May	90,849
Jun	91,049
Jul	89,820
Aug	90,046
Sep	90,729
Oct	91,232
Nov	91,693
Dec	91,846
1981	
Jan*	90,761
Feb*	90,245
Mar*	90,828
Apr	91,365

* Revised

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1979 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME



(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

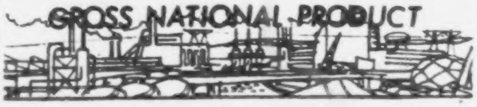
1980	
Apr	2,102.1
May	2,114.1
Jun	2,127.1
Jul	2,161.2
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct	2,234.3
Nov	2,257.6
Dec	2,276.6
1981	
Jan*	2,300.7
Feb*	2,317.7
Mar*	2,337.9
Apr	2,351.1

* Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1077.6
1972	1185.9
1973	1326.4
1974	1434.2
1975	1549.2
1976	1718.0
1977*	1918.0
1978	2,156.1
1979	2,413.9
1980	2,626.1
1st Quarter 1980	2,571.7
2nd Quarter 1980	2,564.8
3rd Quarter 1980	2,637.3
4th Quarter 1980	2,730.6
1st Quarter 1981*	2,853.8

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

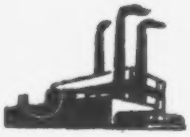
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
Mar	17,003
Apr	17,909
May	18,873
Jun	19,706
Jul	19,975
Aug	20,483
Sep	21,156
Oct	21,352
Nov	20,365
Dec	19,332
1981	
Jan	16,820
Feb	16,182
Mar	17,795

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
Apr	148.3
May	144.0
Jun	141.5
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	144.1
Oct	146.9
Nov	149.4
Dec	151.0
1981	
Jan	151.7
Feb	151.1
Mar*	152.2
Apr	152.3

* Revised

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1980			
Apr	242.6	Apr	242.5
May	245.1	May	244.9
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5
Feb	263.5	Feb	263.2
Mar	265.2	Mar	265.1
Apr	266.8	Apr	266.8

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.0	4.9	7.3	4.7	Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	4.4	7.7	4.0	7.3	4.1	Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	5.0	7.0	3.3	7.3	3.4	Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.8	7.6	6.1					May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	5.0					Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	5.1					Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	5.2					Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.8	7.4	5.1					Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.0					Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.8					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.5					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	--	--	5.8	3.4	--	--	7.1	4.8	--	--					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* Percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.

Note The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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    Bulletin 11: Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries — Statewide—May 1979
    Bulletin 12: Oklahoma Occupational Employment and Job Openings, 1978-1984 — August 1980
    Bulletin 13: Occupational Employment and Job Openings — Oklahoma City SMSA — June 1980
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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
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OKLAHOMA labor market

JUNE 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

This publication, printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, is issued by and is a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, in developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market. Two thousand seven hundred copies have been prepared and distributed to interested parties or are to be distributed on request at a cost computed to be $2,588.91 and paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor to said Commission.

This periodical is prepared by Research and Planning, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, under the general editing of O. V. Richardson. Agency divisions and all local offices of the Commission contribute statistical and related employment information. The estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours, earnings and labor turnover are developed in cooperation with the National and Regional offices of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W. J. BOWMAN, CHIEF
WESLEY WILSON, BRANCH MANAGER

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Local Office Administrative Areas

LOCAL OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED
ADA	*Pontotoc*
ALTUS	*Jackson, Greer, Harmon, Kiowa and Tillman*
ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
CHICKASHA	*Grady and Caddo*
CLAREMORE	*Rogers*
CLINTON	*Custer, Blaine, Dewey and Washita*
DUNCAN	*Jefferson and Stephens*
DURANT	*Bryan, Atoka, Johnston and Marshall*
EDMOND	*Oklahoma and Logan*
ELK CITY	*Beckham and Roger Mills*
ENID	*Garfield, Alfalfa, Grant, Major and Woods*
GUYMON	*Texas, Beaver and Cimarron*
HOLDENVILLE	*Hughes*
HUGO	*Choctaw and Pushmataha*
IDABEL	*McCurtain*
LAWTON	*Comanche and Cotton*
McALESTER	*Pittsburg, Coal, Latimer, McIntosh and Haskell*
MIAMI	*Ottawa and Craig*
MUSKOGEE	*Muskogee and Wagoner*
NORMAN	*Cleveland and McClain*
OKLAHOMA CITY	*Oklahoma*
Moore	*Oklahoma and Cleveland*
Meridian Office	*Oklahoma, Canadian and Kingfisher*
Shawnee	*Pottawatomie and Lincoln*
OKMULGEE	*Okmulgee and Okfuskee*
PONCA CITY	*Kay and Osage*
POTEAU	*LeFlore*
PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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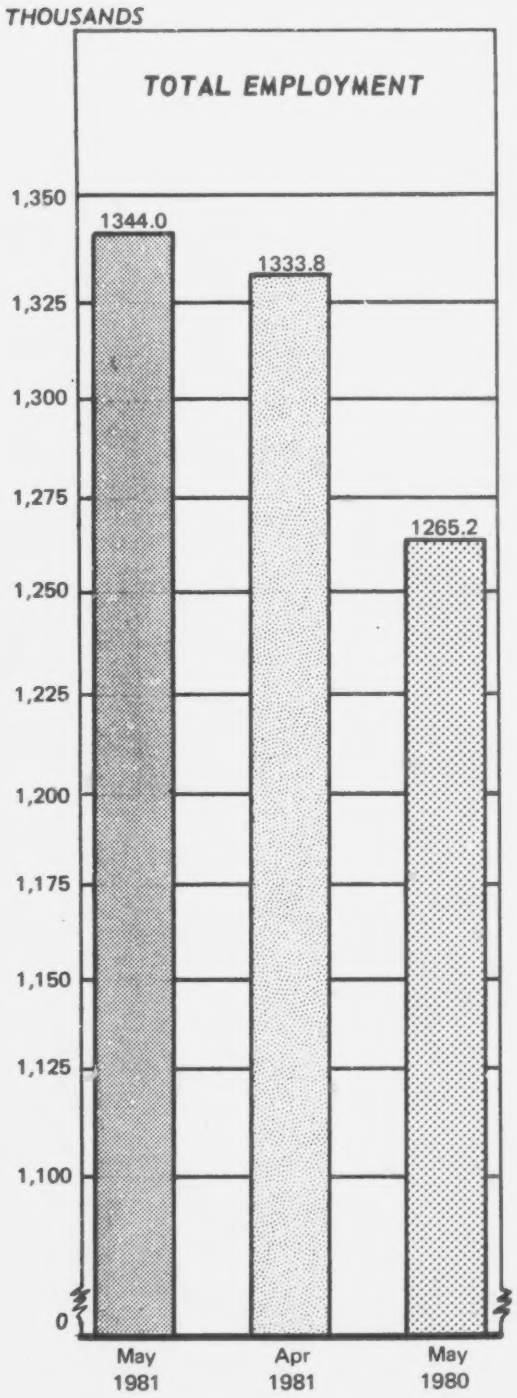
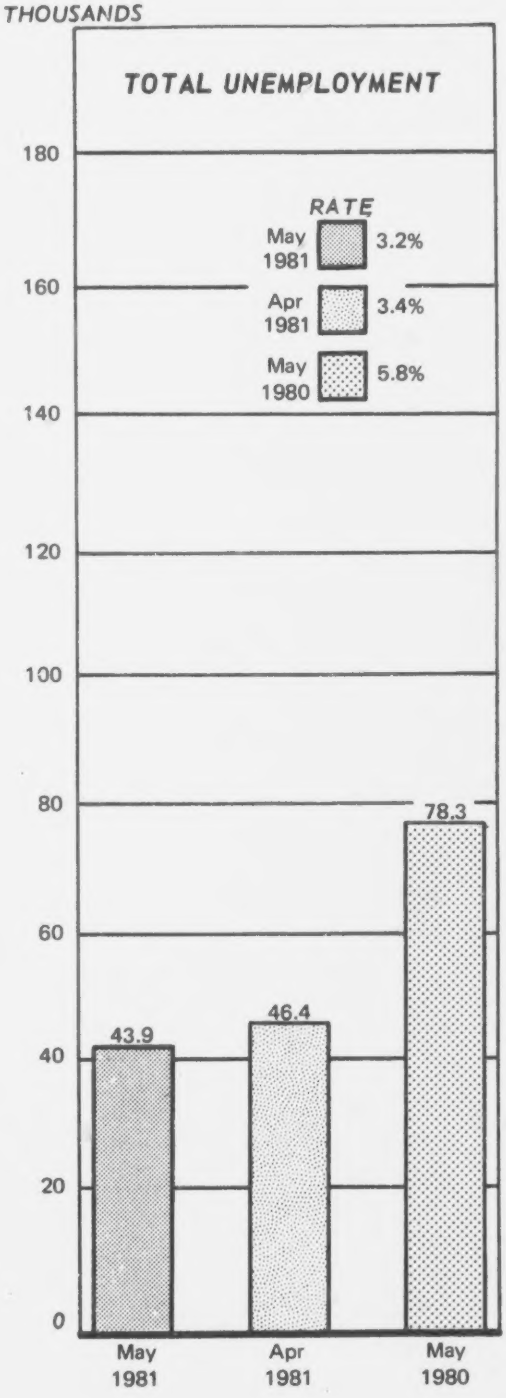
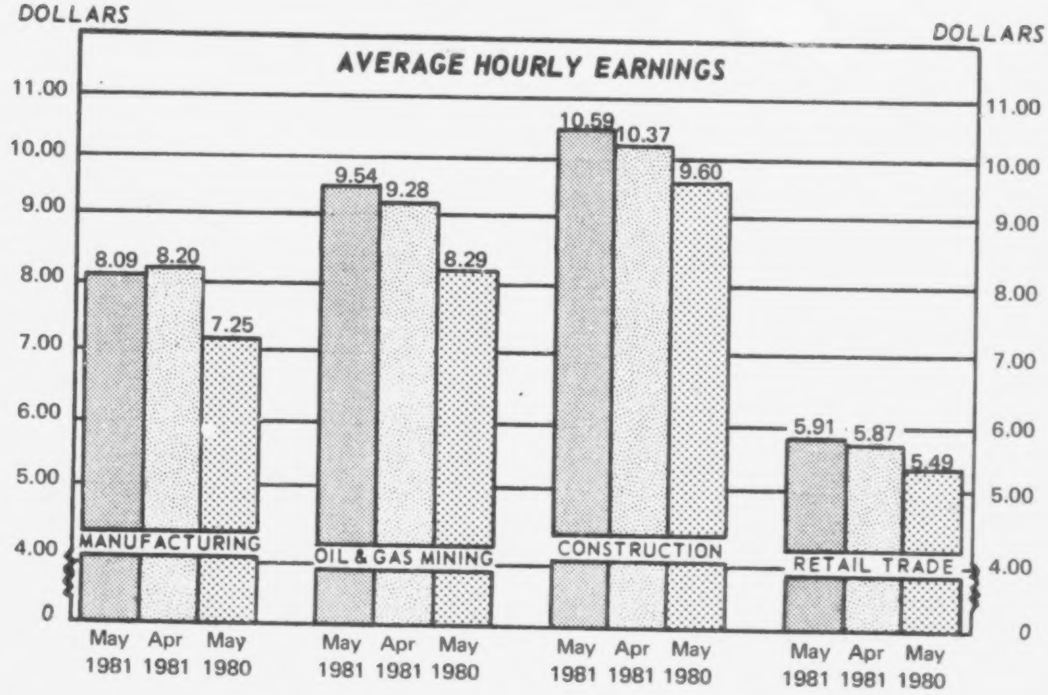
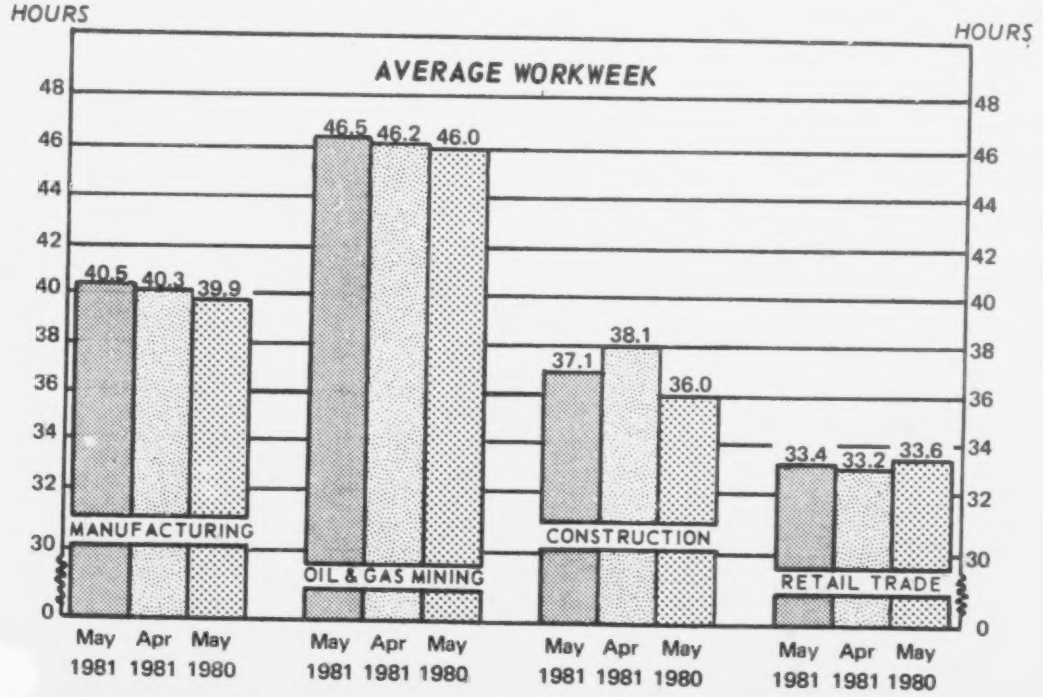

THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1,350
1,325
1,300
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
0
1344.0
1333.8
1265.2
May 1981
Apr 1981
May 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
RATE
May 1981 3.2%
Apr 1981 3.4%
May 1980 5.8%
43.9
46.4
78.3
May 1981
Apr 1981
May 1980

Highlights


DOLLARS
DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
8.09
8.20
7.25
9.54
9.28
8.29
10.59
10.37
9.60
5.91
5.87
5.49
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
May 1981
Apr 1981
May 1980


HOURS
HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
40.5
40.3
39.9
46.5
46.2
46.0
37.1
38.1
36.0
33.4
33.2
33.6
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
May 1981
Apr 1981
May 1980

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES RISE IN MAY

Total employment in Oklahoma rose to an all time high of 1,344,000 in May, up 10,200 from April. This latest month's estimate also surpassed the year-earlier total by 78,800 workers—the largest May-to-May increase on record.

Unemployment continued its downward movement, dropping to 43,900, or 2,500 below the previous month. More significantly, the drop in joblessness reduced the state's unemployment rate in May to 3.2 percent of the work force, compared to 5.8 in May 1980 when 78,300 persons were unemployed.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	May 1981 p	Apr 1981 r	May 1980 r	Apr 1981 May 1981	Apr 1981 to May 1981	May 1980 to May 1981
Total Labor Force	**1,387.9**	**1,380.2**	**1,343.5**	**.6**	**7.7**	**44.4**
Unemployment	43.9	46.4	78.3	-5.4	-2.5	-34.4
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*3.2*	*3.4*	*5.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*3.3*	*3.4*	*5.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Total Employment	1,344.0	1,333.8	1,265.2	.8	10.2	78.8
Agriculture	56.9	51.7	57.4	10.1	5.2	-.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	170.1	168.9	167.8	.7	1.2	2.3
Idled by Labor Disputes	.6	.5	.9	20.0	.1	-.3

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.*

Total employment remained fairly stable in most of Oklahoma's 77 counties. Unemployment rates declined in 48, increased in 18, and remained unchanged over the 30-day period in 11 counties. Jobless rates in the two largest metropolitan areas were both 3.0 percent, or below the state's 3.2 rate. By further comparison, the national unemployment rate for May was 7.1 percent.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced to a record 1,180,500 in May, up 6,000 from April. This monthly job gain largely reflected growth in wholesale-retail trade, manufacturing and services of 2,500, 1,100 and 1,000, respectively.

Hiring at eating and drinking establishments accounted for the largest increase among wholesale and retail components. In manufacturing, most of the gain was centered largely in nonelectrical machinery and fabricated metal products. Additions in services occurred in various components such as hotels and other lodging places and health services.

Mining, transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate counted gains of fewer than 1,000 workers between April and May. Government and construction, however, reacted in opposition to the monthly upturn, posting losses of 400 and 200 jobs, respectively.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
In Oklahoma
MAY 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Apr 1981 May 1981	April 1981 to May 1981	May 1980 to May 1981
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,180.5**	**1,174.5**	**1,136.8**	**.5**	**6.0**	**43.7**
Manufacturing	**193.4**	**192.3**	**191.1**	**.6**	**1.1**	**2.3**
Durable Goods	**127.9**	**126.9**	**123.9**	**.8**	**1.0**	**4.0**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.1	3.1	3.5	0	0	-.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.5	10.4	10.2	1.0	.1	.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.1	5.8	0	0	.3
Fabricated Metal Products	23.9	23.6	23.5	1.3	.3	.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.1	15.0	15.2	.7	.1	-.1
Machinery, except Electrical	42.5	42.1	38.7	1.0	.4	3.8
Oil Field Machinery	12.9	12.8	11.7	.8	.1	1.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.8	0	0	0
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.3	12.3	13.7	0	0	-1.4
Transportation Equipment	21.7	21.5	20.9	.9	.2	.8
Aircraft & Parts	9.0	8.9	9.0	1.1	.1	0
Nondurable Goods	**65.5**	**65.4**	**67.2**	**.2**	**.1**	**-1.7**
Food & Kindred Products	15.4	15.4	16.5	0	0	-1.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.6	10.7	11.1	-.9	-.1	-.5
Printing & Publishing	10.5	10.6	10.8	-.9	-.1	-.3
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.9	6.0	6.2	-1.7	-.1	-.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.3	9.1	9.2	2.2	.2	.1
Petroleum Refining	8.4	8.2	8.3	2.4	.2	.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.5	11.5	11.8	0	0	-.3
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.2	7.2	7.3	0	0	-.1
Mining	**81.9**	**81.2**	**70.0**	**.9**	**.7**	**11.9**
Oil & Gas Extraction	78.7	78.0	66.8	.9	.7	11.9
Contract Construction	**57.5**	**57.7**	**58.2**	**-.3**	**-.2**	**-.7**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**69.3**	**68.6**	**68.0**	**1.0**	**.7**	**1.3**
Transportation	39.0	38.7	38.3	.8	.3	.7
Railroad Transportation	3.3	3.1	3.2	6.5	.2	.1
Communications & Public Utilities	30.3	29.9	29.7	1.3	.4	.6
Trade	**281.2**	**278.7**	**266.3**	**.9**	**2.5**	**14.9**
Wholesale	**72.5**	**72.0**	**68.1**	**.7**	**.5**	**4.4**
Retail	**208.7**	**206.7**	**198.2**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**10.5**
General Merchandise	29.2	29.0	27.0	.7	.2	2.2
Food Stores	33.2	33.2	33.2	0	0	.0
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	25.9	25.7	25.2	.8	.2	.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.5	14.2	14.0	2.1	.3	.5
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**58.1**	**57.5**	**56.5**	**1.0**	**.6**	**1.6**
Banking	19.7	19.7	19.3	0	0	.4
Services	**212.4**	**211.4**	**197.7**	**.5**	**1.0**	**14.7**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.1	9.9	10.2	2.0	.2	-.1
Personal Services	11.1	11.2	10.5	-.9	-.1	.6
Health Services	64.8	64.6	61.8	.3	.2	3.0
Government	**226.7**	**227.1**	**229.0**	**-.2**	**-.4**	**-2.3**
Federal	45.1	44.8	49.8	.7	.3	-4.7
State & Local	181.6	182.3	179.2	-.4	-.7	2.4

p-Preliminary; *r-Revised.*

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* ***Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.***

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

May nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced 43,700 from the corresponding 1980 month. Strong over-the-year gains of more than 10,000 occurred in trade, ahead by 14,900, service up 14,700 and mining, plus 11,900 jobs. The increase in mining occurred solely in the dominant oil and gas extraction segment. This marked the seventh consecutive month of record totals in this industry.

Manufacturing recorded the next largest gain — 2,300 — concentrated in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, which was up 3,800, partly because of an upsurge in the production of oil field machinery and equipment. Finance-insurance-real estate and transportation-public utilities were other industries adding workers from a year ago.

Government employment slipped 2,300 as a gain in state and local jobs of 2,400 was more than outweighed by the reduction of 4,700 federal jobs. Construction payrolls also declined, losing 700 jobs. This loss was attributed, in part, to continued high interest rates over the past year.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma dropped to 12,832 for the week ending May 23, 1981, compared to 13,797 during the corresponding period in April. Of the latest total, 7,546 or 59 percent were males and 5,286 or 41 percent females. This month's figures indicated a two percent decline in males and, consequently, an equivalent rise in the percent of females receiving jobless benefits, when compared to the previous period of comparison.

Contract construction continued as the industry with the largest number of claimants, 2,980; this constituted a rise of 258 over the month.

Manufacturing followed as the industry with the second highest total of insured unemployed persons, 2,880. As a percent of the total, this group represented 22 percent versus 15 percent during the preceding period

Those persons formerly working in the service industry comprised about 18 percent this month and totaled 2,368. Also, those claimants classified in wholesale-retail trade totaled 1,863 in May.

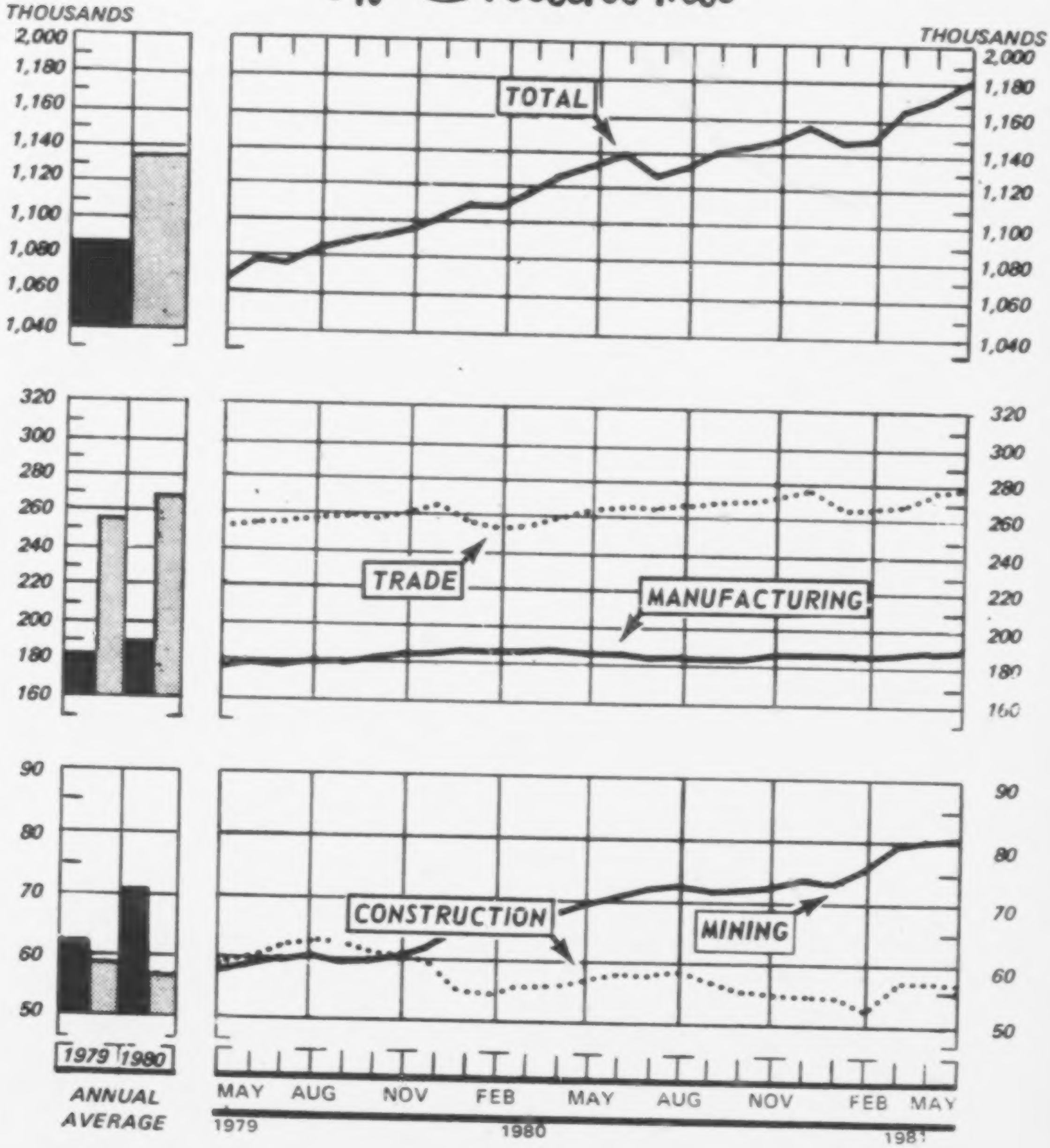
According to duration, those drawing benefits for five to 14 weeks totaled 5,532 or 43 percent. Next, insured claimants for less than a five week period numbered 4,164 and, finally, 3,136 persons had been receiving benefits for longer than 15 weeks.

By occupational classification, structural work comprised the largest total of insured claimants in May. Clerical followed with 2,053 persons drawing insured benefits, while those in professional technical and managerial occupations had 1,365 and service claimants totaled 1,235. These occupational groups accounted for over 60 percent of total insured unemployment during the week ending May 23, 1981.

According to age group, those claimants 25-34 years of age continued as the most numerous. Those in this age group 35 to 44 followed at a distant second.

CHART I

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



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* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing workers in Oklahoma averaged 40.5 hours per week during May, up two-tenths of an hour from the comparable week of the previous month. Among manufacturing industries, only stone-clay-glass, transportation equipment, food and kindred products and petroleum refining indicated shorter workweeks, while workers in nine other published components worked longer weekly hours. Hourly earnings in manufacturing industries rose generally, except for a decline in food and kindred products and apparel and other textile products. Hourly pay climbed 51 cents in food, but apparel remained unchanged over the month.

Durable goods workers in May averaged 41.2 hours weekly at $8.37 per hour. This resulted in $344.84 weekly, up $4.59 from April. All component industries among hard goods producers reported higher average hourly earnings paid during May and weekly hours worked were generally longer. Consequently, workers received larger weekly paychecks, except in transportation equipment where the shorter workweek pulled workers salaries down to $475.68 from $482.85 in April.

Nondurable goods workers averaged 39.0 hours in May, off one-half hour from the previous month. Hourly earnings also dropped to $7.42, or 44 cents less. This combination resulted in a rather sharp drop of $21.09 per week in earnings for all soft goods workers. Individually, decreased pay in food and kindred products and petroleum refining were largely responsible for the over-all earnings loss in this sector.

Weekly earnings of nonfactory workers varied in May, with those in oil and gas extraction, wholesale trade and retail trade (except eating and drinking places) receiving larger weekly paychecks. On the other hand, employees in construction and communications-public utilities sustained wage losses, when compared to the previous month.

Over the year, hourly earnings increased significantly in several industries. For instance, in manufacturing, those working in stone-clay-glass, oil and gas extraction and transportation equipment gained $1.16, $1.25 and $1.29 per hour, respectively. Workers in primary metal industries and nonelectrical machinery averaged respective gains of $1.00 and $1.01 hourly. In nonmanufacturing industries, average increases ranged from 42 cents more in retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places) and 99 cents more per hour in the construction trades. These hourly gains, coupled with generally longer workweeks, pushed weekly wages higher in all industry divisions except in the petroleum refining and food and kindred products components of manufacturing.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma should rise statewide in June and possibly move upward for several months as seasonal job opportunities become available. During June, agricultural employment usually peaks, when harvest activities are in full swing. Also, domestic service and other service jobs should benefit from seasonality during both June and July.

Nonfarm payroll employment may increase in June, with gains possible in mining, services and manufacturing. Also, construction could add workers and a minor seasonal gain is possible in transportation-public utilities. Conversely, government usually suffers a significant job loss within state and local sectors as schools and colleges close for the summer vacation period. Overall, wage and salary employment should also remain at a high level through July and possibly over the next several months.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Accessions rose rather sharply in Oklahoma manufacturing during May according to labor turnover rates reported at plants throughout the state. Specifically, total hiring rose to 69 from 53 per thousand in April, with new hires accounting for almost all of the monthly increase. Separations edged slightly upward as quits and layoffs were higher than the prior month.

Accession and separation rates in durable and nondurable plants paralleled the trend for all manufacturing workers. Among individual industries, accessions rose in all but one—metal processing, off five per thousand. Largest numerical increase occurred in food and kindred products, up 47, closely followed by 43 per thousand more workers in lumber and wood products. Proportionally, greatest hiring occurred in the petroleum and coal products industry, rising to 38 from seven per thousand. Separations registered generally moderate advances in all industries, except petroleum and coal products, which declined to eight from 12 per thousand as the quit rate dropped sharply.

Over the year, accessions for all manufacturing workers increased 15 per thousand or 30 percent, while separations dipped to 55 from 56 per thousand as quits rose and layoffs declined since May 1980.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

INDUSTRY	Per 100 Employees														
	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980
Manufacturing	**6.9**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**6.0**	**4.7**	**4.6**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**5.6**	**4.0**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**.6**	**.4**	**1.0**
Durable Goods	6.6	5.6	4.7	6.0	5.1	4.0	5.2	4.6	5.0	3.7	3.3	3.0	.5	.2	1.0
Lumber & Wood Products	10.6	6.3	9.2	9.8	5.9	8.7	9.1	7.0	9.2	5.8	5.2	4.7	.6	*	2.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.7	8.7	6.5	9.3	7.1	5.0	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.2	3.8	.2	.3	2.3
Metal Processing	7.1	7.6	6.2	6.9	6.9	5.8	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.1	4.8	4.2	.8	.2	.4
Machinery	6.0	4.7	4.0	5.5	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.3	2.9	2.6	2.4	.5	.2	.9
Trans. Equip.	4.2	4.1	2.5	3.4	3.4	.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	.2	.2	1.1
Nondurable Goods	7.5	4.7	6.6	6.0	4.1	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.7	4.7	4.1	4.7	.8	.6	1.7
Food & Kindred Products	11.3	6.6	10.8	6.5	5.3	8.5	8.8	9.7	10.3	6.8	5.7	7.9	1.0	1.8	1.6
Printing & Pub.	4.5	2.7	4.7	4.3	2.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.0	3.3	.2	*	.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	3.8	.7	4.2	1.3	.7	3.8	.8	1.2	1.1	.4	.8	.8	.1	.1	*
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	5.0	4.8	3.3	4.2	4.2	2.5	4.6	4.1	4.9	3.2	3.4	2.4	.7	.1	1.4

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Change From Apr 1981	Change From May 1980
Total Labor Force	**433,000**	**429,400**	**405,900**	**3,600**	**27,100**
Unemployment	12,900	12,600	21,700	300	-8,800
Rate	*3.0*	*2.9*	*5.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	420,100	416,800	384,200	3,300	35,900

May employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area rose to 420,100, up 3,300 from the month earlier. Over-the year comparisons indicated an increase of some 24,200 since May 1980. Unemployment increased in May, reaching a total of 12,900, up 300 from April, but off 8,800 from a year ago. Jobless rates stood at 3.0 percent for the latest month, 2.9 in April and 5.4 for May 1980.

Employment totals for nonfarm industries continued upward, adding some 3,100 during May. Construction moved ahead an estimated 1,200, followed by trade, up 700. Also, mining and finance-insurance-real estate added 400 each. Meanwhile, services picked up 300 and transportation-public utilities moved upward nominally.

Comparisons with year-ago estimates indicated an upturn of 24,200 new jobs. Trade paced the growth with 7,800 more. Service followed closely with 7,000 additions. Construction held strong with a growth of 3,400, while mining indicated 2,700 more employed. Transportation-public utilities employment was up 1,900 over the twelve months while finance-insurance-real estate jobs increased 1,100 from May 1980. Manufacturing's gain of only 500 over the year was due to apparent losses in nondurables segments.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**422,500**	**419.400**	**398,300**	**3,100**	**24,200**
Manufacturing	55,500	55,500	55,000	0	500
Durable Goods	38,500	38,200	37,400	300	1,100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,400	6,300	6,600	100	-200
Machinery	16,000	16,000	16,400	0	-400
Transportation Equipment	10,700	10,600	9,500	100	1,200
Nondurable Goods	17,000	17,300	17,600	-300	-600
Food & Kindred Products	5,900	6,100	6,600	-200	-700
Printing & Publishing	4,000	4,000	4,200	0	-200
Nonmanufacturing	367,000	363,900	343,300	3,100	23,700
Mining	20,000	19,600	17,300	400	2,700
Construction	23,600	22,400	20,200	1,200	3,400
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,900	24,800	23,000	100	1,900
Transportation	13.400	13,300	11,400	100	2,000
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,500	11,500	11,600	0	-100
Trade	104,600	103,900	96,800	700	7,800
Wholesale	26,300	26,100	25,000	200	1,300
Retail	78,300	77,800	71,800	500	6,500
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	25,700	25,300	24,600	400	1,100
Banking	6,600	6,600	6,300	0	300
Services	79,800	79,500	72,800	300	7,000
Health Services	20,200	20,200	19,600	0	600
Government	88,400	88,400	88,600	0	-200
Federal	25,800	25,600	27,300	200	-1,500
State & Local	62,600	62,800	61,300	-200	1,300

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The typical workweek for manufacturing production workers moved upward in May to 41.2 hours from 40.6 in April. However, the hourly rate dropped one cent to $8.73 on the average. Consequently, weekly earnings rose to $359.68 or $4.84 more for May. Within durables, the workweek followed the overall pattern, up more than one-half hour to 42.0 hours. Nevertheless, average pay for durables workers dropped eleven cents to $9.06 hourly. As a result of the longer workweek, paychecks advanced somewhat to average $380.52 for this group. In soft goods, the workweek increased slightly, reaching 39.0 hours for May. Also, hourly pay rose 26 cents to a $7.76 average. This resulted in additional pay of $12.39, or checks which averaged $302.64 weekly for nondurables workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$359.68**	**$354.84**	**$321.73**	**41.2**	**40.6**	**41.3**	**$8.73**	**$8.74**	**$7.79**
Durable Goods	380.52	378.72	339.42	42.0	41.3	41.8	9.06	9.17	8.12
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	282.61	265.22	269.43	40.2	36.8	40.7	7.03	7.22	6.62
Nondurable Goods	302.64	290.25	277.20	39.0	38.7	40.0	7.76	7.50	6.93
Food & Kindred Prod.	345.35	334.27	310.75	42.9	42.1	41.6	8.05	7.94	7.47
Printing & Publishing	351.16	304.51	275.63	39.5	37.0	36.8	8.89	8.23	7.49

** Averages are for approximately 40,500 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian
Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Labor turnover in Oklahoma City area manufacturing plants indicated moderate increases in hiring, quits and layoffs in May compared to the previous month. The accession rate rose to 54 from 48 per thousand employees, mostly due to new hiring rather than replacements. Total separations rose to 53 from 44 per thousand, with the higher quit rate mainly responsible. A higher quit rate partially reflects workers assessments of better job opportunities. Accessions and separations also showed moderate gains in both durable and nondurable goods sectors. Layoffs dropped at nondurables plants, however.

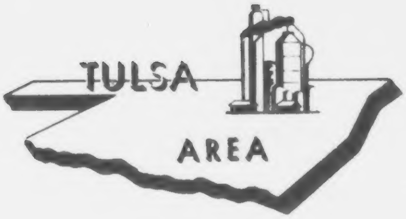
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980
Manufacturing	**5.4**	**4.8**	**4.5**	**4.7**	**4.3**	**3.5**	**5.3**	**4.4**	**4.8**	**3.7**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**.7**	**.5**	**.7**
Durable Goods	5.2	5.0	3.9	4.7	4.6	3.0	5.2	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.6	.7	.3	.4
Metal Processing	6.6	6.6	4.6	6.2	6.3	4.3	5.9	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.1	*	*	.4
Machinery	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.3	5.6	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.6	.6	.3
Trans. Equip.	3.6	3.9	3.4	2.6	3.1	.7	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	.7	*	*	.3
Nondurable Goods	5.6	4.4	5.9	4.6	3.6	4.6	5.6	5.4	6.8	4.1	3.5	4.3	.7	1.0	1.3
Food & Kindred Products	7.4	5.7	6.5	5.0	3.9	4.3	6.9	6.9	8.2	4.0	3.7	4.8	1.9	2.5	2.7
Printing & Pub.	4.6	2.2	4.6	4.5	2.2	4.5	4.7	2.8	4.6	4.1	2.3	3.2	.2	*	.3

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.



LABOR FORCE SUMMARY	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Change From Apr 1981	Change From May 1980
Total Labor Force	**340,400**	**339,400**	**327,500**	**1,000**	**12,900**
Unemployment	10,100	11,000	17,100	-900	-7,000
Rate	*3.0*	*3.2*	*5.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	330,300	328,400	310,400	1,900	19,900

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment rose to 330,300 in May, up 1,900 from the previous month. More significantly, this latest estimate surpassed the year earlier total by 19,900 workers. Unemployment dropped to 10,100 during May, down 900 over the month. This represented a drop of 7,000 from May 1980. Jobless rates were 3.0 percent this May, 3.2 in April and 5.2 percent one year ago.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose to 317,300 in May, up 2,100 from April. Construction rose 500 and manufacturing added 400 in durable goods components. Employment in the services group moved up 200, trade gained 300, and government reached a level some 300 higher than the previous month. Mining rose 200 in May, while finance-insurance-real estate was also 200 higher.

Yearly totals indicated an advance of 12,500 in nonfarm wage and salary jobs. Services paced the growth when it added 4,700 to its total, mostly in "other than health related" services. Manufacturing was next with a net gain of 2,700 new jobs as the total for durable goods rose due to significant gains in the machinery group. Trade advanced 2,500 for the year with 60 percent in wholesale establishments. A significant ten percent increase was seen in mining, up 2,100 for the year. Other gains included construction with 500 new jobs and finance-insurance-real estate, ahead 300.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**317,300**	**315,200**	**304,800**	**2,100**	**12,500**
Manufacturing	65,100	64,700	62,400	400	2,700
Durable Goods	52,000	51,600	49,000	400	3,000
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,400	4,400	3,700	0	700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	18,000	17,800	17,400	200	600
Machinery	19,000	18,900	17,000	100	2,000
Transportation Equipment	7,400	7,300	7,600	100	-200
Nondurable Goods	13,100	13,100	13,400	0	-300
Printing & Publishing	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0
Petroleum Refining	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	252,200	250,500	242,400	1,700	9,800
Mining	23,200	23,000	21,100	200	2,100
Construction	18,400	17,900	17,900	500	500
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,200	24,200	24,100	0	100
Trade	72,800	72,500	70,300	300	2,500
Wholesale	23,500	23,300	22,000	200	1,500
Retail	49,300	49,200	48,300	100	1,000
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	15,900	15,700	15,600	200	300
Services	64,400	64,200	59,700	200	4,700
Health Services	19,400	19,300	18,300	100	1,100
Government	33,300	33,000	33,700	300	-400

** These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Production workers in Tulsa's manufacturing plants worked an average of 41.0 hours per week during the month of May. Average weekly hours were up almost one hour from the revised April estimate. At the same time, hourly earnings rose to $8.59 for the latest month, up nine cents from April. Average weekly hours rose substantially in durable goods, with a sizeable gain in average hourly earnings. Nondurables registered a slight loss in weekly hours and a few cents gain in hourly pay. Compared to May of last year, weekly hours increased 1.6 hours, and hourly earnings gained $1.01. Consequently, weekly earnings for all manufacturing workers were up nearly 20 percent yearly.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$352.19**	**$340.85**	**$298.65**	**41.0**	**40.1**	**39.4**	**$8.59**	**$8.50**	**$7.58**
Durable Goods	365.62	351.42	306.14	41.5	40.3	39.4	8.81	8.72	7.77
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	359.11	340.68	314.11	42.1	40.8	40.9	8.53	8.35	7.68
Machinery	345.27	333.13	284.33	41.3	39.8	39.6	8.36	8.37	7.18
Nondurable Goods	295.62	297.08	267.74	39.0	39.4	39.2	7.58	7.54	6.83
Printing & Publishing	305.98	293.99	282.63	41.8	41.7	41.2	7.32	7.05	6.86

* *Averages are for approximately 44,800 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Tulsa area manufacturing plants showed moderate turnover activity in May compared to April, as accessions rose to 61 from 50 per thousand employees. New hires accounted for virtually all of these accessions: Total separations were up by seven per thousand, with both quits and layoffs rising between April and May. Accession and separation rates in durable and nondurable goods producing plants followed the same trend as reported by all manufacturing. Compared to a year ago, hiring increased and separations decreased. In the latter classification, quits were nominally higher, but layoffs dipped slightly below May 1980.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980
Manufacturing	**6.1**	**5.0**	**5.7**	**5.6**	**4.6**	**5.1**	**5.2**	**4.5**	**5.5**	**3.6**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**.6**	**.3**	**.8**
Durable Goods	6.2	5.4	5.5	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.5	5.7	3.6	3.1	3.4	.5	.3	.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.9	8.1	6.0	9.9	7.2	5.1	7.4	6.6	8.3	6.7	5.1	4.2	*	*	3.4
Metal Processing	7.3	6.9	7.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.6	5.7	6.8	5.0	4.2	4.7	1.2	.3	.3
Machinery	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.7	3.8	4.0	3.2	3.5	4.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	.1	.2	.9
Trans. Equip.	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	.8	.8	1.0	.6	.7	1.0
Nondurable Goods	5.8	3.8	6.2	4.9	3.5	5.4	5.2	4.4	4.9	3.7	3.3	3.6	.9	.3	.3
Printing & Pub.	3.6	2.8	4.8	3.5	2.7	4.6	3.4	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	.1	*	*

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Carter County employment rose to 18,500 in May, some 700 ahead of the previous month and 900 greater than one year ago. Unemployment dropped to 450, down 125 over the month and 575 below the May 1980 level. The May jobless rate fell to 2.4 percent compared to 3.1 in April and 5.5 percent twelve months ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**18,950**	**18,375**	**18,625**	**575**	**325**
Unemployment	450	575	1,025	-125	-575
Rate	*2.4*	*3.1*	*5.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	18,500	17,800	17,600	700	900

Nonfarm payroll jobs increased to 17,200 in May, or 675 above the prior month. Mining accounted for much of the monthly gain with 500 additions. Government added 100 as the all other division had 50 more jobs and construction and wholesale-retail trade gained 25 apiece. Finally, manufacturing remained unchanged over this 30-day span.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary employment moved ahead by 325, paced by 275 more jobs in mining. The all other division increased 150 and government had 125 additions. On the downside, construction and transportation-public utilities slipped 25 each. At the same time, wholesale-retail trade held unchanged since May 1980.

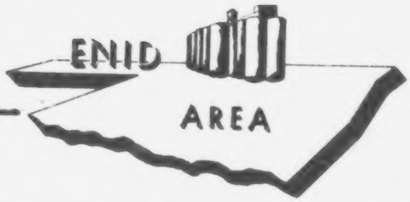
Employment should increase in June as more summer job opportunities become available. Unemployment, however, could edge upward as more persons enter the local labor market. Total employment is expected to continue at a high level through July, but unemployment may begin dropping from its normal June peak.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**17,200**	**16,525**	**16,875**	**675**	**325**
Manufacturing	3,800	3,800	3,975	0	-175
Nonmanufacturing	13,400	12,725	12,900	675	500
Mining	2,450	1,950	2,175	500	275
Construction	525	500	550	25	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	925	925	-25	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,725	3,700	3,725	25	0
Government	2,550	2,450	2,425	100	125
All Other*	3,250	3,200	3,100	50	150

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*



ENID AREA

Garfield County employment moved marginally higher in May to 27,400 compared to 27,350 during April. Year-ago comparisons showed 1,175 more workers this May than estimated for May 1980. Unemployment improved significantly over both the monthly and yearly periods. Specifically, May Joblessness dropped to 600 or 2.1 percent versus 775 and 2.8 percent in April. Further, analysis showed 975 unemployed in May 1980, or 3.6 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,000**	**28,125**	**27,200**	**-125**	**800**
Unemployment	600	775	975	-175	-375
Rate	*2.1*	*2.8*	*3.6*	xxx	xxx
Employment	27,400	27,350	26,225	50	1,175

Industry payroll jobs dropped fractionally lower in May compared to April as the manufacturing sector remained unchanged and nonmanufacturing eased slightly overall. Within this latter sector, construction fell 125 in response to high mortage interest rates. Mining and service eased nominally lower. Conversely, three divisions recorded moderate gains.

Year-ago comparisons disclosed a 375 job gain in the nonfarm sector. Mining led the uptrend with 300 additional workers, trade expanded 225 as manufacturing and transportation-public utilities added 75 each. Service edged nominally higher. By contrast, construction skidded 200 and government lagged 125 behind its year-earlier total.

Employment may hold relatively steady to slightly higher as a large-scale layoff could nullify the usual seasonal rise during June. Unemployment may edge upward. Employment should continue strong through July, and unemployment could hold close to its current low.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**25,750**	**25,775**	**25,375**	**-25**	**375**
Manufacturing	2,975	2,975	2,900	0	75
Food & Kindred Products	475	475	475	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,500	2,500	2,425	0	75
Nonmanufacturing	22,775	22,800	22,475	-25	300
Mining	2,125	2,150	1,825	-25	300
Construction	1,550	1,675	1,750	-125	-200
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,825	2,775	2,750	50	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,000	6,950	6,775	50	225
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Service	4,475	4,500	4,450	-25	25
Government	3,700	3,650	3,825	50	-125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

KAY County

Employment in Kay County rose to 22,950 in May, advancing 100 from the month before and soaring 1,650 above the May 1980 total. Unemployment slipped to 575 from 600 over the month, but was down 325 from a year-ago—a significant improvement. These comparative jobless figures expressed as a percent of the labor force were as follows: 2.4 percent this May, 2.6 in April and 4.1 percent during May 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**23,525**	**23,450**	**22,200**	**75**	**1,325**
Unemployment	575	600	900	-25	-325
Rate	*2.4*	*2.6*	*4.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	22,950	22,850	21,300	100	1,650

Nonagricultural industry employment reached 20,775 in May slightly above April's total, but sharply higher than a year ago. Over the month, the all other division added 75 workers, construction gained 50 and manufacturing edged nominally upward. Government, however, dropped 100 and mining dipped 25 below the previous month's estimate.

Over the year, nonfarm jobs gained 950, equally divided between the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors. In the latter group, the all other industry jumped 475, the largest individual gain. Other increases of 50 and 175 occurred in mining and construction, respectively. Conversely, trade dropped 175 and government was off 50 over the twelve-month span. Transportation-public utilities remained unchanged.

Kay County employment should hold steady-to-higher during June as unemployment increases somewhat with the influx of summer youth and others seeking temporary jobs. By July, total employment may remain near the June level, but joblessness may decline as some summer jobseekers find employment and others withdraw from the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**20,775**	**20,750**	**19,825**	**25**	**950**
Manufacturing	7,400	7,375	6,925	25	475
Metals & Machinery	1,925	1,925	1,850	0	75
All Other Manufacturing	5,475	5,450	5,075	25	400
Nonmanufacturing	13,375	13,375	12,900	0	475
Mining	625	650	575	-25	50
Construction	1,275	1,225	1,100	50	175
Transportation & Public Utilities	700	700	700	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,975	3,975	4,150	0	-175
Government	2,725	2,825	2,775	-100	-50
All Other*	4,075	4,000	3,600	75	475

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Lawton area employment continued on the uptrend, reaching 31,825 during May, or 75 more than April's revised estimate. This latest total topped the year-ago figure by 525. Unemployment fell 175 in May to total 1,250, which was 1,400 fewer than May 1980. Corresponding jobless rates were 3.8 percent this May, 4.3 in April and 7.8 during May of last year.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**33,075**	**33,175**	**33,950**	**-100**	**-875**
Unemployment	1,250	1,425	2,650	-175	-1,400
Rate	*3.8*	*4.3*	*7.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	31,825	31,750	31,300	75	525

Nonfarm wage and salary employment edged slightly higher in May to 29,175 as gains and losses were mixed. More specifically, the all other industry group gained 50 as finance-insurance-real estate, transportation-public utilities and manufacturing added 25 each. By contrast, construction eased 25 and government dropped 75 below its month-earlier total.

Compared to a year ago, wage and salary jobs trailed the May 1980 total by 475. Government outpaced other losers as 500 were slashed from area payrolls. Also, trade and construction sustained losses of 75 and 50, respectively. These losses were partially nullified by gains in finance-insurance-real estate, transportation-public utilities and the all other division.

Employment may show some upturn during June as seasonal factors make more jobs available. Nevertheless, more entrants in the labor market could exceed job vacancies and cause a rise in the jobless sector. July employment should remain near June's level, with the unemployed count declining as many jobseekers find employment and others withdraw from the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**29,175**	**29,150**	**29,650**	**25**	**-175**
Manufacturing	2,800	2,775	2,900	25	-100
Nonmanufacturing	26,375	26,375	26,750	0	-375
Construction	1,550	1,575	1,600	-25	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,300	1,275	1,250	25	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,075	7,075	7,150	0	-75
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,350	1,325	1,200	25	150
Government	10,625	10,700	11,125	-75	-500
All Other*	4,475	4,425	4,425	50	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

** Includes Mining and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

McAlester area unemployment advanced to 11,450, or 50 more in May than for the previous month. This latest estimate stood 175 above the year-earlier total. Unemployment eased to 825, or slightly lower over the month, but fell appreciably below the May 1980 jobless count. Jobless rates associated with these unemployment figures were 6.7 percent during the latest comparison period, 6.9 in April and 14.1 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,275**	**12,250**	**13,075**	**25**	**-800**
Unemployment	825	850	1,850	-25	-1,025
Rate	*6.7*	*6.9*	*14.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,450	11,400	11,275	50	175

Nonfarm payroll jobs increased 50 in May, reaching a 11,025 total. Government posted the sole gain over this 30-day period. Remaining industry components held steady at their respective April totals.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary jobs lagged behind the May 1980 level. Specifically, the latest estimate was down 125, with the manufacturing sector accounting for most of the monthly setback. In nonmanufacturing, a 100 job loss in wholesale-retail trade was nearly offset by minor gains in construction, transportation-public utilities and the all other division.

Job opportunities should develop during both June and July in the McAlester area as seasonal hiring accelerates. Unemployment could increase in June as labor market entrants temporarily exceed available jobs. By July, however, unemployment may decline as many persons find employment, while others leave the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**11,025**	**10,975**	**11,150**	**50**	**-125**
Manufacturing	1,825	1,825	1,925	0	-100
Nonmanufacturing	9,200	9,150	9,225	50	-25
Construction	275	275	250	0	25
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	350	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,025	2,025	2,125	0	-100
Government	3,875	3,825	3,875	50	0
All Other*	2,650	2,650	2,625	0	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Employment in the Miami area dipped to 12,775, off 25 between April and May, but up 375 from May of 1980. Unemployment dropped to 625 in May, or 50 fewer than April. More importantly, this latest unemployment total was sharply below a year ago when 1,850 were out of work, which represented 13.0 percent of the labor force at that time. By more recent comparison, 4.7 percent was jobless this May versus 5.0 percent in April.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,400**	**13,475**	**14,250**	**-75**	**-850**
Unemployment	625	675	1,850	-50	-1,225
Rate	*4.7*	*5.0*	*13.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,775	12,800	12,400	-25	375

Nonfarm payroll jobs were virtually unchanged in May, with employment totaling 10,825 compared to 10,850 the month before. Government jobs dropped by 50 and the all other division eased minimally lower. Manufacturing added 50 jobs. Changes were limited to these three divisions as construction, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade held steady over the month.

Year-ago comparisons showed no overall employment change since May 1980. Individually, manufacturing edged higher but this was offset by an equivalent drop in government. These were the only changes among industry components.

Employment in Ottawa County may hold steady in June and July according to historical trends for this area. On the other hand, unemployment may rise as the labor market is unable to absorb available entrants during this forecast period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,825**	**10,850**	**10,825**	**-25**	**0**
Manufacturing	4,575	4,525	4,550	50	25
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	600	600	600	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	3,975	3,925	3,950	50	25
Nonmanufacturing	6,250	6,325	6,275	-75	-25
Construction	200	200	200	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	150	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,925	1,925	0	0
Government	2,125	2,175	2,150	-50	-25
All Other*	1,850	1,875	1,850	-25	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Muskogee area employment sustained a loss of 400 in May, dropping to 25,325 since April. This May's employment figure also fell 50 below the May 1980 total. On the other hand, unemployment improved in May, falling to 1,500, or 225 fewer than April. This was also a substantial drop of 750 below a year earlier. This jobless reduction led to a lower unemployment rate of 5.6 in May compared to 6.3 percent in April, and 8.1 percent for May 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**26,825**	**27,450**	**27,625**	**-625**	**-800**
Unemployment	1,500	1,725	2,250	-225	-750
Rate	*5.6*	*6.3*	*8.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,325	25,725	25,375	-400	-50

Nonfarm wage and salary employment declined to 22,950 in May, off 350 from the prior month. This loss was traced entirely to the nonmanufacturing sector. Construction dropped sharply as a major contract terminated. Government employment decreased 125 and wholesale-retail trade eased off by a minimum number. In contrast to these losses, transportation-public utilities and the all other division posted minor increments.

For the longer term, wage and salary employment lagged 825 behind the May 1980 total. Losses in government employment and cut backs in construction, relating to contract completions, were dominant factors in the over-the-year picture. A lesser decrease occurred in manufacturing, where food processing declined because of a local plant closing. Wholesale-retail trade also dropped moderately lower over this twelve-month period.

Employment will possibly increase in the Muskogee area in June and remain close to this same level through July. Unemployment may rise slightly in June, depending on the volume of new entrants into the labor market. By July, however, joblessness should begin declining as many summer workers secure employment and others withdraw from the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**22,950**	**23,300**	**23,775**	**-350**	**-825**
Manufacturing	5,050	5,050	5,175	0	-125
Food & Kindred Products	600	600	750	0	-150
All Other Manufacturing	4,450	4,450	4,425	0	25
Nonmanufacturing	17,900	18,250	18,600	-350	-700
Construction	1,300	1,550	1,525	-250	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,500	1,475	1,425	25	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,050	5,075	5,125	-25	-75
Government	6,150	6,275	6,625	-125	-475
All Other*	3,900	3,875	3,900	25	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-
HENRYETTA
AREA

Okmulgee-Henryetta area employment dropped to 12,125 during May, or 150 below the previous month. This latest estimate remained unchanged from the year-ago total. Simultaneously, unemployment decreased to 650 in May, off 75 from April and down 400 below May 1980—a significant improvement over the past twelve months. Unemployment rates were 5.1 percent, 5.6 and 8.0 percent for the above periods of comparisons.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,775**	**13,000**	**13,175**	**-225**	**-400**
Unemployment	650	725	1,050	-75	-400
Rate	*5.1*	*5.6*	*8.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,125	12,275	12,125	-150	0

Nonagricultural establishment payrolls showed 100 fewer jobs for this May compared to April. Government employment provided the principal change in the over-the-month situation as that industry suffered a 100 job reduction. The all other group also declined, but by a minimum amount. Remaining industry components held unchanged from the preceding month, except trade which edged fractionally higher.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll jobs dropped 325, with substantial losses in construction and government of 150 and 250, respectively. Mining also eased off minimally over the past twelve months. Conversely, the all other division and wholesale-retail trade registered gains of 25 and 75, respectively.

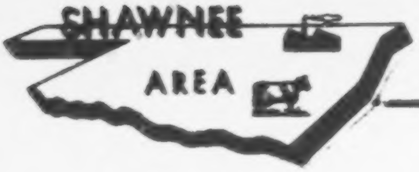
Employment may show some seasonal rise during June and July, although the increase will probably be modest. Unemployment could edge upward in June as entrants into the labor market exceed available job openings. By July, however, unemployment should begin declining again.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,700**	**9,800**	**10,025**	**-100**	**-325**
Manufacturing	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	8,300	8,400	8,625	-100	-325
Mining	475	475	500	0	-25
Construction	225	225	375	0	-150
Transportation & Public Utilities	275	275	275	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,200	2,175	2,125	25	75
Government	2,975	3,075	3,225	-100	-250
All Other*	2,150	2,175	2,125	-25	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*



SHAWNEE AREA

Employment in Pottawatomie County increased to 27,975 in May. This represented a modest gain from the previous month, but indicated substantial growth of 2,375 workers since May 1980. Unemployment dropped to 900, off 125 since April, and down 800 over the year. Improvement in the jobless totals resulted in a percentage decline to 3.1 in May compared to 3.6 the month before and 6.2 a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,875**	**28,800**	**27,300**	**75**	**1,575**
Unemployment	900	1,025	1,700	-125	-800
Rate	*3.1*	*3.6*	*6.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,975	27,775	25,600	200	2,375

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose to 15,450 in May, or 200 greater than the preceding month. Growth in the nonmanufacturing sector was largely responsible for the monthly gain. For instance, trade added 125 workers, government had 50 additions and transportation-public utilities edged nominally higher. Also, manufacturing added a minimum number.

Compared to a year ago, wage and salary employment advanced 325 this May. Most significant was a 275 job increase in trade. Manufacturing payrolls expanded by 175 jobs, while the all other group gained 75 workers. Also, transportation-public utilities eased upward. In contrast to these gains, construction employment skidded 225 below a year ago, reflecting high interest rates which has plagued this industry.

Employment may increase seasonally in June, while unemployment rises as the job growth is temporarily unable to absorb the large influx of applicants into the local labor market. Through July, however, unemployment should decline and employment continue at or near its June level.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**15,450**	**15,250**	**15,125**	**200**	**325**
Manufacturing	2,650	2,625	2,475	25	175
Food & Kindred Products	275	275	275	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,375	2,350	2,200	25	175
Nonmanufacturing	12,800	12,625	12,650	175	150
Mining	400	425	400	-25	0
Construction	800	800	1,025	0	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	875	850	850	25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,050	3,925	3,775	125	275
Government	3,000	2,950	3,000	50	0
All Other*	3,675	3,675	3,600	0	75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *This area includes Pottawatomie County only.*

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER AREA

Stillwater area employment surged ahead to 29,400 in May, rising 375 above April's revised estimate. Also, this latest total surpassed the year earlier level by 3,875, indicating significant employment growth in this area. Unemployment increased to 525 in May, up 75 from April; nevertheless, it was still 825 below May 1980. May's jobless rate at 1.8 percent was slightly higher than April's 1.5 but considerably lower than the 5.0 percent of a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,925**	**29,475**	**26,875**	**-450**	**3,050**
Unemployment	525	450	1,350	75	-825
Rate	*1.8*	*1.5*	*5.0*	xxx	xxx
Employment	29,400	29,025	25,525	375	3,875

Nonfarm wage and salary employment expanded to 24,850 in May, or 325 more jobs than recorded in April. Manufacturing led the monthly upturn with 175 additions. Next, government posted 100 more, followed by a moderate gain in construction. The all other division edged nominally higher, but this was offset by an identical loss in mining.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased by 850, with the bulk of this increase occurring in the manufacturing sector. Many factory workers were currently working after being laid off a year ago. Mining showed growth, adding 250, and the all other division counted seasonal additions of 225 jobs. Losses of 50 to 125 in transportation-public utilities, construction, trade and government nearly offset the aforementioned gains.

Employment could stage a traditional increase in June as summer job opportunities expand. Unemployment may increase slightly as job openings lag behind the large numbers of applicants entering the labor market. During July, unemployment should begin declining and possibly drop back to its May level.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**24,850**	**24,525**	**24,000**	**325**	**850**
Manufacturing	3,050	2,875	2,275	175	775
Nonmanufacturing	21,800	21,650	21,725	150	75
Mining	825	850	575	-25	250
Construction	600	550	700	50	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,025	1,025	1,075	0	-50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,775	4,775	4,900	0	-125
Government	11,500	11,400	11,625	100	-125
All Other*	3,075	3,050	2,850	25	225

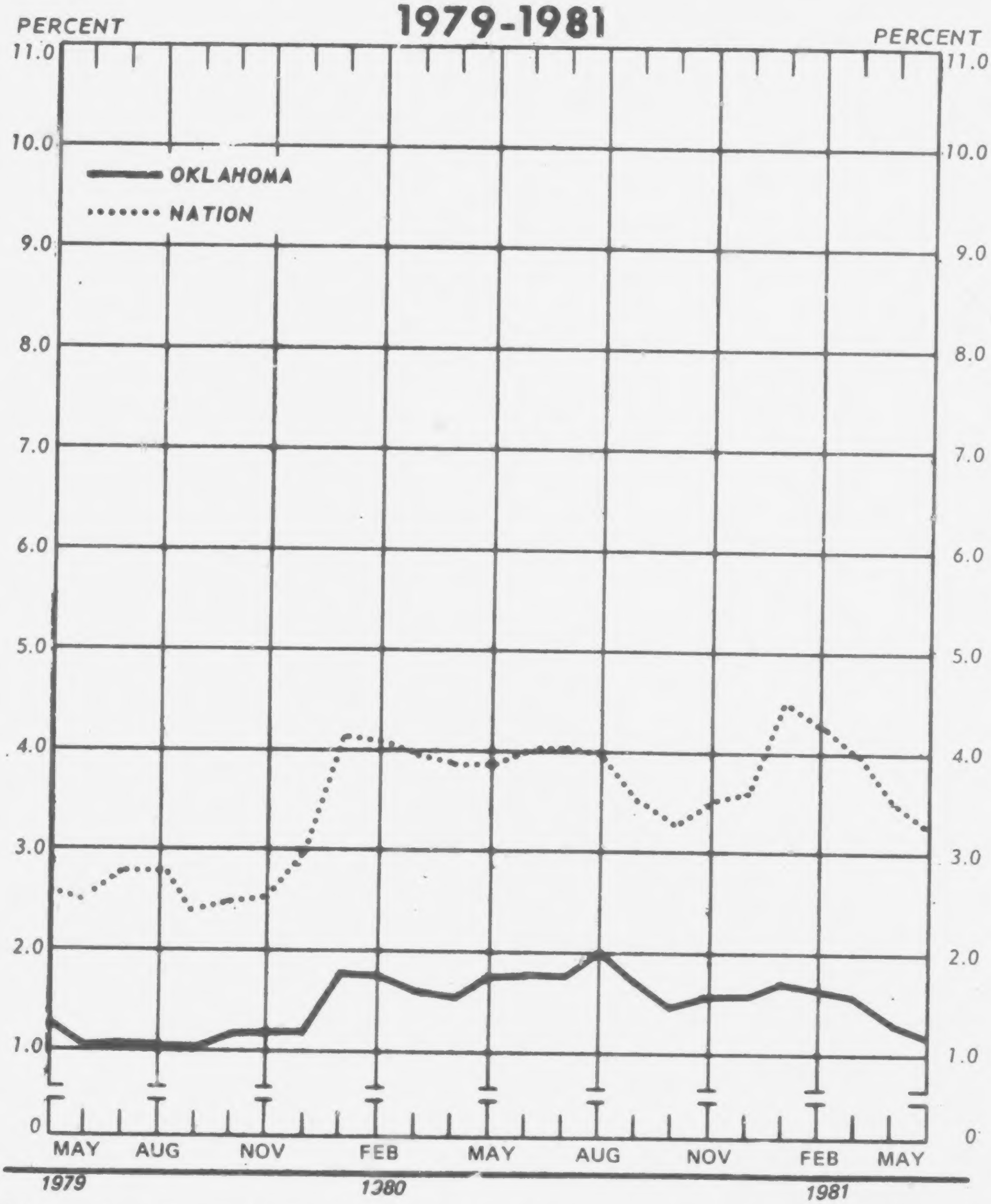
p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

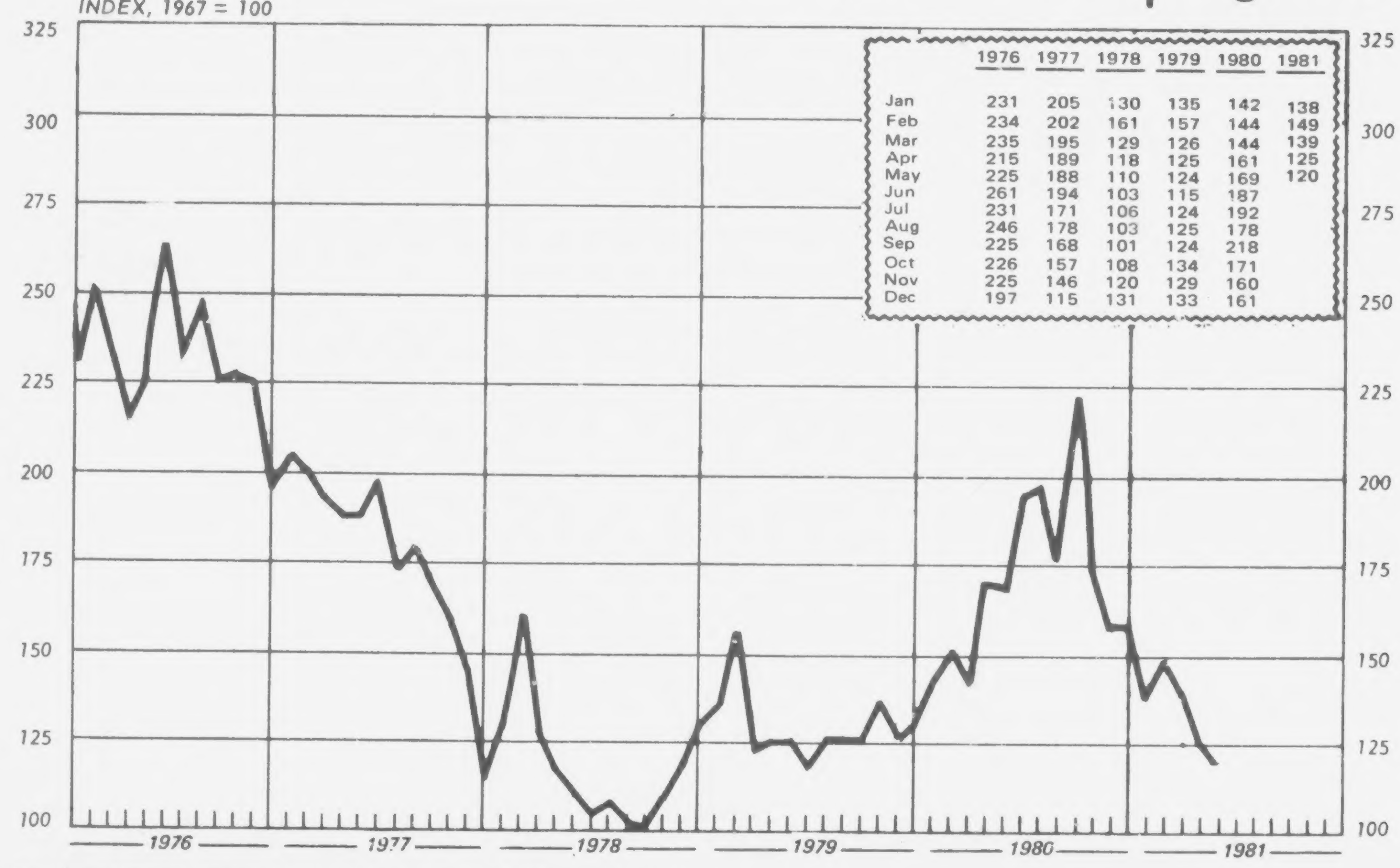
1979-1981



* Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	149
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	139
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	125
May	225	188	110	124	169	120
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	
Nov	225	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

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* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - The State Employment Service in Ada again reported no major occupations with labor surpluses or shortages in May. Construction continued to progress well, with two apartment projects near completion and one office building completed. Two other office building projects were progressing well, in addition to an animal clinic. Construction was begun on an assembly hall. Unemployment in Pontotoc County decreased by 200 and the rate of unemployment went from 4.2 in April to 2.7 in May.

ALTUS - Job applicants registered with the Altus local Employment Service office in May were primarily in two occupations: child-care monitors and material handlers. The influx of youth seeking summer jobs made the number higher than in preceding months. Jackson County joblessness declined from 440 to 390. The jobless rate in Jackson County was 3.8 percent, down from last month's rate of 4.4 percent.

BARTLESVILLE - The Bartlesville office of the State Employment Service during May reported applicants in three main occupations: cashier-checker, construction worker, and general office clerk. The large volume of building permits issued in May indicated a very healthy trend in construction activity in both commercial and residential buildings. Unemployment in Washington County was [illegible], or 1.9 percent, compared to 1.7 for the previous month.

CHICKASHA - There was little change in the job applicants registered with the Chickasha local Employment Service in May. Also, most active applicants were again classified in the same occupational groups. Although manufacturing plant operations appeared stabilized in the area, a number of migrant jobseekers were registered for work as production assemblers. Unemployment in Grady County was 450, almost the same as last month's figure of 440, for an unemployment rate of 2.5 in April and May.

CLAREMORE - The overall number of applicants in Rogers County in May decreased since the previous month. Most of the surpluses consisted of students and entry level workers. The occupations with reported surpluses were cashier-checkers and construction workers. There was still a continuing demand for machinists and welder-fitters, as well as a more recent demand for fabricating machine operators. An industrial project in Catoosa was begun early in May, with completion expected in six months. Joblessness in Rogers County showed a decrease from 3.9 to 3.2 percent during May.

CLINTON - The Clinton office of the Oklahoma Employment Service reported no increase in the active file count during May. A number of job vacancies were unfilled at the end of the month. Most of these were for packagers. Also in demand were dispatchers, bookkeepers, welders, heavy equipment operators, and route drivers. One manufacturing company in the area was showing phenomenal growth. A retail store is expected to open its doors soon and will be seeking employees through the Clinton office of the State Employment Service. Unemployment in Custer County increased from 1.4 percent in April to 2.0 percent in May.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

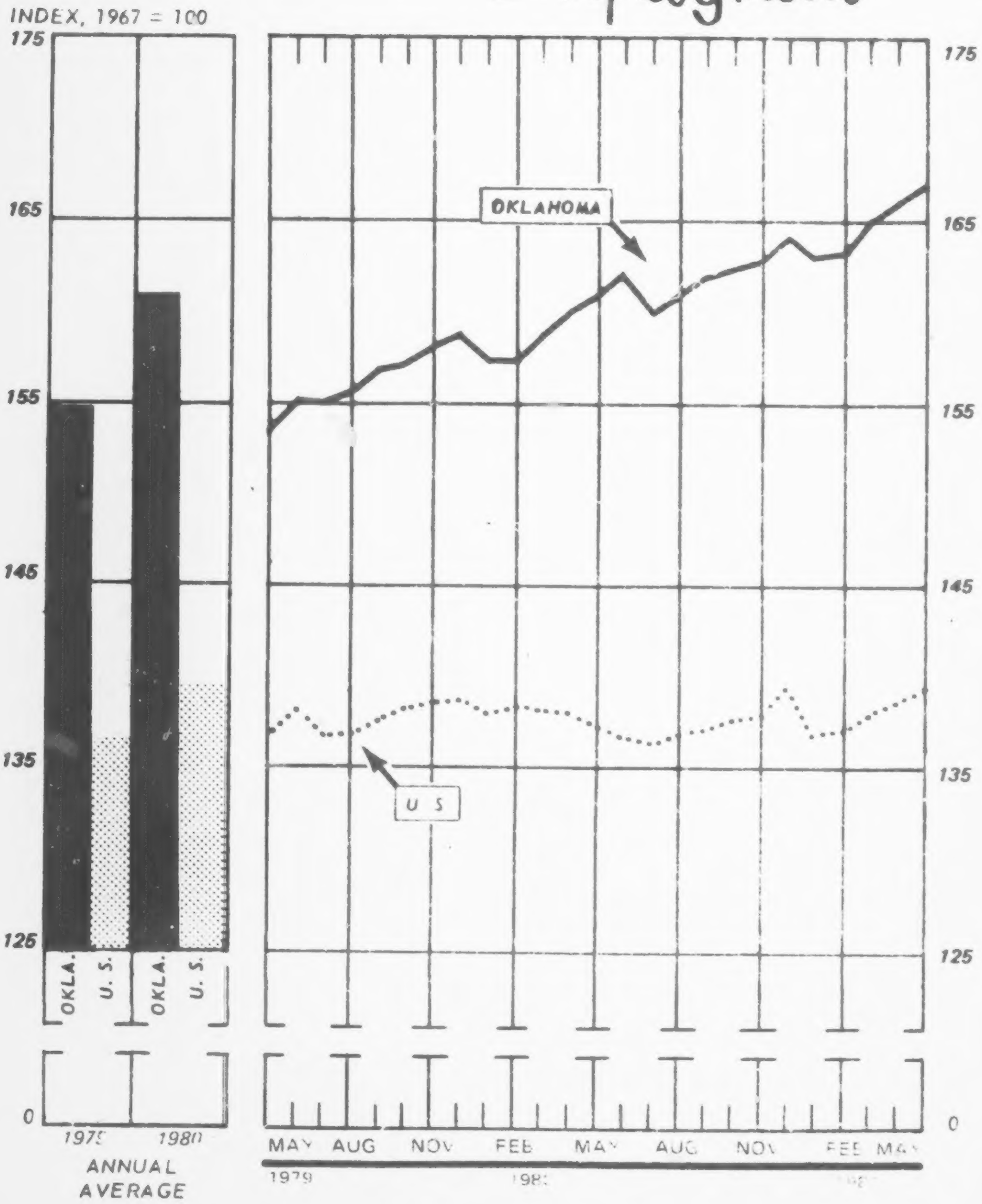
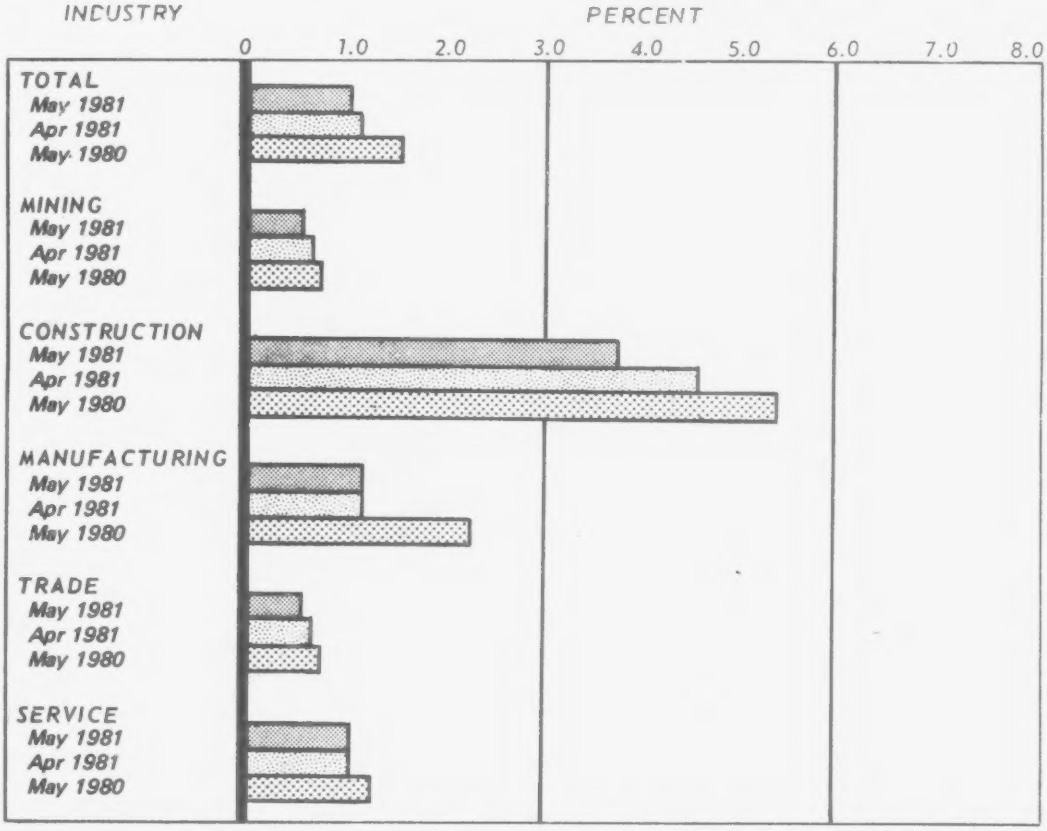


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT October 1979 – September 1980	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT 1981	1981	1980
TOTAL	*935,500*	*9,262*	*10,068*	*12,973*
MINING	*74,900*	*394*	*437*	*407*
CONSTRUCTION	*63,000*	*2,362*	*2,805*	*3,128*
MANUFACTURING	*191,600*	*2,171*	*2,198*	*4,112*
TRADE	*263,200*	*1,424*	*1,594*	*1,814*
SERVICE	*168,200*	*1,631*	*1,669*	*1,962*

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* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 25)

DUNCAN - The labor supply in the Duncan area was only slightly higher during May than the previous month. There was a large number of vacancies still unfilled in several occupations: cashier, construction worker, general office clerk, sales clerk, and truck driver. Construction is still progressing on a regional hospital. Employment in Stephens County increased by 240 workers, while the rate of unemployment remained the same at 1.9 percent in May.

DURANT - The Durant office of the State Employment Service reported a surplus of applicants in several occupations during May. Most of the applications filed with this office were for cashier-checkers, construction workers, laborers, sewing machine operators, and carpenters. Construction work in the area was slowly increasing, but demand for workers in this field remained slight. The jobless rate in Bryan County dropped from 4.3 in April to 3.8 in May.

ELK CITY - Employment in Beckham County totaled 8,790 in May compared to 8,690 the previous month. Concurrently, unemployment dropped to 140 from 170. Corresponding jobless rates for these comparative periods were 1.6 percent in May and 1.9 the month before. This May's low rate compared to 3.2 percent in May 1980.

GUYMON - Labor supply in the Guymon Area continued to be limited during May. Moreover, the longstanding demand for roustabouts and welders still was unfilled. Other labor shortages reported included material handlers and stock clerks. By contrast, general office clerks, cashier-checkers, construction workers, and farm workers were in surplus. Construction had increased, with six new residential structures underway — the largest number for any month of this fiscal year. Also, a food processing plant was reopened during the month. Texas County's jobless rate held steady at 1.9 percent, the same as in April.

HOLDENVILLE - The local Job Service office in Holdenville reported somewhat fewer surplus rotary driller helpers in May due to some increases in drilling activity. There was an increase, however, in applications filed by sewing-machine operators. In construction, one residential building permit was issued. Hughes County unemployment was up very slightly in May to 6.5 percent, compared to 6.4 in April.

HUGO - The State Employment Service in Hugo reported a surplus of sewing machine operators in May because of the closing of a local factory. Choctaw County showed a very small increase in unemployment rate from 11.2 in April to 11.3 percent during May.

NORMAN - The local Job Service office in Norman during May reported a significant increase in applicants within the following occupations: material handler, cashier, salesperson, construction worker, secretary and receptionist. During this same period, however, employers listed vacancies for yard workers, stockers, cashiers and truck driver helpers. May's unemployment rate in Cleveland County edged up to 2.5 percent compared to 2.4 in April and 5.2 percent a year ago.

(Continued on page 33)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			**DURABLE GOODS**			**STONE, CLAY & GLASS**			**PRIMARY METALS**		
1980												
May	$289.28	39.9	$7.25	$301.25	40.6	$7.42	$286.14	38.0	$7.53	$309.62	38.8	$7.98
June	290.94	39.8	7.31	301.04	40.3	7.47	332.27	41.9	7.93	317.95	38.4	8.28
July	294.71	39.4	7.48	303.28	39.8	7.62	328.86	40.5	8.12	316.03	37.4	8.45
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	292.70	39.5	7.41	327.57	41.1	7.97	314.59	38.6	8.15
September	300.35	40.1	7.49	311.76	40.7	7.66	336.94	41.7	8.08	323.57	39.8	8.13
October	299.20	40.0	7.48	309.02	40.5	7.63	333.74	41.0	8.14	333.66	39.3	8.49
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	346.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71
December	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	355.52	41.1	8.65
1981												
January	314.79	40.1	7.85	318.38	40.2	7.92	331.25	40.2	8.24	344.27	39.8	8.65
February	315.21	39.5	7.98	319.20	39.8	8.02	305.51	36.5	8.37	344.80	40.0	8.62
March	328.85	40.8	8.06	340.31	41.4	8.22	339.33	40.3	8.42	342.47	39.5	8.67
April r	330.46	40.3	8.20	340.25	40.7	8.36	352.56	40.9	8.62	341.51	38.2	8.94
May p	327.65	40.5	8.09	344.84	41.2	8.37	353.68	40.7	8.69	349.85	38.7	9.04
	FABRICATED METALS			**FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS**			**MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL**			**OIL FIELD MACHINERY**		
1980												
May	$289.26	41.5	$6.97	$299.10	41.6	$7.19	$265.20	39.7	$6.68	$290.34	41.3	$7.03
June	294.40	41.7	7.06	304.08	42.0	7.24	272.74	39.7	6.87	306.29	41.9	7.31
July	287.55	40.5	7.10	291.13	40.1	7.26	274.53	39.5	6.95	308.70	42.0	7.35
August	291.20	40.5	7.19	298.16	40.9	7.29	281.40	40.2	7.00	311.96	42.1	7.41
September	302.41	41.2	7.34	303.40	41.0	7.40	288.56	40.7	7.09	323.02	43.3	7.46
October	294.44	40.5	7.27	293.79	40.3	7.29	291.81	41.1	7.10	324.08	43.5	7.45
November	301.25	40.6	7.42	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59
December	308.25	40.4	7.63	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.33	42.9	7.63
1981												
January	313.74	41.5	7.56	317.06	41.5	7.64	299.95	40.1	7.48	328.38	42.1	7.80
February	307.69	40.7	7.56	311.92	40.3	7.74	304.84	40.7	7.49	341.60	42.7	8.00
March	313.59	41.1	7.63	323.11	40.9	7.90	312.16	41.4	7.54	339.77	42.9	7.92
April r	309.57	40.1	7.72	319.55	40.5	7.89	311.04	40.5	7.68	344.32	42.3	8.14
May p	326.46	41.8	7.81	344.71	42.4	8.13	316.83	41.2	7.69	346.58	43.0	8.06

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

YEAR AND MONTH	MANUFACTURING											
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT			NONDURABLE GOODS			FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS		
1980												
May	$286.77	41.5	$6.91	$432.42	43.9	$9.85	$265.65	38.5	$6.90	$265.06	40.1	$6.61
June	285.12	40.5	7.04	384.00	40.0	9.60	272.30	38.9	7.00	263.86	40.1	6.58
July	266.11	38.4	6.93	419.58	42.0	9.99	279.03	38.7	7.21	274.44	40.3	6.81
August	281.46	40.5	6.95	333.79	36.4	9.17	273.79	38.4	7.13	271.95	39.7	6.85
September	301.55	40.1	7.52	389.46	40.4	9.64	279.24	39.0	7.16	276.48	40.9	6.76
October	301.79	40.4	7.47	377.48	40.2	9.39	280.41	39.0	7.19	268.88	39.6	6.79
November	311.17	41.6	7.48	440.34	44.3	9.94	306.75	40.9	7.50	278.24	40.5	6.87
December	316.73	42.4	7.47	464.64	44.0	10.56	303.00	40.4	7.50	268.49	39.6	6.78
1981												
January	319.03	42.2	7.56	379.39	38.4	9.88	306.48	39.7	7.72	298.08	41.4	7.20
February	304.30	40.9	7.44	403.90	39.1	10.33	308.10	39.0	7.90	274.32	38.8	7.07
March	307.84	41.1	7.49	480.26	43.7	10.99	305.71	39.6	7.72	285.84	39.7	7.20
April r	306.53	40.6	7.55	482.85	43.9	11.10	310.47	39.5	7.86	281.52	39.1	7.20
May p	313.40	41.4	7.57	475.68	42.7	11.14	289.38	39.0	7.42	246.86	36.9	6.69
	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
1980												
May	$148.42	36.2	$4.10	$268.71	39.0	$6.89	$265.83	37.6	$7.07	$406.21	39.4	$10.31
June	152.82	36.3	4.21	280.99	39.8	7.06	261.59	37.0	7.07	424.27	40.6	10.45
July	147.44	35.7	4.13	263.25	37.5	7.02	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
August	149.09	36.1	4.13	263.78	37.9	6.96	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September	149.94	35.7	4.20	265.94	38.1	6.98	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October	150.65	36.3	4.15	272.06	38.7	7.03	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981												
January	160.00	36.2	4.42	292.08	39.1	7.47	281.52	36.8	7.65	472.56	41.2	11.47
February	162.00	36.0	4.50	287.98	38.5	7.48	280.02	35.9	7.80	516.67	41.4	12.48
March	166.35	36.4	4.57	295.14	39.3	7.51	292.61	38.1	7.68	474.12	41.3	11.48
April r	164.98	36.1	4.57	291.00	38.8	7.50	288.33	37.3	7.73	526.95	45.0	11.71
May p	168.63	36.9	4.57	309.28	39.6	7.81	297.59	38.3	7.77	499.07	44.6	11.19

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
1980															
May	$345.60	36.0	$9.60	$381.34	46.0	$8.29	$320.00	40.0	$8.00	$272.92	39.9	$6.84	$184.46	33.6	$5.49
June	367.87	38.2	9.63	383.57	45.5	8.43	324.01	40.1	8.08	276.34	40.4	6.84	186.87	34.1	5.48
July	375.58	38.6	9.73	388.37	46.4	8.37	326.83	40.6	8.05	279.33	40.6	6.88	193.89	34.5	5.62
August	380.38	38.5	9.88	397.25	46.3	8.58	319.20	40.1	7.96	273.64	40.3	6.79	189.61	34.6	5.48
September	400.60	39.9	10.04	405.36	46.7	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	276.17	40.2	6.87	185.32	32.8	5.65
October	387.16	38.6	10.03	406.29	46.7	8.70	338.75	39.9	8.49	281.99	40.4	6.98	184.37	33.1	5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January	381.11	37.4	10.19	440.75	47.7	9.24	352.48	40.1	8.79	289.28	40.4	7.16	189.73	32.6	5.82
February	360.02	35.4	10.17	516.67	41.4	12.48	351.52	39.9	8.81	287.03	39.7	7.23	185.79	32.2	5.77
March	386.46	38.0	10.17	432.89	46.9	9.23	360.53	40.6	8.88	292.18	40.3	7.25	189.26	32.8	5.77
April r	395.10	38.1	10.37	428.74	46.2	9.28	357.54	40.4	8.85	299.77	40.4	7.42	194.88	33.2	5.87
May p	392.89	37.1	10.59	443.61	46.5	9.54	356.66	40.3	8.85	300.75	40.1	7.50	197.39	33.4	5.91

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 139,900 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark.*
Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**
*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES †

1979 - 1981

PLACE	May 1981	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	May 1980	May 1979
State Total	**12,163**	**13,408**	**16,674**	**17,130**	**12,620**
Ada	195	237	302	212	173
Altus	159	172	184	254	146
Ardmore	265	307	330	282	315
Bartlesville	133	146	191	135	177
Broken Arrow*	149	162	184	206	- -
Chickasha	104	118	139	197	207
Claremore*	171	213	252	249	145
Clinton	47	69	90	63	74
Duncan	93	117	141	133	138
Durant	208	245	313	429	187
Edmond*	118	140	177	178	- -
Elk City	37	50	65	58	59
Enid	86	93	131	105	155
Guymon	23	21	27	19	25
Holdenville	189	167	211	226	234
Hugo	340	318	412	231	195
Idabel	350	380	496	419	278
Lawton SMSA***	342	394	477	569	452
McAlester	353	359	454	596	522
Miami	358	414	573	779	334
Muskogee	696	775	928	750	582
Norman*	161	164	210	438	181
Oklahoma City SMSA***	2,609	2,936	3,685	4,624	2,719
Okmulgee	263	276	380	321	332
Ponca City	172	229	296	212	167
Poteau	347	322	377	413	381
Pryor	320	386	479	435	247
Sallisaw**	350	386	368	476	- -
Sapulpa*	239	237	297	269	182
Seminole	86	71	87	114	134
Shawnee	230	266	353	433	250
Stillwater	106	121	163	238	80
Tahlequah	284	300	386	365	262
Tulsa SMSA***	2,758	3,135	3,861	3,485	2,566
Woodward	28	30	31	24	36
All Other	1,182	1,219	1,576	1,401	1,690

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

POTEAU - The State Employment Service office at Poteau reported a large surplus of job applicants in this area in May. This oversupply of jobseekers were registered in the same occupations as the previous month, namely, sales clerks, nurse aides, production assemblers, truck drivers, construction workers and carpenters. Labor demand existed for steel erectors, injection-molding machine operator, parking lot attendant, cashier and material handler. LeFlore County joblessness skidded to 5.3 percent in May, dropping from 5.9 in April, and was considerably below the 10.8 percent of May 1980.

PRYOR - The job applicant total increased seasonally in the Pryor area as summer youth and others entered the labor market at a stepped-up tempo during May. Most of these were inexperienced jobseekers. Nevertheless, Mayes County's unemployment continued to decrease in May, slipping to 4.7 percent from 5.0 in April. By further comparison, this May's jobless rate materially improved from the 8.3 percent of one year ago.

SALLISAW - The State Employment Service office at Sallisaw listed the following occupations with surplus applicants during May: truck driver, carpenter, material handler and construction worker. Overall, the job applicant total remained about the same as reported during the previous month. Some job vacancies were unfilled at the end of May. These included production assemblers, waiter/waitresses, cooks, service station attendants and cashiers. Apparently high interest rates restricted construction activity; no new projects were started in this reporting period. The jobless situation improved in Sequoyah County during May as 6.1 percent of the labor force was idled compared to 7.1 percent in April.

SAPULPA - Labor surplusses occurred again in May within the same occupational groups as previously reported. Specifically, construction laborers, heavy-duty truck drivers, tractor-trailer truck drivers, carpenters and pipefitters were in oversupply. During this period, however, cashier-checkers, short-order cooks, sales clerks and foundry workers were needed by local employers. Creek County unemployment at 3.2 percent in May remained unchanged from the previous month's rate.

SEMINOLE - Unemployment improved in Seminole County as the percent of the labor force dropped to 3.6 during May from a 4.5 rate in April. Overall labor surplus remained at about the same level during this latest reporting period. Apparently labor demand was met satisfactorily. Construction starting in May consisted of the following: Two new single-family homes, 12 residential remodeling jobs, one church building and five commercial remodeling projects.

TAHLEQUAH - Tahlequah area labor supply increased sharply in May compared to the month before as students and other seasonal job applicants were applying for summer jobs. Also, high interest rates curtailed area construction causing layoffs of carpenters, cement masons and other construction trades workers. Concurrently, employers needed waiter/waitresses, kitchen helpers and wagon drill operators in the mining industry. Cherokee County's jobless rate fell to 4.5 percent in May, off from 5.0 percent the previous month, and well below the 9.1 percent of a year ago.

WOODWARD - The Woodward area labor supply situation continued at a low level during May, with only clerical and construction applicants considered as surplus. Building permits issued in May totaled $3,124,400, exceeding April's dollar value by almost 20 percent. Unemployment plummeted to a low 1.8 percent compared to 2.3 percent of the labor force idled during April.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA MAY 1981*

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
	Number	Percent Distribution	Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
			Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,832**	**100.0**	**7,546**	**5,286**	**4,164**	**5,532**	**3,136**	**10,669**	**3,480**	**4,589**	**2,600**	**1,427**	**461**	**623**	**343**	**630**	**187**	**268**	**175**
Mining	**535**	**4.2**	**456**	**79**	**180**	**260**	**95**	**486**	**168**	**230**	**88**	**24**	**6**	**14**	**4**	**15**	**6**	**6**	**3**
Contract Construction	**2,980**	**23.2**	**2,815**	**165**	**804**	**1,361**	**815**	**2,574**	**706**	**1,176**	**692**	**257**	**61**	**118**	**78**	**143**	**35**	**65**	**43**
Manufacturing, Total	**2,880**	**22.4**	**1,511**	**1,369**	**1,020**	**1,229**	**631**	**2,318**	**842**	**972**	**504**	**338**	**101**	**158**	**79**	**157**	**52**	**63**	**42**
Food & Kindred Products	347	2.7	168	179	99	116	132	255	80	83	92	51	6	20	25	39	12	12	15
Apparel & Related Products	319	2.5	47	272	100	144	75	264	81	117	66	29	8	15	6	17	10	6	1
Lumber & Wood Products	149	1.2	121	28	58	67	24	106	39	48	19	14	7	5	2	27	10	14	3
Printing & Publishing	80	.6	35	45	18	46	16	71	17	41	13	5	1	2	2	2	0	1	1
Refining	41	.3	22	19	16	22	3	36	13	20	3	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	228	1.8	149	79	119	78	31	189	101	68	20	29	13	7	9	10	5	3	2
Primary Metal Products	128	1.0	106	22	58	40	30	97	47	31	19	26	10	9	7	5	1	0	4
Fabricated Metal Products	351	2.7	239	112	99	181	71	299	87	145	67	35	6	27	2	10	5	3	2
Machinery, except Electrical	95	.7	56	39	36	44	15	89	35	39	15	5	0	5	0	1	1	0	0
Electrical Machinery	352	2.7	102	250	130	167	55	262	98	122	42	46	17	23	6	17	4	8	5
Transportation Equipment	203	1.6	146	57	75	85	43	155	61	58	36	30	9	15	6	13	3	10	0
All Other Manufacturing	587	4.6	320	267	212	239	136	495	183	200	112	63	21	28	14	16	1	6	9
Transportation & Public Utilities	**582**	**4.5**	**431**	**151**	**191**	**266**	**125**	**489**	**165**	**218**	**106**	**78**	**23**	**40**	**15**	**14**	**3**	**7**	**4**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**1,863**	**14.5**	**708**	**1,155**	**519**	**832**	**512**	**1,639**	**442**	**734**	**463**	**186**	**64**	**82**	**40**	**30**	**10**	**13**	**7**
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**329**	**2.6**	**93**	**236**	**95**	**144**	**90**	**294**	**85**	**124**	**85**	**32**	**8**	**20**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Services	**2,368**	**18.5**	**814**	**1,554**	**722**	**1,049**	**597**	**1,876**	**585**	**825**	**466**	**314**	**90**	**141**	**83**	**162**	**43**	**77**	**42**
State Government	**178**	**1.4**	**77**	**101**	**69**	**58**	**51**	**131**	**48**	**46**	**37**	**35**	**17**	**10**	**8**	**10**	**3**	**2**	**5**
All Other	**1,117**	**8.7**	**641**	**476**	**564**	**333**	**220**	**853**	**439**	**255**	**159**	**163**	**91**	**40**	**32**	**96**	**33**	**35**	**28**

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,832**	**100.0**	**7,546**	**5,286**	**4,184**	**5,532**	**3,136**	**10,669**	**3,480**	**4,589**	**2,600**	**1,427**	**461**	**623**	**343**	**630**	**187**	**268**	**175**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,365	10.6	702	663	394	644	327	1,198	342	573	283	89	35	36	18	68	14	32	22
Clerical	2,053	16.0	258	1,795	579	932	542	1,791	515	795	481	177	42	95	40	78	19	38	21
Sales	527	4.1	240	287	167	224	136	485	150	206	129	27	9	13	5	15	8	5	2
Service	1,235	9.6	400	835	382	512	341	894	272	376	246	266	90	105	71	59	15	25	18
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	143	1.1	104	39	66	51	26	112	50	40	22	19	12	5	2	12	4	6	2
Processing	446	3.5	244	202	128	174	144	334	107	126	101	76	14	33	29	34	7	13	14
Machine Trades	763	5.9	631	132	206	346	211	657	183	291	183	70	13	40	17	28	5	11	11
Bench Work	1,105	8.6	337	768	386	514	205	848	300	386	162	136	44	67	25	76	26	36	14
Structural Work	3,238	25.2	3,080	158	925	1,459	854	2,741	793	1,246	702	308	83	134	91	180	47	74	59
Miscellaneous	1,624	12.7	1,370	254	616	665	343	1,324	497	542	285	226	88	94	44	67	27	28	12
INA	333	2.6	180	153	315	11	7	285	271	8	6	33	31	1	1	13	13	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

XI. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE †											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,832**	**100.0**	**4,164**	**5,532**	**3,136**	**10,669**	**3,480**	**4,589**	**2,600**	**1,427**	**461**	**623**	**343**	**630**	**187**	**268**	**175**
Under 22	811	6.3	301	353	157	684	259	298	127	90	31	35	24	28	9	15	4
22-24	1,333	10.4	454	601	278	1,075	365	483	227	188	72	82	34	57	15	28	14
25-34	4,311	33.6	1,355	1,913	1,043	3,495	1,114	1,528	853	566	158	273	135	210	64	95	51
35-44	2,645	20.6	806	1,162	677	2,199	659	977	563	269	86	121	62	158	56	54	48
45-54	1,892	14.7	531	867	494	1,609	455	739	415	168	49	75	44	97	21	43	33
55 and over	1,840	14.3	717	636	487	1,607	628	564	415	146	65	37	44	80	22	33	25
Male-Total	**7,546**	**58.8**	**2,516**	**3,287**	**1,743**	**6,164**	**2,087**	**2,674**	**1,403**	**937**	**297**	**420**	**220**	**390**	**113**	**165**	**112**
Under 22	489	3.8	179	220	90	400	148	183	69	64	22	24	18	19	7	10	2
22-24	815	6.4	282	362	171	650	227	292	131	123	46	52	25	36	8	15	13
25-34	2,611	20.3	842	1,163	606	2,083	692	907	484	372	101	179	92	138	42	66	30
35-44	1,511	11.8	491	668	352	1,231	396	545	290	175	59	86	30	98	34	33	31
45-54	1,077	8.4	308	491	278	900	262	412	226	104	30	48	26	60	11	25	24
55 and over	1,043	8.1	414	383	246	900	362	335	203	99	39	31	29	39	11	16	12
Female-Total	**5,286**	**41.2**	**1,648**	**2,245**	**1,393**	**4,505**	**1,393**	**1,915**	**1,197**	**490**	**164**	**203**	**123**	**240**	**74**	**103**	**63**
Under 22	322	2.5	122	133	67	284	111	115	58	26	9	11	6	9	2	5	2
22-24	518	4.0	172	239	107	425	138	191	96	65	26	30	9	21	7	13	1
25-34	1,700	13.2	513	750	437	1,412	422	621	369	194	57	94	43	72	22	29	21
35-44	1,134	8.8	315	494	325	968	263	432	273	94	27	35	32	60	22	21	17
45-54	815	6.4	223	376	216	709	193	327	189	64	19	27	18	37	10	18	9
55 and over	797	6.2	303	253	241	707	266	229	212	47	26	6	15	41	11	17	13

* *Based on data for week of May 17-23, 1981.*

† *Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.*

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS of Factory Employees

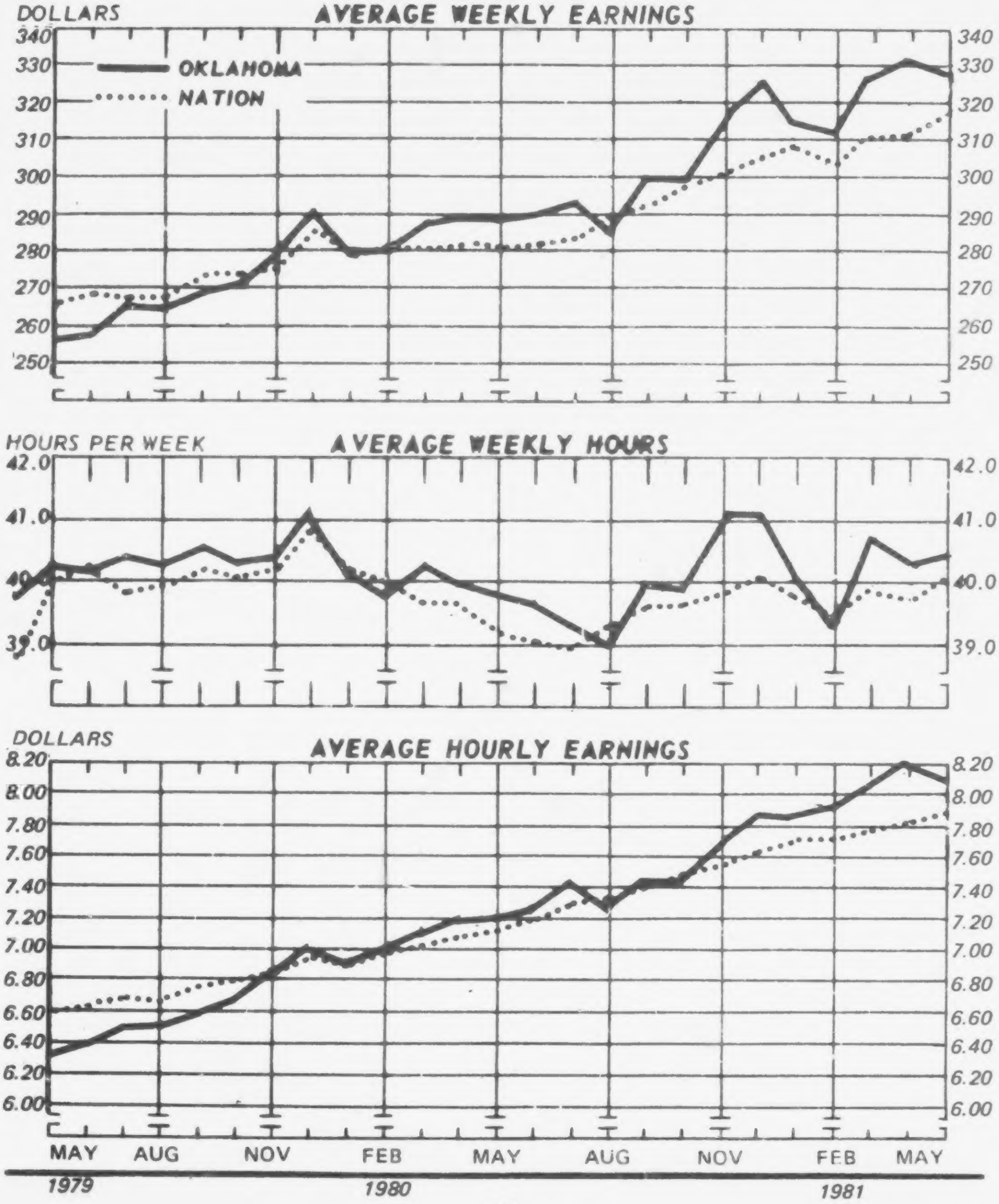


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

MAY 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,344,000**	**43,900**	**1,387,900**	**3.2**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	420,100	12,900	433,000	3.0
Tulsa SMSA**	330,300	10,100	340,400	3.0
Lawton SMSA***	31,825	1,250	33,075	3.8
Adair	7,400	500	7,900	6.3
Alfalfa	3,160	30	3,190	0.9
Atoka	3,790	230	4,020	5.7
Beaver	2,930	40	2,970	1.3
Beckham	8,790	140	8,930	1.6
Blaine	5,760	120	5,880	2.0
Bryan	12,790	500	13,290	3.8
Caddo	12,270	480	12,750	3.8
Canadian	27,125	825	27,950	3.0
Carter	18,500	450	18,950	2.4
Cherokee	11,800	560	12,360	4.5
Choctaw	4,710	600	5,310	11.3
Cimarron	1,640	40	1,680	2.4
Cleveland	59,000	1,500	60,500	2.5
Coal	1,710	130	1,840	7.1
Comanche	31,825	1,250	33,075	3.8
Cotton	2,430	50	2,480	2.0
Craig	6,820	230	7,050	3.3
Creek	29,000	950	29,950	3.2
Custer	13,200	270	13,470	2.0
Delaware	10,420	480	10,900	4.4
Dewey	3,170	90	3,260	2.8
Ellis	2,370	30	2,400	1.3
Garfield	27,400	600	28,000	2.1
Garvin	11,330	230	11,560	2.0
Grady	17,230	450	17,680	2.5
Grant	2,670	30	2,700	1.1
Greer	2,610	50	2,660	1.9
Harmon	1,820	60	1,880	3.2
Harper	1,780	50	1,830	2.7
Haskell	4,280	280	4,560	6.1
Hughes	5,030	350	5,380	6.5
Jackson	9,990	390	10,380	3.8
Jefferson	2,920	80	3,000	2.7
Johnston	3,890	110	4,000	2.8
Kay	22,950	575	23,525	2.4
Kingfisher	7,860	190	8,050	2.4
Kiowa	5,440	170	5,610	3.0

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

MAY 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,580	210	2,790	7.5
LeFlore	14,910	840	15,750	5.3
Lincoln	9,150	270	9,420	2.9
Logan	8,950	190	9,140	2.1
Love	2,350	80	2,430	3.3
McClain	10,960	280	11,240	2.5
McCurtain	11,550	890	12,440	7.2
McIntosh	5,720	280	6,000	4.7
Major	3,670	50	3,720	1.3
Marshall	3,820	100	3,920	2.6
Mayes	15,500	770	16,270	4.7
Murray	5,310	140	5,450	2.6
Muskogee	25,325	1,500	26,825	5.6
Noble	5,100	80	5,180	1.5
Nowata	4,960	150	5,110	2.9
Okfuskee	3,580	180	3,760	4.8
Oklahoma	294,975	9,325	304,300	3.1
Okmulgee	12,125	650	12,775	5.1
Osage	18,390	340	18,730	1.8
Ottawa	12,775	625	13,400	4.7
Pawnee	5,370	150	5,520	2.7
Payne	29,400	525	29,925	1.8
Pittsburg	11,450	825	12,275	6.7
Pontotoc	13,480	370	13,850	2.7
Pottawatomie	27,975	900	28,875	3.1
Pushmataha	2,380	240	2,620	9.2
Roger Mills	3,120	50	3,170	1.6
Rogers	19,810	660	20,470	3.2
Seminole	10,200	380	10,580	3.6
Sequoyah	11,280	730	12,010	6.1
Stephens	20,580	390	20,970	1.9
Texas	8,440	160	8,600	1.9
Tillman	4,600	190	4,790	4.0
Tulsa	231,425	6,900	238,325	2.9
Wagoner	16,130	500	16,630	3.0
Washington	23,190	460	23,650	1.9
Washita	6,860	140	7,000	2.0
Woods	5,510	70	5,580	1.3
Woodward	13,290	240	13,530	1.8

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED National ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	1980				
May	104,028	96,709	3,436	93,273	7,318
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
	1981				
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425
Mar	105,405	97,318	2,905	94,413	8,087
Apr	105,678	96,282	3,257	95,026	7,396
May	106,347	98,803	3,435	95,367	7,545

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

*EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS**

(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

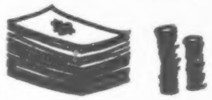
1980	
May	90,849
Jun	91,049
Jul	89,820
Aug	90,046
Sep	90,729
Oct	91,232
Nov	91,693
Dec	91,846
1981	
Jan*	90,082
Feb*	90,236
Mar*	90,817
Apr*	91,363
May	91,860

* Revised

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1979 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME



(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
May	2,114.1
Jun	2,127.1
Jul	2,161.2
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct	2,234.3
Nov	2,257.6
Dec	2,276.6
1981	
Jan	2,300.7
Feb*	2,318.2
Mar*	2,340.4
Apr*	2,353.5
May	2,367.2

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1077.6
1972	1185.9
1973	1326.4
1974	1434.2
1975	1549.2
1976	1718.0
1977	1918.0
1978	2,156.1
1979	2,413.9
1980	2,626.1
1st Quarter 1980	2,571.7
2nd Quarter 1980	2,564.8
3rd Quarter 1980	2,637.3
4th Quarter 1980	2,730.6
1st Quarter 1981*	2,853.0

*Revised

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

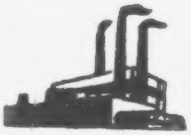
New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
May	18,873
Jun	19,706
Jul	19,975
Aug	20,483
Sep	21,156
Oct	21,352
Nov	20,365
Dec	19,332
1981	
Jan	16,820
Feb*	16,179
Mar*	18,020
Apr*	19,487
May	20,198

*Revised

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
May	144.0
Jun	141.5
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	144.1
Oct	146.9
Nov	149.4
Dec	151.0
1981	
Jan	151.7
Feb	151.1
Mar*	152.2
Apr	152.3
May	152.8

*Revised

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1980			
May	245.1	May	244.9
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5
Feb	263.5	Feb	263.2
Mar	265.2	Mar	265.1
Apr	266.8	Apr	266.8
May	269.1	May	269.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	.
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.0	4.9	7.3	4.7	Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	4.4	7.7	4.0	7.3	4.1	Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	5.0	7.0	3.3	7.3	3.4	Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.8	7.6	6.1	7.1	3.2	7.6	3.3	May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	5.0					Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	5.1					Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	5.2					Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.8	7.4	5.1					Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.0					Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.8					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.5					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	——	——	5.8	3.4	——	——	7.1	4.8	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* Percent of Civilian Labor Force. *Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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  Bulletin 11: Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries — Statewide—May 1979
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labor market

JULY 1981

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This publication, printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, is issued by and is a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, in developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market. Two thousand seven hundred copies have been prepared and distributed to interested parties or are to be distributed on request at a cost computed to be $2,645.36 and paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor to said Commission.

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PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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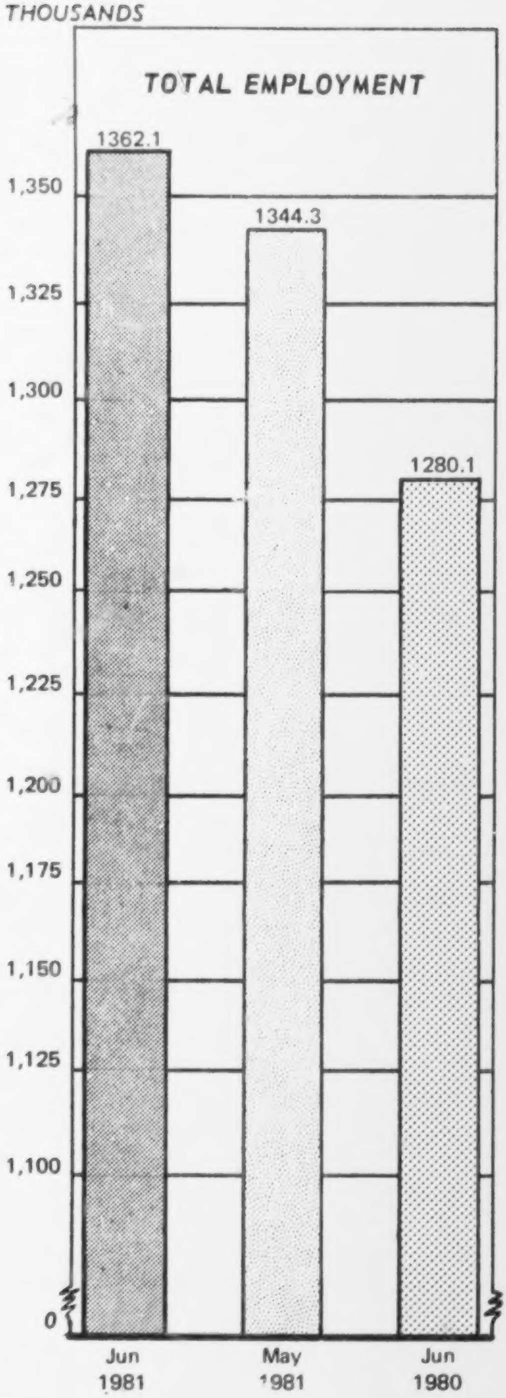
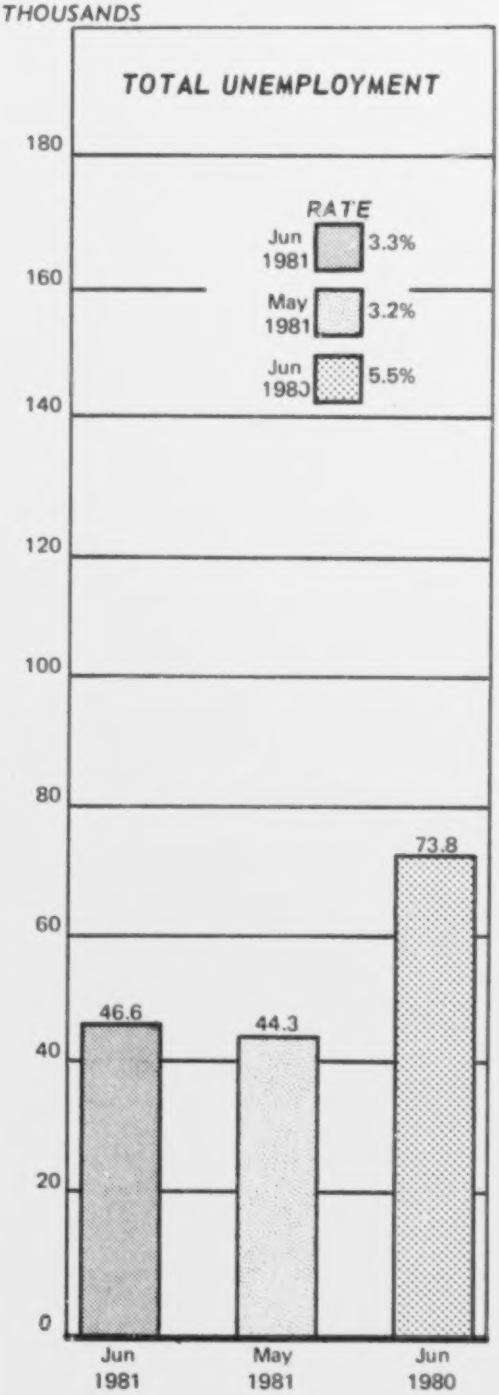
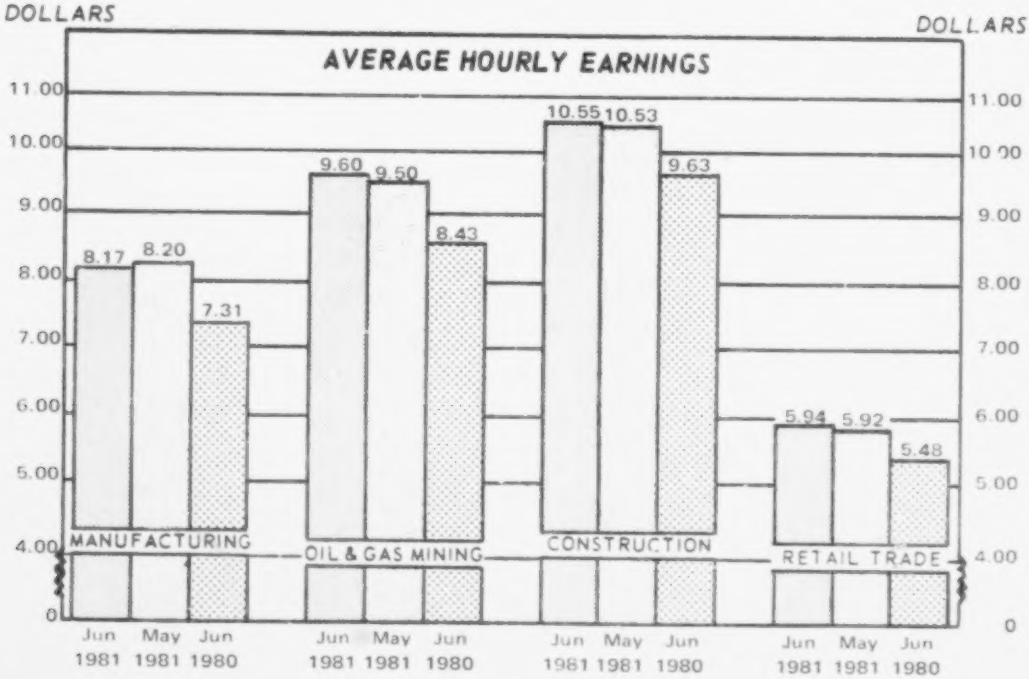
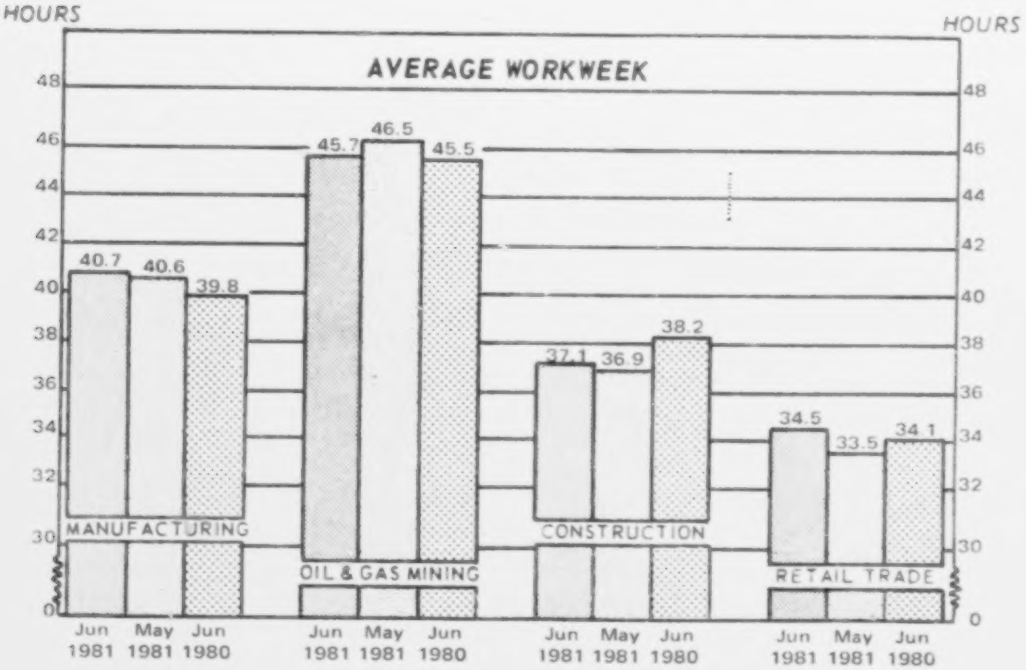
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1362.1
1344.3
1280.1
1,350
1,325
1,300
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
0
Jun 1981
May 1981
Jun 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE
Jun 1981 3.3%
May 1981 3.2%
Jun 1980 5.5%
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
46.6
44.3
73.8
Jun 1981
May 1981
Jun 1980

Highlights


DOLLARS
DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
8.17
8.20
7.31
MANUFACTURING
9.60
9.50
8.43
OIL & GAS MINING
10.55
10.53
9.63
CONSTRUCTION
5.94
5.92
5.48
RETAIL TRADE
Jun 1981
May 1981
Jun 1980


HOURS
HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
40.7
40.6
39.8
MANUFACTURING
45.7
46.5
45.5
OIL & GAS MINING
37.1
36.9
38.2
CONSTRUCTION
34.5
33.5
34.1
RETAIL TRADE
Jun 1981
May 1981
Jun 1980

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT UP SEASONALLY IN JUNE

June employment in Oklahoma totaled 1,362,100, up 17,800 from May and 82,000 above the June 1980 count. This gain was mainly attributed to seasonality as more job opportunities normally become available during this period of the year.

Unemployment also increased seasonally as the school year ended and large numbers of students and graduates entered the Oklahoma labor market. Specifically, the number of persons unemployed totaled 46,600 or 3.3 percent, compared to 44,300 in May, when 3.2 percent of the labor force was out of work. The unemployment rate for this June was well below the 5.5 percent of last June and also considerably under the nationwide rate of 7.7 percent.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	May 1981 Jun 1981	May 1981 to Jun 1981	Jun 1980 to Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**1,408.7**	**1,388.6**	**1,353.9**	**1.4**	**20.1**	**54.9**
Unemployment	46.6	44.3	73.8	5.2	2.3	-27.3
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*3.3*	*3.2*	*5.5*	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*3.0*	*3.4*	*5.0*	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,362.1	1,344.3	1,280.1	1.3	17.8	82.0
Agriculture	64.8	56.9	65.4	13.9	7.9	-.6
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	174.2	170.2	168.3	2.4	4.0	5.9
Idled by Labor Disputes	.4	.6	.8	-33.3	-.2	-.4

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.*

Total employment increased in 61 counties, while 13 experienced losses and three remained unchanged over the May-June period. Concurrently, slightly more than half of Oklahoma counties showed some increase in unemployment, with most changes small to moderate. However, an unusually large number—ten—experienced no real change in their jobless rates, due, in part, to continued strong growth in the number of jobs. Unemployment exceeded 7.0 percent in five counties, but nearly 50 percent had low jobless rates of under 3.0 percent.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose to 1,185,100 in June, up 4,400 from May, as seven of the eight nonfarm industry divisions contributed to the advance. Manufacturing recorded 3,100 new jobs with hiring in nearly all components. Three other industries added significant gains: mining ahead 3,400, trade 3,200 and service advanced by 2,600 jobs.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT* in Oklahoma

JULY 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	May 1981 Jun 1981	May 1981 to Jun 1981	Jun 1980 to Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary**	1,185.1	1,180.7	1,143.9	.4	4.4	41.2
Manufacturing	**196.9**	**193.8**	**190.9**	**1.6**	**3.1**	**6.0**
Durable Goods	**129.7**	**127.8**	**123.7**	**1.5**	**1.9**	**6.0**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	.1	-.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.8	10.5	10.3	2.9	.3	.5
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.1	5.7	0	0	.4
Fabricated Metal Products	23.8	23.7	23.3	.4	.1	.5
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.1	15.1	15.1	0	0	0
Machinery, except Electrical	43.5	42.5	39.2	2.4	1.0	4.3
Oil Field Machinery	13.7	12.9	12.0	6.2	.8	1.7
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.9	0	0	-.1
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.4	12.4	13.7	0	0	-1.3
Transportation Equipment	22.1	21.7	20.7	1.8	.4	1.4
Aircraft & Parts	9.1	9.0	8.9	1.1	.1	.2
Nondurable Goods	**67.2**	**66.0**	**67.2**	**1.8**	**1.2**	**0**
Food & Kindred Products	15.5	15.4	16.5	.6	.1	-1.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	11.1	10.6	11.1	4.7	.5	0
Printing & Publishing	10.8	10.6	10.9	1.9	.2	-.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	5.9	6.2	1.7	.1	-.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.4	9.3	9.4	1.1	.1	0
Petroleum Refining	8.5	8.4	8.5	1.2	.1	0
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.9	11.7	11.7	1.7	.2	.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.4	7.3	7.2	1.4	.1	.2
Mining	**85.3**	**81.9**	**72.0**	**4.2**	**3.4**	**13.3**
Oil & Gas Extraction	81.9	78.7	68.8	4.1	3.2	13.1
Contract Construction	**60.3**	**58.9**	**59.5**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**.8**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**69.3**	**69.1**	**67.7**	**.3**	**.2**	**1.6**
Transportation	38.9	39.0	37.7	-.3	-.1	1.2
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.1	3.4	0	0	-.3
Communications & Public Utilities	30.4	30.1	30.0	1.0	.3	.4
Trade	**284.7**	**281.5**	**269.3**	**1.1**	**3.2**	**15.4**
Wholesale	**74.6**	**72.7**	**70.0**	**2.6**	**1.9**	**4.6**
Retail	**210.1**	**208.8**	**199.3**	**.6**	**1.3**	**10.8**
General Merchandise	30.2	29.4	26.9	2.7	.8	3.3
Food Stores	33.3	33.3	33.4	0	0	-.1
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	26.1	25.9	25.7	.8	.2	.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.3	14.5	14.1	-1.4	-.2	.2
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**58.8**	**57.8**	**57.1**	**1.7**	**1.0**	**1.7**
Banking	20.1	19.7	19.5	2.0	.4	.6
Services	**215.0**	**212.4**	**202.3**	**1.2**	**2.6**	**12.7**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.4	10.1	10.7	3.0	.3	-.3
Personal Services	11.0	11.1	10.6	-.9	-.1	.4
Health Services	66.2	64.9	62.9	2.0	1.3	3.3
Government	**214.8**	**225.3**	**225.1**	**-4.7**	**-10.5**	**-10.3**
Federal	45.5	45.1	49.7	.9	.4	-4.2
State & Local	169.3	180.2	175.4	-6.0	-10.9	-6.1

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

Worker additions in construction, finance-insurance-real estate and transportation-public utilities ranged from 200 to 1,400. Conversely, government employment slumped 10,500 seasonally, mainly as schools and colleges released nonfaculty personnel.

June nonfarm establishment payroll jobs increased 41,200 from the corresponding 1980 month as all major industries generally shared in the over-the-year upturn, except government. That industry sustained cutbacks in federal agencies together with losses in the state and local sectors resulting from the release of sizeable numbers of Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) personnel.

Trade posted the largest yearly upturn, gaining 15,400 and mining followed with 13,300 new jobs. Services added 12,700 personnel. Job growth in these three industry divisions comprised the bulk of the overall year-to-year gain. Manufacturing also contributed a significant gain, 6,000 jobs, centered in the nonelectrical group, up 4,300, and transportation equipment, ahead by 1,400 jobs. Two manufacturing sectors, however, sustained sizeable losses—electric and electronic equipment and food products—off 1,300 and 1,000, respectively.

Lastly, smaller job gains occurred in finance-insurance-real estate, transportation-public utilities and construction over this twelve-month period.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma increased slightly to 12,959 during the week ending June 20, compared to 12,832 for the corresponding week in May. Of the total, 55 percent of the insured claimants were males and the remaining 45 percent females. This month's figures indicated a four percent decline in men and thus an equivalent rise in the percent of women.

Construction remained the industry with the largest number of insured claimants. Manufacturing followed closely, with service third and then wholesale-retail trade. These four industry groups comprised 57 percent of total insured unemployment statewide.

According to duration, those persons drawing benefits for less than five weeks totaled 6,002 or 46.3 percent. The five to 14 week period showed 4,565 claimants, or 35.2 percent; and the remaining 2,392 or 18.5 percent had received benefits for 15 weeks or longer.

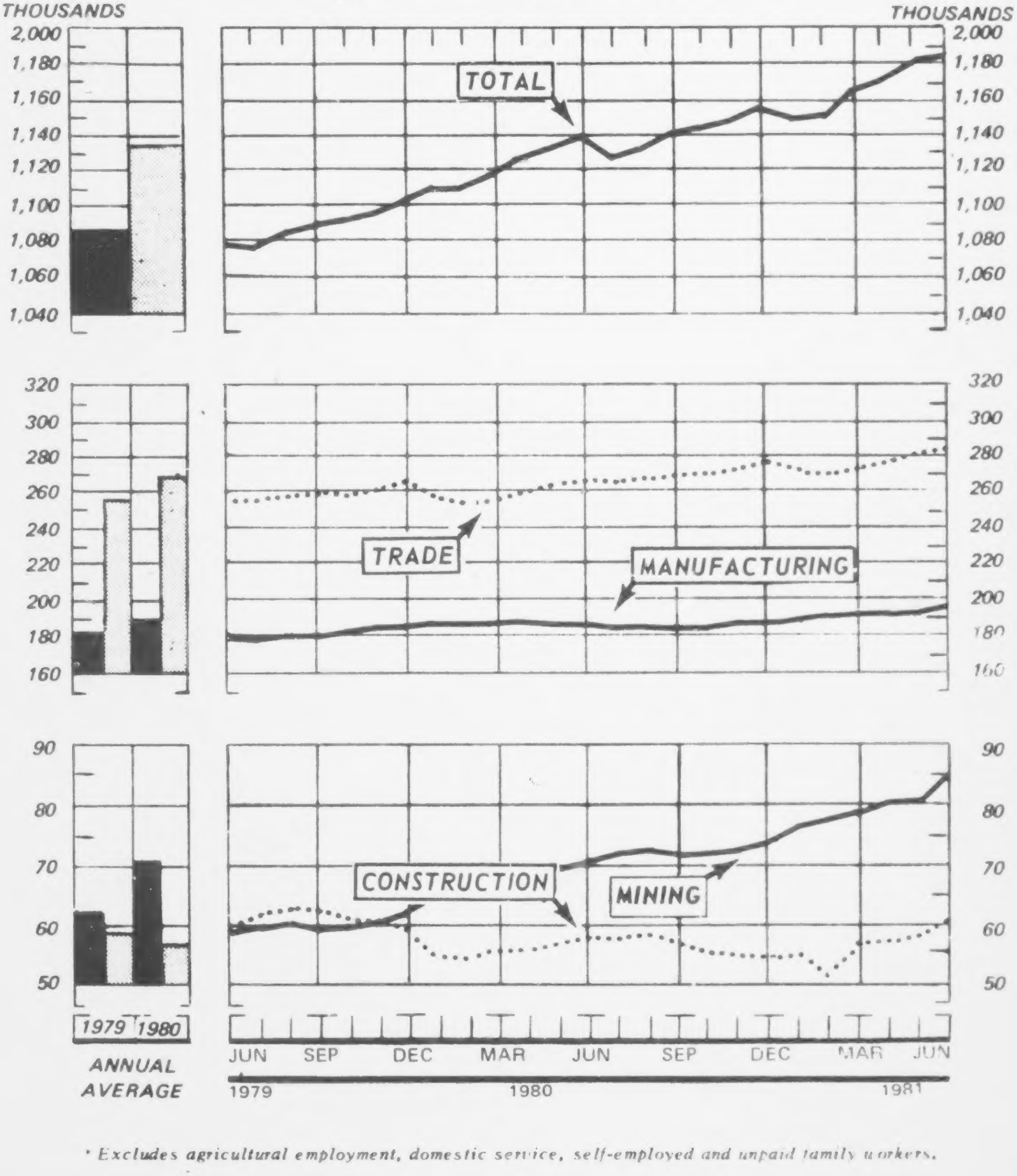
On the basis of race, some 10,586 whites or 82 percent were unemployed, while 1,532 or 12 percent were blacks. The remainder, 686 or six percent were Indian. Further comparisons disclosed that of the total Indians drawing unemployment insurance, 21.3 percent had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer. The proportion for blacks was 19.6 percent, while 18.1 percent of whites were in the 15 weeks or longer classification.

By occupational attachment, those formerly employed as structural workers constituted the largest group. Clerical was second and the professional-technical-managerial group had the next largest number receiving insured benefits.

According to age grouping, some 38 percent of the insured unemployed were 55 years or older. The next largest age classification, 25-34 years, comprised 24 percent of the total. This same pattern was evident for both male and female claimants.

CHART I

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Oklahoma manufacturing averaged a 40.7 hour workweek in June or slightly longer than the typical week in May. Average hourly earnings eased three cents to $8.17. These changes resulted in weekly wages of $332.52, only fractionally lower than the previous month.

Within manufacturing, durable goods workers had a two-tenths of an hour shorter workweek, while hourly earnings remained at $8.31, unchanged from May. Consequently, weekly pay declined modestly. Three of the six published industries registered earnings losses. Specifically, these were fabricated metal products, nonelectrical machinery, and transportation equipment. On the other hand, petroleum refining workers had an hour's shorter workweek and lost $10.70 weekly.

In the nondurable goods sector, weekly paychecks increased minimally as hours worked rose seven-tenths and hourly pay dropped eight cents to $7.71. Individually, production workers in food products, apparel, and printing-publishing had greater earnings, but weekly pay dropped in petroleum refining as the workweek shrank to 42.9 hours, off one hour from the previous month.

Changes in hours and earnings were positive in four of the five nonfactory published industries. For example, construction earnings edged higher as both hours worked and pay per hour advanced in June. Public utilities workers' weekly paychecks gained due to longer workweeks at higher hourly rates as did employees in retail trade (excluding eating and drinking establishments). Larger pay in wholesale trade, however, reflected the longer workweek, despite a decline of six cents in hourly earnings.

Over the past year, manufacturing workers pay rose $41.58 weekly or about 14 percent. Among individual industries, weekly earnings increases ranged between 6.4 percent over the year for construction workers to 16.4 percent for public utilities employees. Manufacturing and oil and gas workers averaged 14.3 and 14.4 percent, respectively. Retail (excluding eating and drinking places) and wholesale personnel had respective weekly pay gains of 9.7 and 9.8 percent since June 1980.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma is expected to move lower in July and August before resuming its upward trend in September. Largely, the loss will reflect a sharp seasonal cutback in agriculture. The domestic service group, however, will probably rise in July before moving downward in August.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment traditionally declines in July and rises in August. Any decrease should be minimal this July. Government is anticipated to fall sharply in July, but by August many schools and colleges will begin building their payrolls for the fall semester. Construction could decline slightly as high interest rates continue to restrict new projects, especially single-family housing. Trade is usually slow in July, but turns upward in August, boosted by school-related merchandise sales. Manufacturing and services may show some weaknesses over the next two months, but changes should be modest. In contrast to anticipated declines in these industries, mining and public utilities may rise in July and August.

Oklahoma's unemployment situation is not expected to change materially in July, although the drop in new and reentrant jobseekers usually results in a decline in the jobless total. The unemployment rate may remain close to June's 3.3 rate over the next two months.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Accessions and separations of employees in Oklahoma manufacturing in June were virtually unchanged from May. More specifically, accessions dipped to 68 from 69 per thousand as new hires remained unchanged; separations held steady at 55 per thousand, with quits and layoffs nearly the same as the previous month.

Accession and separation rates in durable and nondurable goods plants in the state generally followed the trend for all manufacturing workers. Nevertheless, among individual durables industries, the lumber and wood products segment showed a sharp drop in hiring, while in metal processing, accessions increased significantly. Turning to separations, stone-clay-glass was the single hard-goods component indicating a substantial difference over the month — rising eight per thousand. Within nondurable goods plants, petroleum and coal products was the only industry showing much change in accessions — a drop of six per thousand. Simultaneously, the food component had a large increase in separations.

Over the year, accessions for all manufacturing workers increased by 18 per thousand or 36 percent, nearly all because of new hires. On the other hand, separations rose slightly since June 1980.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

INDUSTRY	Per 100 Employees														
	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980
Manufacturing	**6.8**	**6.9**	**5.0**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**4.1**	**5.5**	**5.5**	**5.1**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**3.2**	**.5**	**.6**	**.8**
Durable Goods	6.6	6.6	4.4	6.0	6.0	3.6	5.1	5.3	4.6	3.7	3.7	2.8	.2	.5	.7
Lumber & Wood Products	8.9	10.6	8.1	8.2	9.8	7.4	8.9	9.1	7.0	5.6	5.8	5.1	.2	.6	.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.3	10.7	4.2	8.6	9.3	3.6	8.2	7.4	5.0	6.7	6.5	3.7	3	.2	.6
Metal Processing	8.1	7.1	5.6	7.8	6.9	5.3	7.0	7.1	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.0	.3	.8	.4
Machinery	5.8	6.0	4.3	5.3	5.5	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	.3	.5	1.0
Trans. Equip.	4.6	4.2	2.0	3.4	3.4	1.1	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.0	.1	.2	.5
Nondurable Goods	7.1	7.5	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.1	6.3	6.1	5.9	4.7	4.7	4.0	1.0	.8	1.1
Food & Kindred Products	11.0	11.3	11.1	9.2	8.5	9.0	10.8	8.8	8.9	8.0	6.8	6.6	2.1	1.0	1.1
Printing & Pub.	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	*	.2	.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	3.2	3.8	3.1	1.3	1.3	3.0	.9	.8	1.0	.5	.4	.7	*	.1	*
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	4.9	5.0	3.4	4.7	4.2	2.7	4.1	4.6	4.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	.3	.7	1.1

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Change From May 1981	Change From Jun 1980
Total Labor Force	**440,300**	**432,700**	**413,300**	**7,600**	**27,000**
Unemployment	13,400	12,700	20,900	700	-7,500
Rate	*3.0*	*2.9*	*5.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	426,900	420,000	392,400	6,900	34,500

Total employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area reached an all-time high in June, totaling 426, 900 or 6,900 more than the previous month. For the year, employment stood 34,500 ahead of the June 1980 count. Unemployment, following the traditional seasonal trend for June, rose to 13,400 which was 700 ahead of May. This latest estimate was 7,500 below a year ago. June's jobless rate was 3.0 percent compared to 2.9 a month earlier and 5.0 percent twelve months ago.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose 2,800 during June. Manufacturing paced the upturn, adding 1,000 new workers, with gains in both durable and nondurable goods sectors. Services followed with 900 additions, while trade picked up 900 new jobs. Construction job growth continued with 800 more, mining expanded by 600 and finance-insurance-real estate increased 500 during June.

Growth continued for nonfarm wage and salary employment when compared between June 1980 and the latest month — up 22,200 in all. Trade led with 7,800 more. Services gained 6,300, while construction had 3,400 additional jobs. Mining increased 2,800 and transportation-public utilities added 1,800. Also, manufacturing posted 1,300 additions, while finance-insurance-real estate accounted for 1,100 more.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**424,900**	**422,100**	**402,700**	**2,800**	**22,200**
Manufacturing	56,600	55,600	55,300	1,000	1,300
Durable Goods	39,300	38,500	37,700	800	1,600
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,600	6,400	6,500	200	100
Machinery	16,200	16,000	16,600	200	-400
Transportation Equipment	11,000	10,700	9,600	300	1,400
Nondurable Goods	17,300	17,100	17,600	200	-300
Food & Kindred Products	6,100	6,000	6,600	100	-500
Printing & Publishing	4,100	4,000	4,200	100	-100
Nonmanufacturing	368,300	366,500	347,400	1,800	20,900
Mining	20,600	20,000	17,800	600	2,800
Construction	24,400	23,600	21,000	800	3,400
Transportation & Public Utilities	25,000	24,900	23,200	100	1,800
Transportation	13,400	13,400	11,500	0	1,900
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,600	11,500	11,700	100	-100
Trade	105,100	104,200	97,300	900	7,800
Wholesale	26,800	26,300	25,300	500	1,500
Retail	78,300	77,900	72,000	400	6,300
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	26,200	25,700	25,100	500	1,100
Banking	6,700	6,600	6,400	100	300
Services	80,600	79,700	74,300	900	6,300
Health Services	20,400	20,200	20,100	200	300
Government	86,400	88,400	88,700	-2,000	-2,300
Federal	26,100	25,800	27,500	300	-1,400
State & Local	60,300	62,600	61,200	-2,300	-900

** These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The June workweek for 41,200 production workers in Oklahoma City area manufacturing moved down nearly one hour to 40.3 hours. Concurrently, average earnings rose two cents to $8.77 hourly and paychecks dropped to $353.43 weekly because of the shorter workweek. Durable goods workers earnings also decreased due to fewer hours worked, but nondurables pay increased as the workweek was longer and hourly earnings rose significantly. Over the year, manufacturing employees averaged nearly 14 percent more in weekly earnings.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$353.43**	**$360.50**	**$311.18**	**40.3**	**41.2**	**40.1**	**$8.77**	**$8.75**	**$7.76**
Durable Goods	370.55	382.69	319.60	40.9	42.1	39.9	9.06	9.09	8.01
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	280.80	282.91	273.32	39.0	40.3	41.1	7.20	7.02	6.65
Nondurable Goods	307.68	299.15	289.88	38.8	38.6	40.6	7.93	7.75	7.14
Food & Kindred Prod.	341.09	341.01	313.41	41.8	42.1	41.9	8.16	8.10	7.48
Printing & Publishing	343.20	330.24	338.82	39.0	38.4	42.3	8.80	8.60	8.01

* *Averages are for approximately 41,200 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Accessions of employees in Oklahoma City manufacturing plants increased to 60 per thousand in June, up six per thousand since May. Separations, however, remained unchanged over this 30-day period. Hiring in durables plants rose five per thousand, but separation rates eased by four per thousand. In nondurables plants hiring jumped to 68 from 56 per thousand and separations increased by seven per thousand. Over the year, hiring rose sharply, up 18 per thousand. This increase was almost evenly divided between new hires and replacements. Separations, however, edged only nominally above June 1980.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980
Manufacturing	**6.0**	**5.4**	**4.2**	**5.3**	**4.7**	**3.4**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**5.0**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**2.8**	**.6**	**.7**	**1.2**
Durable Goods	5.7	5.2	3.5	5.1	4.7	2.9	4.8	5.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	2.4	.4	.7	.9
Metal Processing	6.5	6.6	4.5	6.3	6.2	4.5	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.5	4.8	3.9	*	*	.1
Machinery	5.3	4.1	3.8	5.2	4.0	3.4	5.0	5.6	5.2	3.1	3.1	2.1	.8	1.6	1.7
Trans. Equip.	3.7	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.6	.9	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	.7	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	6.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	4.6	4.6	6.3	5.6	6.4	4.5	4.1	3.7	1.1	.7	1.7
Food & Kindred Products	10.0	7.4	7.8	7.3	5.0	5.2	9.0	6.9	8.7	5.7	4.0	4.4	2.7	1.9	3.2
Printing & Pub.	5.3	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.7	5.1	3.6	4.1	3.1	.1	.2	.8

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Change From May 1981	Change From Jun 1980
Total Labor Force	**345,600**	**340,700**	**330,600**	**4,900**	**15,000**
Unemployment	11,200	10,300	16,600	900	-5,400
Rate	*3.2*	*3.0*	*5.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	334,400	330,400	314,000	4,000	20,400

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment rose to 334,400 in June, up 4,000 from May. Over-the-year comparisons indicated 20,400 more employed this June than June 1980. Unemployment increased to 11,200 during June, a seasonal rise of 900 monthly, but still 5,400 below a year ago. The current jobless rate edged up to 3.2 percent compared to 3.0 in May and 5.0 percent twelve months earlier.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 318,500 during June, up 1,300 from the previous month. Manufacturing gained 500 jobs with 60 percent of the increase in durable goods. Seasonal changes occurred in several nonmanufacturing divisions. Specifically, mining rose 200 as a result of hiring at local refineries and oil company offices. Construction registered a modest 100 gain, while summer hiring by a major public utility boosted transportation-public utilities by 200. New jobs in wholesale-retail trade numbered 600, with over 80 percent in retail firms. Finance-insurance-real estate added 300 and services increased 700 jobs. In contrast to these gains, government dropped 1,300 as nonfaculty employees were released by public school systems.

Annual comparisons showed job growth of 13,100 in nonfarm establishment payrolls since June 1980. Services led the increases with 4,800. Manufacturing had the next largest advance, 3,000 new jobs as the machinery group accounted for 63 percent of the gain. Trade added 2,800 in retail firms, while a major upturn of 1,800 occurred in mining, fueled by oil exploration Lesser gains of 400 to 700 took place in transportation-public utilities, finance-insurance-real estate and government

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**318,500**	**317,200**	**305,400**	**1,300**	**13,100**
Manufacturing	65,800	65,300	62,800	500	3,000
Durable Goods	52,400	52,100	49,200	300	3,200
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,400	4,400	3,900	0	500
Primary & Fabricated Metals	18,000	17,900	17,400	100	600
Machinery	19,300	19,200	17,300	100	2,000
Transportation Equipment	7,500	7,400	7,500	100	0
Nondurable Goods	13,400	13,200	13,600	200	-200
Printing & Publishing	3,800	3,700	3,700	100	100
Petroleum Refining	1,700	1,600	1,700	100	0
Nonmanufacturing	252,700	251,900	242,600	800	10,100
Mining	23,400	23,200	21,600	200	1,800
Construction	18,500	18,400	18,000	100	500
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,700	24,500	24,300	200	400
Trade	73,400	72,800	70,600	600	2,800
Wholesale	23,500	23,400	22,600	100	900
Retail	49,900	49,400	48,000	500	1,900
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	16,200	15,900	15,700	300	500
Services	64,800	64,100	60,000	700	4,800
Health Services	19,800	19,400	18,600	400	1,200
Government	31,700	33,000	32,400	-1,300	-700

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Approximately 44,700 production workers in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area worked an average of 40.9 hours per week in June, up two-tenths of an hour from May. Also, hourly earnings increased eight cents to $8.68, resulting in weekly paychecks of $355.01, or about $5.00 more. Weekly hours in durable goods showed virtually no change, while hourly pay rose 12 cents. Metal processing and machinery followed a similar trend. Nondurables showed increased hours and decreased pay; however, weekly earnings rose to $307.44, up $8.72 from May.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$355.01**	**$350.02**	**$308.47**	**40.9**	**40.7**	**39.7**	**$8.68**	**$8.60**	**$7.77**
Durable Goods	366.13	362.09	317.60	41.0	41.1	39.8	8.93	8.81	7.98
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	354.43	355.75	328.02	41.6	42.2	40.9	8.52	8.43	8.02
Machinery	339.83	337.50	287.17	39.7	39.8	39.5	8.56	8.48	7.27
Nondurable Goods	307.44	298.72	273.74	40.4	39.1	39.5	7.61	7.64	6.93
Printing & Publishing	314.27	308.59	291.48	42.7	42.1	41.7	7.36	7.33	6.99

* *Averages are for approximately 44,700 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Accessions in Tulsa manufacturing plants edged up to 65 per thousand in June, up from 61 per thousand the previous month. Separations dropped by three thousand. All published industries showed moderate increases in accessions, except stone-clay-glass where hiring fell to 65 from 109 per thousand. Changes in separation rates were small to moderate; however, stone-clay-glass had ten per thousand fewer over the month as voluntary quits dropped sharply. Over the year, accessions increased by 16 per thousand, while separations dipped slightly below June 1980.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980
Manufacturing	**6.5**	**6.1**	**4.9**	**6.0**	**5.6**	**4.5**	**4.9**	**5.2**	**4.5**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**3.1**	**.2**	**.6**	**.3**
Durable Goods	6.8	6.2	4.9	6.3	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.2	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.1	.1	.5	.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.5	10.9	4.1	6.0	9.9	3.2	6.4	7.4	3.9	5.3	6.7	2.9	.5	*	.3
Metal Processing	8.0	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.6	6.3	4.9	5.0	4.6	.1	1.2	.2
Machinery	5.8	4.8	4.1	5.5	4.7	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	.1	.1	.1
Trans. Equip.	3.9	2.9	1.9	3.0	2.5	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.2	.8	.8	.1	.6	.9
Nondurable Goods	5.0	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.4	5.2	5.1	3.4	3.7	3.4	.4	.9	.6
Printing & Pub.	4.3	3.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	4.7	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.1	.3	.1	*

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1980 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Ardmore employment moved up to 18,900 during June, a gain of 400 from May and 1,125 above a year ago. Joblessness also gained as the number unemployed rose by 100 to reach 550 this month. However, this latest jobless count was 675 below a year earlier. June's unemployment rate rose to 2.8 percent from 2.4 in May. However, this latest rate was significantly under June 1980's 6.4 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**19,450**	**18,950**	**19,000**	**500**	**450**
Unemployment	550	450	1,225	100	-675
Rate	*2.8*	*2.4*	*6.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	18,900	18,500	17,775	400	1,125

Nonfarm jobs rose 200 to reach 17,400 in June. Mining increased 100, while the all other group gained 75, especially among service groups. Also manufacturing added 50 jobs. Conversely, construction dipped 25. Finally, transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade and government were unchanged.

For the year, nonagricultural jobs increased 500 due to growth in the nonfactory sector. More specifically, mining was up 325 mainly due to the increased search for scarce energy resources. Also, government added 225. Meanwhile, the all other group, especially service components, added 175. Furthermore, wholesale-retail trade gained 25. Conversely, manufacturing declined 125. In addition, construction slipped by 75 and transportation-public utilities dipped 50.

Employment may change somewhat in July. Factory employment could decline due to cutbacks or layoffs. However, other divisions could hold close to current job levels. Consequently, unemployment may rise, although many unsuccessful jobseekers pursue other activities. Consequently, a decline in the number of persons in the labor force is also expected.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**17,400**	**17,200**	**16,900**	**200**	**500**
Manufacturing	3,850	3,800	3,975	50	-125
Nonmanufacturing	13,550	13,400	12,925	150	625
Mining	2,550	2,450	2,225	100	325
Construction	500	525	575	-25	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	900	950	0	-50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,725	3,725	3,700	0	25
Government	2,550	2,550	2,325	0	225
All Other*	3,325	3,250	3,150	75	175

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

ENID AREA

Garfield County employment reached 28,275 in June, up 850 from May and 1,375 ahead of a year ago. Concomitantly, the number of jobless moved up to 725, which was higher than the month ago total but lower than a year ago. Unemployment rates were 2.5 percent this June, 2.2 in May and 3.7 percent during June 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,000**	**28,050**	**27,925**	**950**	**1,075**
Unemployment	725	625	1,025	100	-300
Rate	*2.5*	*2.2*	*3.7*	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,275	27,425	26,900	850	1,375

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose to 26,200 in June, up 450 from May. This occurred due to gains and losses among the various industry divisions. For instance, service rose 125 and wholesale-retail trade added 100 jobs. Also, mining and construction gained 75 apiece, while transportation-public utilities, all other manufacturing and government edged upward by 25 apiece. Finally, finance-insurance-real estate was unchanged.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose 575. The biggest expansion, 325, occurred in mining, due to the intensified search for energy sources. Government added 125 followed by 100 more jobs in service and manufacturing, more specifically food processing. Also, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade reported identical gains of 75 each. Conversely, construction declined by 225 jobs.

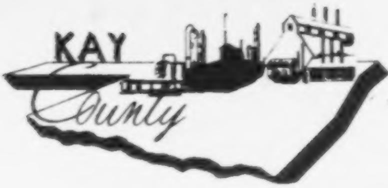
Nonfarm wage and salary employment should rise slightly through July and August, although agriculture will drop seasonally due to harvest completions. Unemployment may decrease as students and others leave the labor force to pursue other interests.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**26,200**	**25,750**	**25,625**	**450**	**575**
Manufacturing	3,000	2,975	2,900	25	100
Food & Kindred Products	475	475	475	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,525	2,500	2,425	25	100
Nonmanufacturing	23,200	22,775	22,725	425	475
Mining	2,200	2,125	1,875	75	325
Construction	1,625	1,550	1,850	75	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,850	2,825	2,775	25	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,100	7,000	7,025	100	75
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Service	4,600	4,475	4,500	125	100
Government	3,725	3,700	3,600	25	125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised   This area includes Garfield County only.

KAY County



Kay County employment rose to 23,425 in June, up 475 from May and 1,575 above the level one year ago. Concurrently, the number of unemployed declined to 425, which was 125 less than last month and 450 below twelve months earlier. Jobless rates were 1.8 percent this June, 2.3 in May and 3.9 percent the year before.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**23,850**	**23,500**	**22,725**	**350**	**1,125**
Unemployment	425	550	875	-125	-450
Rate	*1.8*	*2.3*	*3.9*	xxx	xxx
Employment	23,425	22,950	21,850	475	1,575

Nonagricultural payroll jobs moved up to 20,900 in June, 125 ahead of May. Largest gain—150—occurred in manufacturing, mainly all other manufacturing components. Meanwhile, the all other group grew 125, almost entirely among service components. Also, wholesale-retail trade added 75 jobs. Lesser gains were reported in other divisions. On the other hand, government declined 275, generally among state and local components due to the closing of schools for the summer recess. Finally, mining employment held steady.

For the year nonfarm payrolls increased 875. Biggest gain of 475 occurred in manufacturing, mainly among nondurables components. Concurrently, the all other division rose 450, while construction added 150. On the other hand, wholesale-retail trade lost 175 jobs as mining dipped 25. Remaining divisions were steady over the year.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment is expected to hold relatively steady during July and August, although agriculture will decline seasonally. Unemployment may also change little, but many students will have withdrawn from the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**20,900**	**20,775**	**20,025**	**125**	**875**
Manufacturing	7,550	7,400	7,075	150	475
Metals & Machinery	1,950	1,925	1,850	25	100
All Other Manufacturing	5,600	5,475	5,225	125	375
Nonmanufacturing	13,350	13,375	12,950	-25	400
Mining	625	625	650	0	-25
Construction	1,300	1,275	1,150	25	150
Transportation & Public Utilities	725	700	725	25	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,050	3,975	4,225	75	-175
Government	2,450	2,725	2,450	-275	0
All Other*	4,200	4,075	3,750	125	450

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Lawton Area employment moved downward by 25 between May and June to reach 31,850. Further comparison indicated this latest total was 875 above the year-ago level. Meanwhile, joblessness at 1,400 stood 125 higher than May's count but 1,175 below the June 1980 level. The jobless rate expanded to 4.2 percent in June, up from the 3.8 percent posted in May, and was significantly lower than last year's 7.7 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**33,250**	**33,150**	**33,550**	**100**	**-300**
Unemployment	1,400	1,275	2,575	125	-1,175
Rate	*4.2*	*3.8*	*7.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	31,850	31,875	30,975	-25	875

Nonagricultural payroll employment declined to 28,800 in June, losing 375 from May. Government paced the decline as that division lost 375 jobs, due mainly to declines in the state and local component when schools closed for the summer. Meanwhile, the all other group fell 50, mainly among service components. On the other hand, construction added 50 jobs. Remaining divisions were unchanged monthly.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll jobs also fell 150. Largest decline, 375 occurred in government. Meanwhile, the all other group lost 50 and wholesale-retail trade dipped by 25. Conversely, manufacturing and finance-insurance-real estate added 150 jobs each. Remaining divisions were unchanged.

Employment in the Lawton area is not expected to change materially during July and August. However, unemployment could decline as students and others who are unable to find summer jobs, leave the local labor market. Normally, agricultural jobs decrease seasonally through August. However, domestic service employment usually remains high during this period. Nonfarm establishment payrolls should continue to show strength over this 60 day forecast period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**28,800**	**29,175**	**28,950**	**-375**	**-150**
Manufacturing	2,800	2,800	2,650	0	150
Nonmanufacturing	26,000	26,375	26,300	-375	-300
Construction	1,600	1,550	1,600	50	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,075	7,075	7,100	0	-25
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,350	1,350	1,200	0	150
Government	10,250	10,625	10,625	-375	-375
All Other*	4,425	4,475	4,475	-50	-50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

** Includes Mining and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

Pittsburg County employment dipped to 11,425 during June, down slightly from May. However, this latest employment total stood 150 above last year's count. Meanwhile, joblessness at 875 was 50 above May's count, but 700 below a year ago. Comparative jobless rates were 7.1 percent this month, 6.7 percent thirty days earlier, and 12.3 percent one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,300**	**12,275**	**12,850**	**25**	**-550**
Unemployment	875	825	1,575	50	-700
Rate	*7.1*	*6.7*	*12.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,425	11,450	11,275	-25	150

Nonfarm payroll jobs totaled 10,875 in June, off 150 from May. Government dropped 175 seasonally followed by the loss of 50 in manufacturing. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group added 50 and 25, respectively. Remaining divisions were steady.

For the year nonagricultural jobs fell 200. Biggest loss occurred in government, off 175. In addition, manufacturing fell 75. Also, wholesale-retail trade dipped 50. On the other hand, the all other group increased 50 since June 1980. Finally, construction and transportation-public utilities rose 25 apiece.

Some change in employment in the McAlester area is expected during July and August. More specifically, total employment could edge lower through August. Agricultural jobs usually hold steady, while the number of domestic service workers normally increase in July but ease lower in August. Nonfarm employment may hold relatively steady over this 60-day forecast period. Unemployment may decline as those youths unable to secure temporary summer jobs withdraw from the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,875**	**11,025**	**11,075**	**-150**	**-200**
Manufacturing	1,775	1,825	1,850	-50	-75
Nonmanufacturing	9,100	9,200	9,225	-100	-125
Construction	275	275	250	0	25
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	350	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,075	2,025	2,125	50	-50
Government	3,700	3,875	3,875	-175	-175
All Other*	2,675	2,650	2,625	25	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Ottawa County employment improved in June, increasing to 12,850. This was 50 higher than last month's employment figure and 775 higher than one year ago. Joblessness held steady at 650, the same as in May. The jobless rate was the same in June as in May at 4.8 percent. This was a considerable improvement over the 8.5 percent of June 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,500**	**13,450**	**13,200**	**50**	**300**
Unemployment	650	650	1,125	0	-475
Rate	*4.8*	*4.8*	*8.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,850	12,800	12,075	50	775

Nonfarm payroll employment declined to 10,775 in June, down 50 from May but 350 ahead of last year. The loss was attributable to nonmanufacturing, which lost 200 jobs in the government sector. A loss of 25 in construction was countered by a gain of 25 in the all other division. Simultaneously, manufacturing gained 150 jobs in all, with most of the monthly increase falling in the all other manufacturing segment.

For the year, nonagricultural payrolls increased by 350 jobs. Of these gains, 250 were in manufacturing, primarily in the all other manufacturing division, while 100 were in the government division of nonmanufacturing. An annual loss of 25 in construction was offset by a similar gain in the all other division. Meanwhile, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade remained unchanged from a year ago.

Ottawa County employment should trend upward to September. Government will rise by September with the recall of educational workers for the fall semester. Also, joblessness could decline in July and August as many students leave the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,775**	**10,825**	**10,425**	**-50**	**350**
Manufacturing	4,725	4,575	4,475	150	250
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	625	600	600	25	25
All Other Manufacturing	4,100	3,975	3,875	125	225
Nonmanufacturing	6,050	6,250	5,950	-200	100
Construction	175	200	200	-25	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	150	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,925	1,925	0	0
Government	1,925	2,125	1,825	-200	100
All Other*	1,875	1,850	1,850	25	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Employment in the Muskogee Area rose to 25,525 in June, up 175 from May. June's total was also up 175 from the year-ago level. Unemployment rose to 1,675, up 125 from May but down 575 from last June's level. Jobless rates for these comparison periods were 6.2 percent for this June, 5.8 percent the month before, and 8.2 for June 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**27,200**	**26,900**	**27,600**	**300**	**-400**
Unemployment	1,675	1,550	2,250	125	-575
Rate	*6.2*	*5.8*	*8.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,525	25,350	25,350	175	175

Nonagricultural payroll employment decreased to 22,875 during June, a loss of 75 since May. Manufacturing was the cause of the decline as its all other manufacturing category lost 150. Nonmanufacturing had a net gain of 75, with the loss of 125 in construction being countered by gains of 100 in government and 25 in wholesale-retail trade. The all other division and transportation-public utilities had a combined gain of 75.

Year-ago comparisons indicated 625 fewer jobs this June than the same month of 1980. Government and construction losses of 400 and 325, respectively, accounted for most of the annual setback. Manufacturing and trade also had respective decreases of 25 and 50. Conversely, the all other division and transportation-public utilities registered gains over the twelve-month period.

Employment may show little or no change during the next sixty-day period. Unemployment may change only slightly over the next month, although students and other summer-workers will leave the labor market. However, by mid-August joblessness may ease as some students find temporary work, while others leave the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**22,875**	**22,950**	**23,500**	**-75**	**-625**
Manufacturing	4,900	5,050	4,925	-150	-25
Food & Kindred Products	600	600	750	0	-150
All Other Manufacturing	4,300	4,450	4,175	-150	125
Nonmanufacturing	17,975	17,900	18,575	75	-600
Construction	1,175	1,300	1,500	-125	-325
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,525	1,500	1,425	25	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,075	5,050	5,125	25	-50
Government	6,250	6,150	6,650	100	-400
All Other*	3,950	3,900	3,875	50	75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

Okmulgee County employment grew this June to reach 12,475. This was an increase of 325 over last month and 300 over one year ago. Unemployment at 650 was unchanged from the month before but 275 below last year at this time. June's jobless rate crept downward to 5.0 percent, or one-tenth below the previous month. Compared to one year ago, the jobless rate was below last June's 7.1 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,125**	**12,800**	**13,100**	**325**	**25**
Unemployment	650	650	925	0	-275
Rate	*5.0*	*5.1*	*7.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,475	12 150	12,175	325	300

Total nonfarm jobs expanded to 9,875 in June, up 175 from May. Most of the growth was in nonmanufacturing, and more specifically in government, which gained 125. Transportation-public utilities was credited with 25 additions, and manufacturing also gained 25. Mining, construction, trade and the all other division were unchanged for June. The all other group includes finance-insurance-real estate and service firms.

Over the year, nonagricultural payrolls dropped by 50. The downturn was led by construction which fell 125. Concurrently, mining and government declined 25 each. These losses were countered by nominal gains in manufacturing, transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade and the all other division.

Unemployment is expected to increase in the coming weeks with the closing of a local refinery. Over 100 employees will be affected. Also, a federally-funded program is being phased out, with an undetermined number of employees being affected.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,875**	**9,700**	**9,925**	**175**	**-50**
Manufacturing	1,425	1,400	1,400	25	25
Nonmanufacturing	8,450	8,300	8,525	150	-75
Mining	475	475	500	0	-25
Construction	225	225	350	0	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	300	275	275	25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,200	2,200	2,150	0	50
Government	3,100	2,975	3,125	125	-25
All Other*	2,150	2,150	2,125	0	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

SHAWNEE AREA

Total employment in the Shawnee area grew by 475 in June to reach 28,450. Moreover, the gain for the year was more significant with employment rising 2,300. Unemployment for the month also showed an increase of 75. This was still an improvement over last June, when the number of unemployed stood at 1,550. Comparative jobless rates were 3.4 percent for this June, 3.2 for May, and 5.6 for last June.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,450**	**28,900**	**27,700**	**550**	**1,750**
Unemployment	1,000	925	1,550	75	-550
Rate	*3.4*	*3.2*	*5.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,450	27,975	26,150	475	2,300

Nonagricultural payroll employment fell 225 in June to 15,225. Government was responsible for 150 of the total loss as local schools experienced seasonal cutbacks. The all other division was responsible for the remainder of the loss, though it was partially offset by smaller gains in trade, transportation-public utilities and mining. Manufacturing held steady for the month, as did the construction sector of nonmanufacturing.

Over the year, nonfarm employment rose by 25. More specifically, a gain in wholesale-retail trade and manufacturing was slightly greater than losses in construction and government.

Total employment could decrease slightly in July because of the seasonal increase of workers released from school-related jobs. Wage and salary employment may also show some decline. Trade, however, should increase in August in preparation for the coming school year. Unemployment should remain at a relatively low level in July and August.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**15,225**	**15,450**	**15,200**	**-225**	**25**
Manufacturing	2,650	2,650	2,525	0	125
Food & Kindred Products	275	275	275	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,375	2,375	2,250	0	125
Nonmanufacturing	12,575	12,800	12,675	-225	-100
Mining	425	400	425	25	0
Construction	800	800	1,025	0	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	875	875	25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,125	4,050	3,825	75	300
Government	2,850	3,000	3,050	-150	-200
All Other*	3,475	3,675	3,475	-200	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER AREA

Total employment in the Stillwater area slackened by 1,675 in June to 27,750. Also, this employment total was 2,000 below that of last June. The unemployment total also eased from last month by about 75 workers. The annual improvement was more than ten times this number, with 775 fewer unemployed workers this June than one year ago. Also, the unemployment rate reflected these changes, registering 1.7 percent this June, 1.8 in May and 4.6 percent last June.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,225**	**29,975**	**27,000**	**-1,750**	**1,225**
Unemployment	475	550	1,250	-75	-775
Rate	*1.7*	*1.8*	*4.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,750	29,425	25,750	-1,675	-2,000

Nonagricultural employment was down 2,000 in June to total 22,850. The government sector sustained most of the loss, declining 2,025 with the summer reductions of nonfaculty school and college employees in the area. Concurrently, construction had a minimal loss of 25, while the all other division decreased by 50. In contrast to these losses, wholesale-retail trade and transportation-public utilities increased 25 and 50, respectively. Manufacturing also rose nominally higher.

Over the year, nonfarm employment gained 800. Manufacturing was responsible for much of the gain, with its increase of 875, as workers were in layoff status a year ago. Also, mining and the all other division both had substantial gains. Conversely, loss occurred in transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade, construction and government.

Employment may decline slightly in this area during the next 60 days, reflecting temporary vacation shutdowns. Similarly, the unemployment rate could rise somewhat, partially reflecting this shutdown in area plants, since some new employees are not eligible for vacation pay.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**22,850**	**24,850**	**22,050**	**-2,000**	**800**
Manufacturing	3,075	3,050	2,200	25	875
Nonmanufacturing	19,775	21,800	19,850	-2,025	-75
Mining	825	825	575	0	250
Construction	575	600	700	-25	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,075	1,025	1,100	50	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,800	4,775	4,875	25	-75
Government	9,475	11,500	9,800	-2,025	-325
All Other*	3,025	3,075	2,800	-50	225

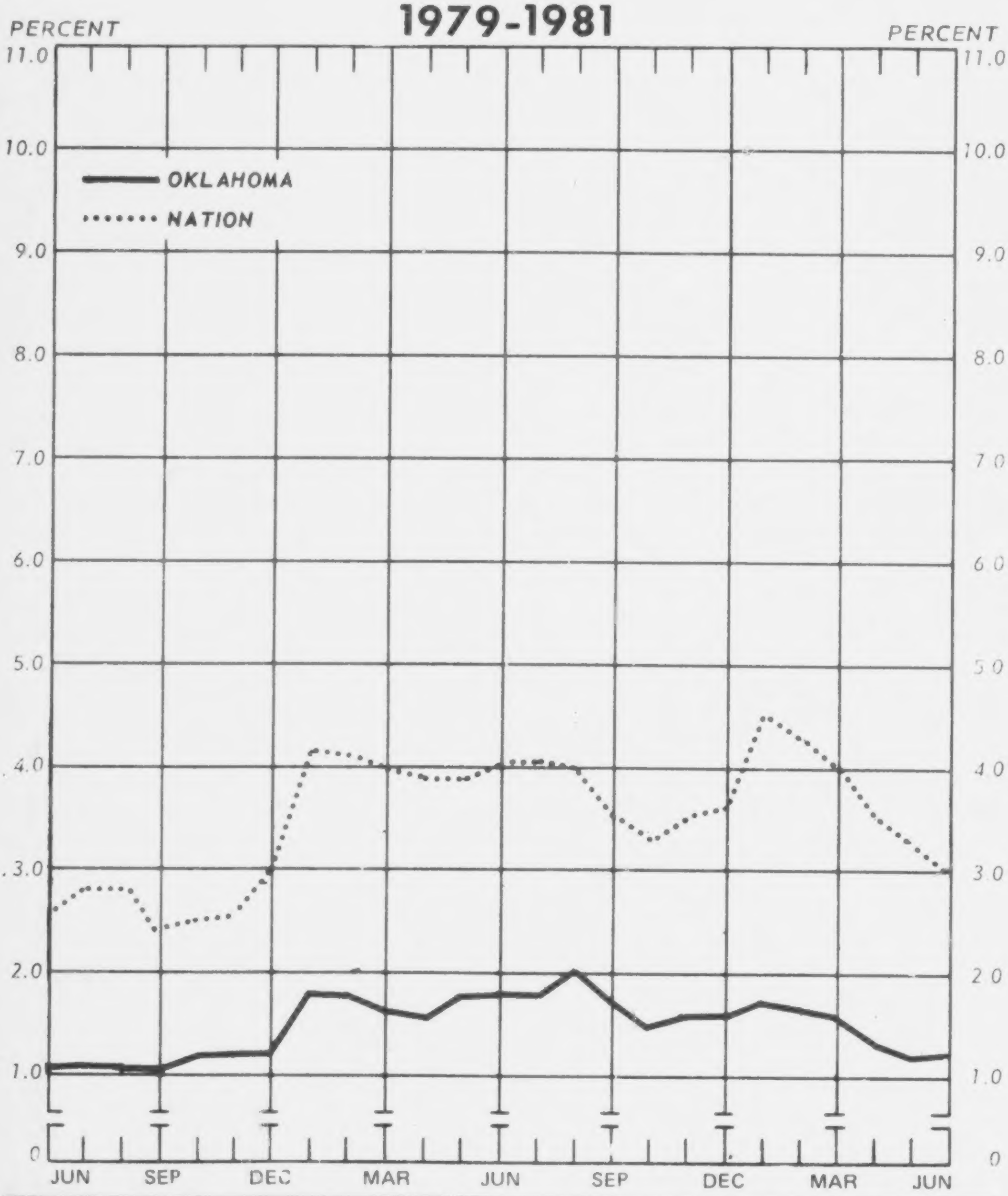
p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

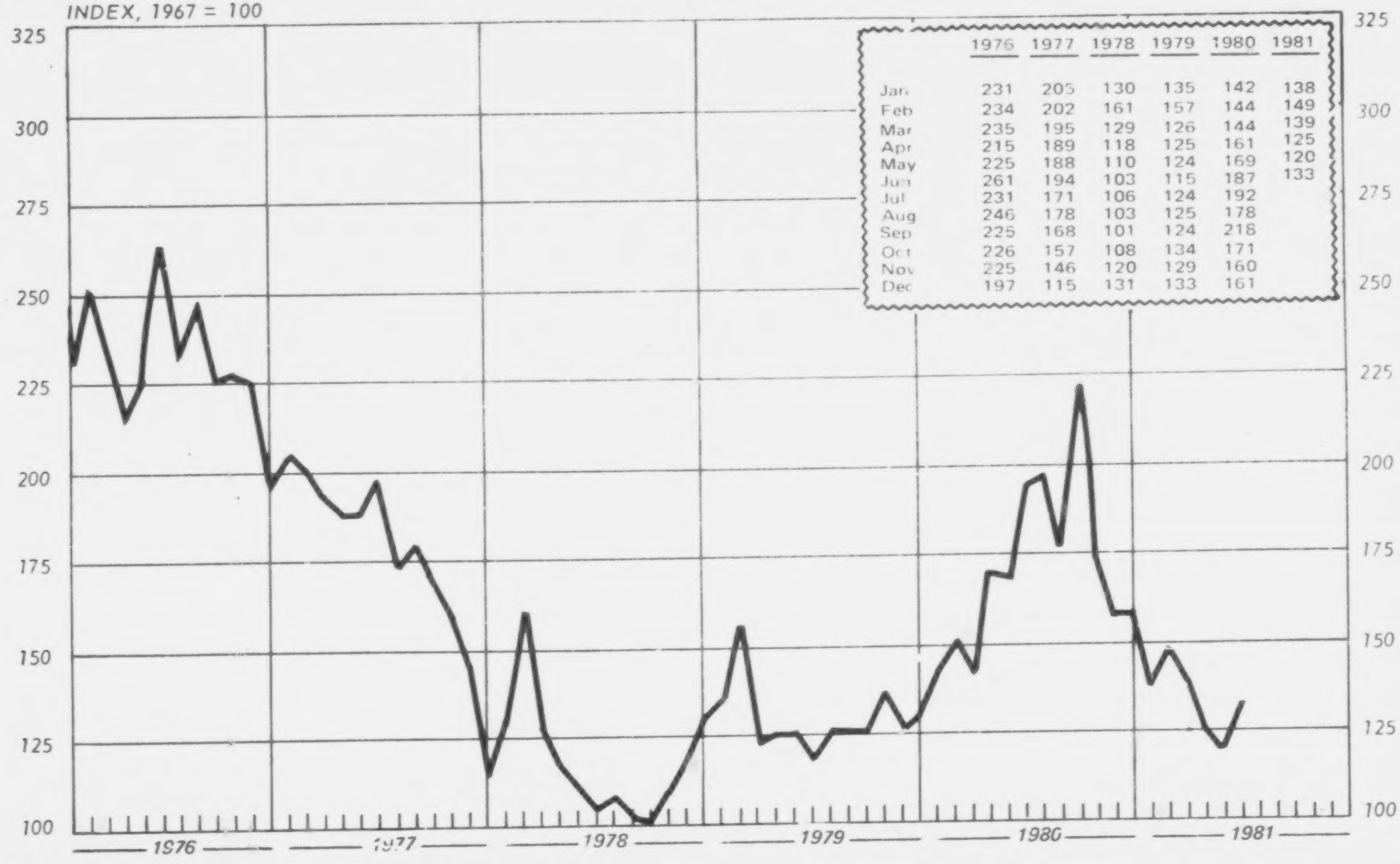
1979-1981



* *Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	149
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	139
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	125
May	225	188	110	124	169	120
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	133
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	
Nov	225	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - The State Employment Service in Ada again reported no shortages or surpluses in major occupations during June. As in May, favorable weather again helped in the completion of several building projects, with some being completed earlier than previously expected. One apartment complex was 80 percent complete. A veterinary clinic was also taking shape rapidly and work progressed on a new municipal building. Construction otherwise was generally slow, with apartments leading the dollar volume. Pontotoc County unemployment edged upward to 2.8 during June compared to 2.7 percent in May.

ALTUS - Jackson County unemployment was up in June to 4.3 percent from 3.8 during the previous month. As in previous months, child-care monitors and material handlers were the principal surplus occupations. Residential construction permits totaled $249,190, while commercial permits totaled $16,000, for an all-over total of $265,190.

BARTLESVILLE - The Bartlesville office of the State Employment Service reported surpluses in three occupations: clerical workers, sewing machine operators and construction workers. The surplus of clerical workers was due to the large number of students seeking summer employment, while the surplus of sewing machine operators resulted from the closing of a plant. Washington County's unemployment rate was 1.9 percent in June, down slightly from 2.0 in May.

CHICKASHA - The Chickasha office of the State Employment Service reported job applications during June in the same occupational groups as in the previous months, with some increase in applicants in each job category. Specifically, these were general sales clerks, cashier-checkers, construction workers, nurse aides, heavy-duty truck drivers and rotary driller helpers. Grady County's jobless rate eased slightly in June to 2.4 percent compared to 2.6 percent in May.

CLAREMORE - The overall June applicant files decreased since the last reporting period. Most surpluses were attributable to students seeking summer jobs and entry-level workers. Construction workers, cashier-checkers and waiters/waitresses were the main surplus occupations during the month. The rate of unemployment in Rogers County was 3.3 percent, only slightly changed from 3.2 in May.

CLINTON - The Clinton Job Service office in June reported an increase in applications for employment, but still no surplus of workers. New opportunities for a number of workers opened up with the expansion of a company in Weatherford which manufactures discs and film. Other job openings in Weatherford, Clinton and Watonga developed from the need for replacements and included truck drivers, swampers, burners, laborers and maintenance welders in brick manufacturing; also a janitor and stenographer. Unemployment in Custer County incresed to 2.0 in June, up from May's 1.4 percent.

DUNCAN - The Duncan office of the State Employment Service during June reported a surplus of truck drivers and cashiers due to lack of demand. Cutbacks in construction casued excess numbers of construction workers. An increase in semi-skilled workers entering the job market also caused a surplus of general office clerks. Principal demand occupations included electrical maintenance mechanics, housekeepers/janitors/custodians, waiters/waitresses and counter attendants. The June unemployment rate in Stephens County of 1.6 percent was down slightly from May's 1.8 percent.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

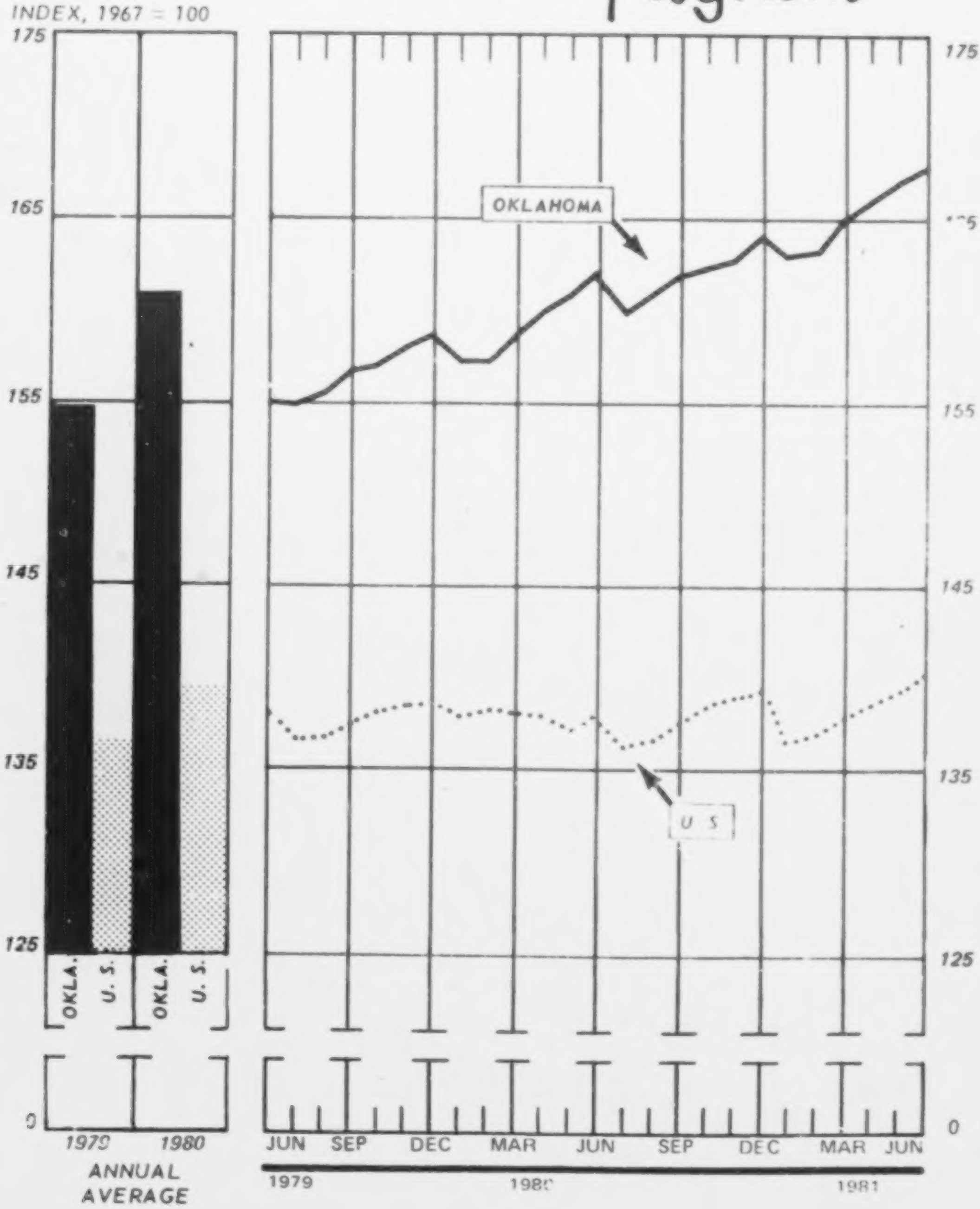
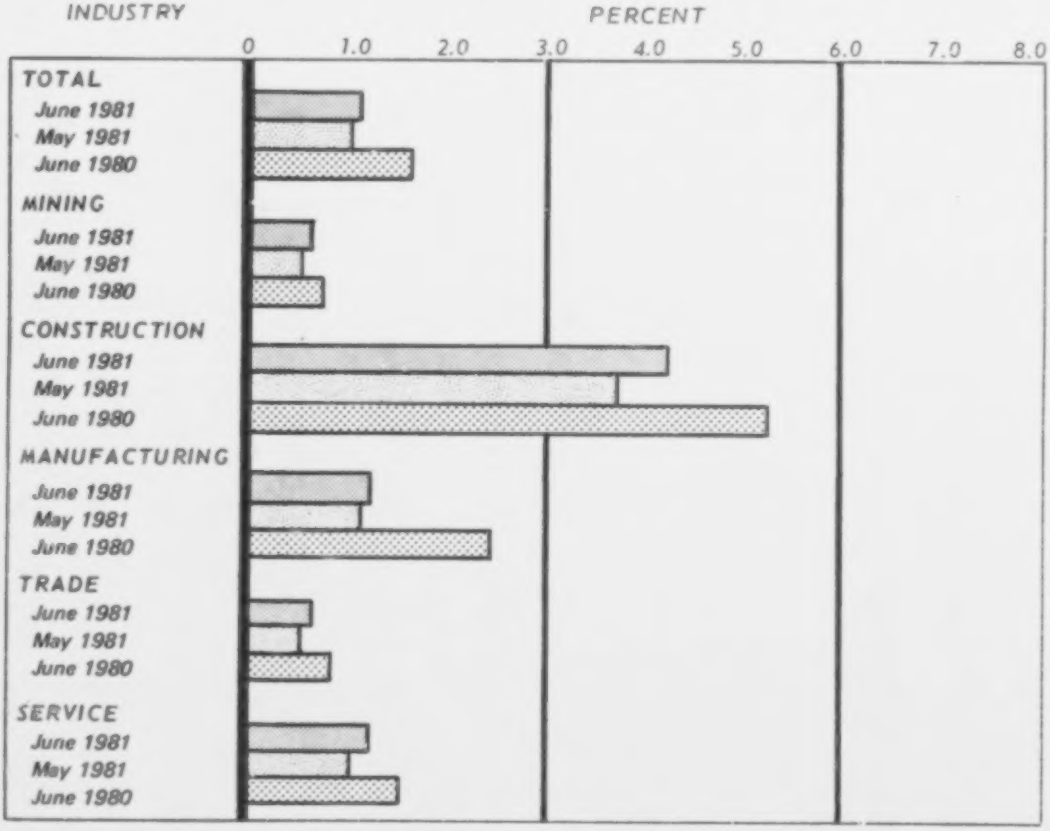


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT January 1980 – December 1980	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT 1981	1981	1980
TOTAL	939,700	10,239	9,262	14,081
MINING	77,800	443	394	431
CONSTRUCTION	58,900	2,473	2,362	3,062
MANUFACTURING	191,700	2,328	2,171	4,445
TRADE	264,100	1,493	1,424	2,105
SERVICE	171,300	2,096	1,631	2,328

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* Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.

(Continued from page 25)

DURANT - The Job Service office in Durant during June reported a continuing surplus of cashier-checkers and nurses' aides, as well as an oversupply of warehouse workers. By contrast, there was a very large demand in four nearby counties for institutional cleaners. In Durant there was need for sewing machine operators in various factories and for licensed practical nurses. Construction workers were needed in the area because of the expansion of two retail stores. Bryan County's unemployment showed a downward trend in June to 3.8 percent, off from 4.3 percent in May.

ELK CITY - Employment in Beckham County totaled 8,950 in June compared to 8,790 during the preceding month. Concurrently unemployment reached 190, up from 140 as June's jobless rate rose to 2.1 percent from the low 1.6 rate in May. Compared to a year ago, this latest month's percent unemployed was down from the 2.5 percent of the labor force idled at that time.

GUYMON - Demands and surpluses in the Guymon labor market during June were still largely unchanged from last month. The major demand occupations were roustabouts, farm workers, welders and track laborers. There were surpluses of general office clerks, cashier-checkers, construction workers and truck drivers. Building permits totaled $475,350, exceeding last year's total by over $100,000. Construction was begun on a fast-food restaurant, with completion expected in about four months. Texas County unemployment rose to 2.5 percent in June compared to 1.9 in May.

HOLDENVILLE - Labor demand in Holdenville centered mainly on two occupations during June: sewing machine operators and rotary driller helpers. No surpluses were reported in any occupations. The renovation of a high school and expansion of a local manufacturing plant were very near completion. Hughes County continued to show a favorable downward trend in unemployment both for the month and for the year at 5.9 percent for June.

HUGO - The Hugo office of the State Employment Service reported a sufficient number of applicants to meet all job openings during the month of June. There was a large surplus of machine operators due to the recent closing of a local apparel factory. The unemployment rate in Choctaw County held steady in June at 11.4 percent.

NORMAN - The Job Service office in Norman again reported large surpluses during June in several of the same categories as in previous months. There was also a surplus of assemblers and waiters/waitresses. The over-supply of assemblers was due to the closing of an electrical manufacturing plant. This lay-off affected approximately 250 employees. However, workers were being recalled by a new firm. The surplus of construction workers was largely absorbed by a surge in building activity. The rate of unemployment in Cleveland County moved up to 3.3 percent in June from 2.4 in May.

POTEAU - Unemployment in LeFlore County eased in June to 5.3 percent from 5.5 the month before. There was a large surplus of workers in six principal categories: construction workers, truck drivers, general clerks, nurse aides, production assemblers and material handlers. However several recent job openings occurred in the following occupations: machine tenders, janitors, sales clerks, upholsterers and sewing machine operators.

(Continued on page 35)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

YEAR AND MONTH	MANUFACTURING											
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			**DURABLE GOODS**			**STONE, CLAY & GLASS**			**PRIMARY METALS**		
1980												
June	$290.94	39.8	$7.31	$301.04	40.3	$7.47	$332.27	41.9	$7.93	$317.96	38.4	$8.28
July	294.71	39.4	7.48	303.28	39.8	7.62	328.86	40.5	8.12	316.03	37.4	8.45
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	292.70	39.5	7.41	327.57	41.1	7.97	314.59	38.6	8.15
September	300.35	40.1	7.49	311.76	40.7	7.66	336.94	41.7	8.08	323.57	39.8	8.13
October	299.20	40.0	7.48	309.02	40.5	7.63	333.74	41.0	8.14	333.66	39.3	8.49
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	346.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71
December	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	356.52	41.1	8.65
1981												
January	314.79	40.1	7.85	318.38	40.2	7.92	331.25	40.2	8.24	344.27	39.8	8.65
February	315.21	39.5	7.98	319.20	39.8	8.02	305.51	36.5	8.37	344.80	40.0	8.62
March	328.85	40.8	8.06	340.31	41.4	8.22	339.33	40.3	8.42	342.47	39.5	8.67
April	330.46	40.3	8.20	340.25	40.7	8.36	352.56	40.9	8.62	341.51	38.2	8.94
May r	332.92	40.6	8.20	344.42	41.1	8.38	354.55	40.8	8.69	349.85	38.7	9.04
June p	332.52	40.7	8.17	342.74	40.9	8.38	358.59	41.6	8.62	355.68	39.0	9.12

YEAR AND MONTH	**FABRICATED METALS**			**FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS**			**MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL**			**OIL FIELD MACHINERY**		
1980												
June	$294.40	41.7	$7.06	$304.08	42.0	$7.24	$272.74	39.7	$6.87	$306.29	41.9	$7.31
July	287.55	40.5	7.10	291.13	40.1	7.26	274.53	39.5	6.95	308.70	42.0	7.35
August	291.20	40.5	7.19	298.16	40.9	7.29	281.40	40.2	7.00	311.96	42.1	7.41
September	302.41	41.2	7.34	303.40	41.0	7.40	288.56	40.7	7.09	323.02	43.3	7.46
October	294.44	40.5	7.27	293.79	40.3	7.29	291.81	41.1	7.10	324.08	43.5	7.45
November	301.25	40.6	7.42	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59
December	308.25	40.4	7.63	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.33	42.9	7.63
1981												
January	313.74	41.5	7.56	317.06	41.5	7.64	299.95	40.1	7.48	328.38	42.1	7.80
February	307.69	40.7	7.56	311.92	40.3	7.74	304.84	40.7	7.49	341.60	42.7	8.00
March	313.59	41.1	7.63	323.11	40.9	7.90	312.16	41.4	7.54	339.77	42.9	7.92
April	309.57	40.1	7.72	319.55	40.5	7.89	311.04	40.5	7.68	344.32	42.3	8.14
May r	323.47	41.9	7.72	343.40	42.5	8.08	317.34	41.0	7.74	347.01	43.0	8.07
June p	319.30	41.2	7.75	339.39	41.9	8.10	310.71	40.3	7.71	333.60	41.7	8.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			**TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT**			**NONDURABLE GOODS**			**FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS**		
1980												
June	$285.12	40.5	$7.04	$384.00	40.0	$9.60	$272.30	38.9	$7.00	$263.88	40.1	$6.58
July	266.11	38.4	6.93	419.58	42.0	9.99	279.03	38.7	7.21	274.44	40.3	6.81
August	281.48	40.5	6.95	333.79	36.4	9.17	273.79	38.4	7.13	271.95	39.7	6.85
September	301.56	40.1	7.52	389.46	40.4	9.64	279.24	39.0	7.16	276.48	40.9	6.76
October	301.79	40.4	7.47	377.48	40.2	9.39	280.41	39.0	7.19	268.88	39.6	6.79
November	311.17	41.6	7.48	440.34	44.3	9.94	306.75	40.9	7.50	278.24	40.5	6.87
December	316.73	42.4	7.47	464.64	44.0	10.56	303.00	40.4	7.50	268.49	39.6	6.78
1981												
January	319.03	42.2	7.56	379.39	38.4	9.88	306.48	39.7	7.72	298.08	41.4	7.20
February	304.30	40.9	7.44	403.90	39.1	10.33	308.10	39.0	7.90	274.32	38.8	7.07
March	307.84	41.1	7.49	480.26	43.7	10.99	305.71	39.6	7.72	285.84	39.7	7.20
April	306.53	40.6	7.55	482.85	43.9	11.10	310.47	39.5	7.86	281.52	39.1	7.20
May r	310.72	41.1	7.56	477.81	42.7	11.19	308.48	39.6	7.79	280.28	39.2	7.15
June p	314.42	41.1	7.65	472.50	42.0	11.25	310.71	40.3	7.71	284.41	41.1	6.92
	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			**PRINTING & PUBLISHING**			**NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS**			**PETROLEUM REFINING**		
1980												
June	$152.82	36.3	$4.21	$280.99	39.8	$7.06	$261.59	37.0	$7.07	$424.27	40.6	$10.45
July	147.44	35.7	4.13	263.25	37.5	7.02	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
August	149.09	36.1	4.13	263.78	37.9	6.96	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September	149.94	35.7	4.20	265.94	38.1	6.98	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October	150.65	36.3	4.15	272.06	38.7	7.03	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981												
January	160.00	36.2	4.42	292.08	39.1	7.47	281.52	36.8	7.65	472.56	41.2	11.47
February	162.00	36.0	4.50	287.96	38.5	7.48	280.02	35.9	7.80	516.67	41.4	12.48
March	166.35	36.4	4.57	295.14	39.3	7.51	292.61	38.1	7.68	474.12	41.3	11.48
April	164.98	36.1	4.57	291.00	38.8	7.50	288.33	37.3	7.73	526.95	45.0	11.71
May r	168.09	36.7	4.58	306.52	39.5	7.76	297.59	38.3	7.77	492.56	43.9	11.22
June p	172.16	38.6	4.46	308.89	39.5	7.82	297.45	37.7	7.89	481.77	42.9	11.23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980															
June	$367.87	38.2	$9.63	$383.57	45.5	$8.43	$324.01	40.1	$8.08	$276.34	40.4	$6.84	$186.87	34.1	$5.48
July	375.58	38.6	9.73	388.37	46.4	8.37	326.83	40.6	8.05	279.33	40.6	6.88	193.89	34.5	5.62
August	380.38	38.5	9.88	397.25	46.3	8.58	319.20	40.1	7.96	273.64	40.3	6.79	189.61	34.6	5.48
September	400.60	39.9	10.04	405.36	46.7	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	276.17	40.2	6.87	185.32	32.8	5.65
October	387.16	38.6	10.03	406.29	46.7	8.70	338.75	39.9	8.49	281.99	40.4	6.98	184.37	33.1	5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January	381.11	37.4	10.19	440.75	47.7	9.24	352.48	40.1	8.79	289.26	40.4	7.16	189.73	32.6	5.82
February	360.02	35.4	10.17	516.67	41.4	12.48	351.52	39.9	8.81	287.03	39.7	7.23	185.79	32.2	5.77
March	386.46	38.0	10.17	432.89	46.9	9.23	360.53	40.6	8.88	292.18	40.3	7.25	189.26	32.8	5.77
April	395.10	38.1	10.37	428.74	46.2	9.28	357.54	40.4	8.85	299.77	40.4	7.42	194.88	33.2	5.87
May r	388.56	36.9	10.53	441.75	46.5	9.50	361.34	40.6	8.90	298.34	40.1	7.44	198.32	33.5	5.92
June p	391.41	37.1	10.55	438.72	45.7	9.60	377.07	41.3	9.13	303.32	41.1	7.38	204.93	34.5	5.94

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 145,500 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark. Above industries have been classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES †

1979 - 1981

PLACE	Jun 1981	May 1981	Apr 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1979
State Total	**13,621**	**12,163**	**13,408**	**19,230**	**11,749**
Ada	194	195	237	256	163
Altus	176	159	172	192	118
Ardmore	278	265	307	622	274
Bartlesville	173	135	146	171	199
Broken Arrow*	157	149	162	226	- -
Chickasha	126	104	118	232	174
Claremore*	177	171	213	262	138
Clinton	50	47	69	81	69
Duncan	103	93	117	158	129
Durant	255	208	245	479	182
Edmond*	124	118	140	191	- -
Elk City	44	37	50	62	52
Enid	93	86	93	136	137
Guymon	17	23	21	22	26
Holdenville	173	189	167	218	209
Hugo	354	340	318	264	172
Idabel	379	350	380	453	290
Lawton SMSA***	355	342	394	700	399
McAlester	431	353	359	650	488
Miami	400	358	414	797	321
Muskogee	858	696	775	845	535
Norman*	300	161	164	399	163
Oklahoma City SMSA***	3,017	2,609	2,936	4,805	2,459
Okmulgee	265	263	276	325	260
Ponca City	164	172	229	220	203
Poteau	360	347	322	448	319
Pryor	419	320	386	437	202
Sallisaw**	280	350	386	532	- -
Sapulpa*	305	239	237	330	202
Seminole	72	86	71	122	107
Shawnee	265	230	266	443	213
Stillwater	148	106	121	435	110
Tahlequah	356	284	300	417	243
Tulsa SMSA***	3,152	2,758	3,135	3,921	2,551
Woodward	30	28	30	27	28
All Other	1,318	1,182	1,219	1,640	1,532

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties. Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

PRYOR - The Pryor Service office again reported a large number of entry-level applicants in June, as in the previous few months. In addition to the summer youth seeking employment, there were school-support personnel also seeking summer work. Mayes County unemployment went to 5.4 percent in June, up from 4.8 in May.

SALLISAW - The Sallisaw Job Service office reported that June was an excellent hiring month for cooks, waiters/waitresses and fuel line operators. This was due to the opening of a new auto/truck facility in the Sallisaw area. Nevertheless, there was a surplus of production assemblers because of layoffs. There was also surplus workers in the building trades, as well as truck drivers seeking work. By contrast, there was a need for industrial electricians. Sequoyah County's unemployment rate showed only the slightest change at 6.1 percent in June, only one-tenth of one percent below the rate for May.

SAPULPA - Creek County joblessness rose in June to 3.6 percent of the area work force, compared to 3.2 percent in May. A surplus of applicants continued in several occupations: construction workers, pipefitters and carpenters. Meanwhile, employers had recent job openings for restaurant cooks, yard helpers, foundry workers, painter helpers and courtesy clerks (baggers). Glass manufacturing declined and residential construction remained slow. By contrast, general manufacturing and retail sales and food service all continued steady.

SEMINOLE - Major occupational groups with surpluses reported in June in the Seminole area were cashier-checkers, sales clerks, waiters/waitresses, sewing machine operators, roustabouts, construction workers and light- and heavy-duty truck drivers. This reflected a typical trend for this time of year. No labor market demands were reported. Unemployment in Seminole County eased slightly in June to 3.5 percent compared to 3.6 percent in May.

TAHLEQUAH - Unemployment in Cherokee County rose in June to 5.5 percent of the work force, compared to 4.6 percent in May. A sizable surplus remained in several job areas: general clerks, cashier-checkers, construction workers, material handlers, equipment operators and nurse aides. Construction was continuing on several major projects, and construction began on an Indian hospital.

WOODWARD - The City of Woodward issued forty building permits during June 1981 in the amount of $1,304,830. Eighteen were new residential constructions totaling $981,317, with 21 for remodeling or additions totaling $98,713. One was a commercial permit in the amount of $224,800 for a new steel building for a local drilling company. A local garment factory employing approximately 282 persons began laying off employees during June, with a complete shutdown expected in about two months. Woodward County unemployment in June was 2.7 percent, up from 1.9 percent in May.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA · JUNE 1981 ·

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE †											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,959**	**100.0**	**7,103**	**5,856**	**6,002**	**4,565**	**2,392**	**10,586**	**4,903**	**3,769**	**1,914**	**1,532**	**699**	**532**	**301**	**688**	**321**	**219**	**148**
Mining	**360**	**2.8**	**299**	**61**	**76**	**207**	**77**	**335**	**70**	**195**	**70**	**16**	**2**	**7**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**0**
Contract Construction	**2,210**	**17.1**	**2,100**	**110**	**481**	**1,156**	**573**	**1,905**	**426**	**997**	**482**	**187**	**27**	**107**	**53**	**117**	**28**	**52**	**37**
Manufacturing, Total	**2,107**	**16.3**	**1,017**	**1,090**	**609**	**997**	**501**	**1,711**	**509**	**822**	**380**	**243**	**62**	**109**	**72**	**88**	**26**	**36**	**26**
Food & Kindred Products	214	1.7	93	121	26	95	93	164	23	75	66	29	3	9	17	20	0	11	9
Apparel & Related Products	285	2.2	39	246	85	138	62	229	63	115	51	25	5	13	7	13	9	3	1
Lumber & Wood Products	72	.6	61	11	24	36	12	58	19	30	9	9	2	4	3	4	3	1	0
Printing & Publishing	49	.4	21	28	13	20	16	41	11	17	13	2	0	2	0	4	2	1	1
Refining	34	.3	18	16	12	18	4	32	11	17	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	147	1.1	93	54	33	96	18	128	26	87	15	15	5	8	2	4	2	1	1
Primary Metal Products	64	.5	54	10	11	41	12	49	6	34	9	12	3	6	3	3	2	1	0
Fabricated Metal Products	257	2.0	186	71	85	119	53	221	75	103	43	22	6	10	6	7	3	2	2
Machinery, except Electrical	47	.4	29	18	4	36	7	43	4	34	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Machinery	468	3.6	158	310	228	136	104	380	202	107	71	60	22	21	17	13	3	4	6
Transportation Equipment	130	1.0	91	39	23	72	35	95	20	53	22	21	3	9	9	9	0	6	3
All Other Manufacturing	340	2.6	174	166	65	190	85	271	49	150	72	44	12	24	8	11	2	6	3
Transportation & Public Utilities	**353**	**2.7**	**249**	**104**	**68**	**184**	**101**	**284**	**50**	**155**	**79**	**53**	**13**	**21**	**19**	**11**	**3**	**6**	**2**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**1,244**	**9.6**	**421**	**823**	**216**	**605**	**423**	**1,065**	**179**	**513**	**373**	**146**	**32**	**74**	**40**	**25**	**3**	**15**	**7**
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**222**	**1.7**	**49**	**173**	**55**	**107**	**60**	**205**	**51**	**99**	**55**	**17**	**4**	**8**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Services	**1,858**	**14.3**	**531**	**1,327**	**485**	**927**	**446**	**1,401**	**357**	**717**	**327**	**279**	**71**	**133**	**75**	**170**	**57**	**72**	**41**
State Government	**139**	**1.1**	**55**	**84**	**35**	**65**	**39**	**103**	**23**	**50**	**30**	**28**	**9**	**12**	**7**	**7**	**3**	**2**	**2**
All Other	**558**	**4.3**	**277**	**281**	**108**	**289**	**161**	**395**	**78**	**206**	**111**	**100**	**16**	**61**	**23**	**62**	**14**	**21**	**27**
INA [1]	3,908	30.2	2,105	1,803	3,869	28	11	3,182	3,160	15	7	463	463	0	0	200	184	12	4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,959**	**100.0**	**7,103**	**5,856**	**6,002**	**4,565**	**2,392**	**10,586**	**4,903**	**3,769**	**1,914**	**1,532**	**699**	**532**	**301**	**686**	**321**	**219**	**146**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,088	8.4	442	646	281	578	229	900	216	493	191	96	31	47	18	87	33	36	18
Clerical	1,502	11.6	140	1,362	326	746	430	1,290	273	634	383	138	32	73	33	63	18	32	13
Sales	350	2.7	137	213	63	182	105	320	55	165	100	22	5	12	5	8	3	5	0
Service	926	7.1	236	690	208	449	269	618	137	302	179	224	49	109	66	75	21	35	19
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	71	.5	49	22	11	43	17	57	10	36	11	8	1	3	4	6	0	4	2
Processing	300	2.3	146	154	29	151	120	225	23	117	85	48	5	22	21	26	1	12	13
Machine Trades	580	4.5	476	104	170	277	133	496	148	237	111	56	15	27	14	19	6	6	7
Bench Work	780	6.0	220	560	193	357	230	574	144	274	156	105	20	45	40	52	19	18	15
Structural Work	2,413	18.6	2,249	164	602	1,191	620	2,047	527	1,019	501	228	48	114	66	134	27	55	52
Miscellaneous	1,082	8.3	909	173	265	580	237	895	217	483	195	143	30	79	34	40	17	16	7
INA ¹	3,867	29.8	2,099	1,768	3,854	11	2	3,164	3,153	9	2	464	463	1	0	176	176	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,959**	**100.0**	**6,002**	**4,565**	**2,392**	**10,586**	**4,903**	**3,769**	**1,914**	**1,532**	**699**	**532**	**301**	**686**	**321**	**219**	**146**
Under 22	541	4.2	158	259	124	464	139	221	104	51	13	25	13	20	4	12	4
22-24	958	7.4	220	494	244	785	183	414	188	118	22	61	35	39	11	14	14
25-34	3,102	23.9	774	1,542	786	2,472	618	1,242	612	419	89	213	117	188	64	72	52
35-44	1,964	15.2	488	994	482	1,591	386	810	395	227	64	113	50	126	35	63	28
45-54	1,420	11.0	303	764	353	1,168	250	637	281	143	29	72	42	88	20	42	26
55 and over	4,974	38.4	4,059	512	403	4,106	3,327	445	334	574	482	48	44	225	187	16	22
Male-Total	**7,103**	**54.8**	**3,222**	**2,620**	**1,261**	**5,779**	**2,656**	**2,151**	**972**	**875**	**370**	**321**	**184**	**371**	**157**	**123**	**91**
Under 22	305	2.4	87	154	64	264	78	133	53	27	7	13	7	10	0	7	3
22-24	569	4.4	130	301	138	461	111	251	99	77	12	40	25	22	4	7	11
25-34	1,835	14.2	433	950	452	1,459	360	760	339	249	41	135	73	117	31	48	38
35-44	1,014	7.8	240	531	243	820	197	423	200	122	30	70	22	63	13	33	17
45-54	727	5.6	141	413	173	598	120	348	130	79	13	39	27	40	7	19	14
55 and over	2,653	20.5	2,191	271	191	2,177	1,790	236	151	321	267	24	30	119	102	9	8
Female-Total	**5,856**	**45.2**	**2,780**	**1,945**	**1,131**	**4,807**	**2,247**	**1,618**	**942**	**657**	**329**	**211**	**117**	**315**	**164**	**96**	**55**
Under 22	236	1.8	71	105	60	200	61	88	51	24	6	12	6	10	4	5	1
22-24	389	3.0	90	193	106	324	72	163	89	41	10	21	10	17	7	7	3
25-34	1,267	9.8	341	592	334	1,013	258	482	273	170	48	78	44	71	33	24	14
35-44	950	7.3	248	463	239	771	189	387	195	105	34	43	28	63	22	30	11
45-54	693	5.3	162	351	180	570	130	289	151	64	16	33	15	48	13	23	12
55 and over	2,321	17.9	1,868	241	212	1,929	1,537	209	183	253	215	24	14	106	85	7	14

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* *Based on data for week of June 14-20, 1981.*

† *Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.*

' *This item includes a substantial number of claimants, such as those claiming benefits from another state (interstate) for which individual characteristics are not available. More specific information for such persons will be available only for the mid-month of each quarter (February, May, August and November).*

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS of Factory Employees

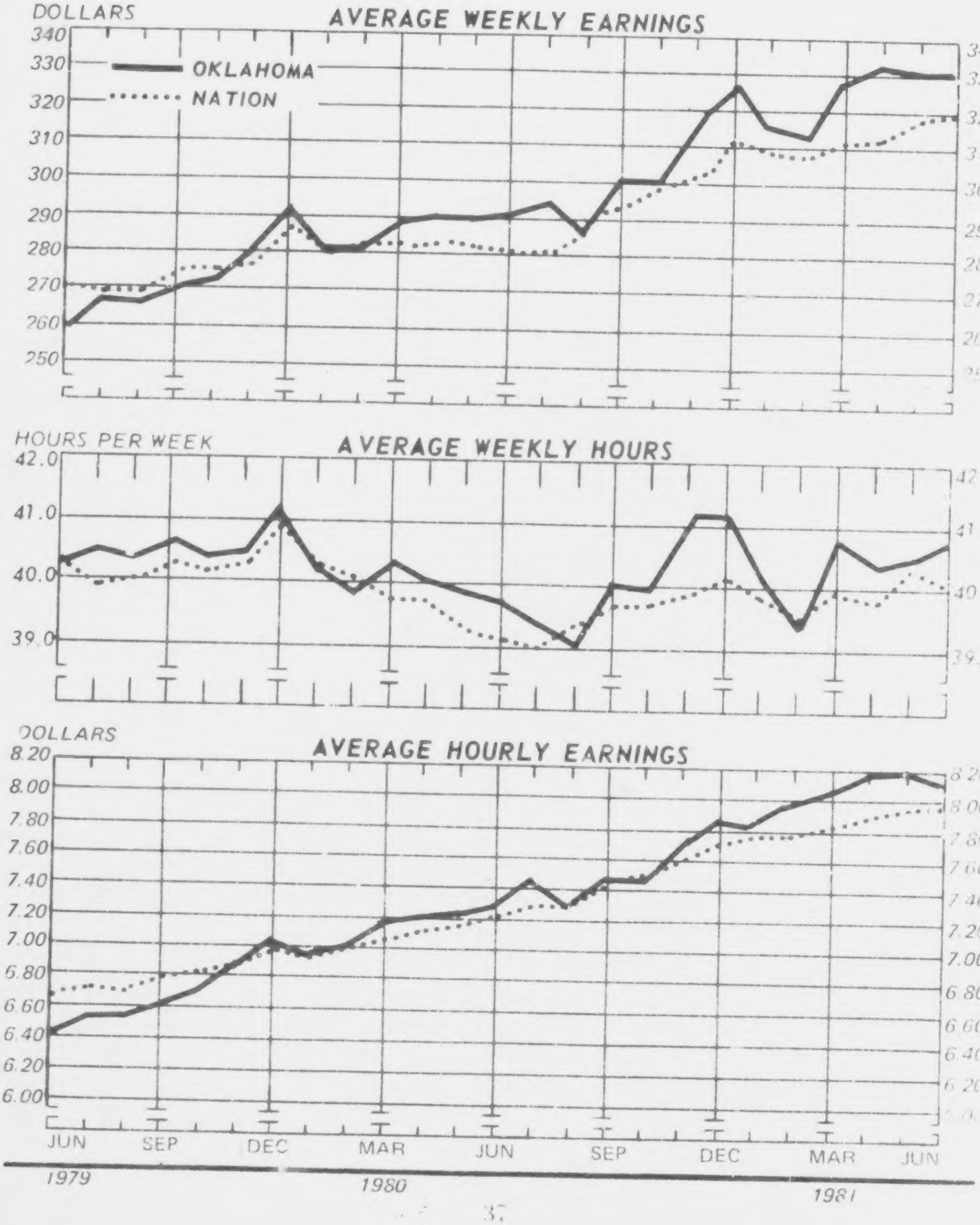


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

JUNE 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,362,100**	**46,600**	**1,408,700**	**3.3**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	426,900	13,400	440,300	3.0
Tulsa SMSA**	334,400	11,200	345,600	3.2
Lawton SMSA***	31,850	1,400	33,250	4.2
Adair	7,750	540	8,290	6.5
Alfalfa	3,310	30	3,340	.9
Atoka	3,800	200	4,000	5.0
Beaver	2,980	50	3,030	1.7
Beckham	8,950	190	9,140	2.1
Blaine	5,970	130	6,100	2.1
Bryan	13,040	500	13,540	3.7
Caddo	12,500	440	12,940	3.4
Canadian	27,575	775	28,350	2.7
Carter	18,900	550	19,450	2.8
Cherokee	11,740	680	12,420	5.5
Choctaw	4,730	610	5,340	11.4
Cimarron	1,710	50	1,760	2.8
Cleveland	59,975	2,025	62,000	3.3
Coal	1,720	130	1,850	7.0
Comanche	31,850	1,400	33,250	4.2
Cotton	2,450	50	2,500	2.0
Craig	7,240	200	7,440	2.7
Creek	29,375	1,100	30,475	3.6
Custer	13,420	180	13,600	1.3
Delaware	10,460	520	10,980	4.7
Dewey	3,250	90	3,340	2.7
Ellis	2,450	40	2,490	1.6
Garfield	28,275	725	29,000	2.5
Garvin	11,470	230	11,700	2.0
Grady	17,550	430	17,980	2.4
Grant	2,900	40	2,940	1.4
Greer	2,740	50	2,790	1.8
Harmon	1,870	90	1,960	4.6
Harper	1,880	40	1,920	2.1
Haskell	4,230	300	4,530	6.6
Hughes	4,970	310	5,280	5.9
Jackson	10,270	460	10,730	4.3
Jefferson	3,000	70	3,070	2.3
Johnston	3,870	110	3,980	2.8
Kay	23,425	425	23,850	1.8
Kingfisher	7,990	210	8,200	2.6
Kiowa	5,710	160	5,870	2.7

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

JUNE 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,340	230	2,570	8.9
LeFlore	15,040	850	15,890	5.3
Lincoln	9,100	310	9,410	3.3
Logan	8,870	200	9,070	2.2
Love	2,440	80	2,520	3.2
McClain	11,140	350	11,490	3.0
McCurtain	11,780	1,000	12,780	7.8
McIntosh	5,750	340	6,090	5.6
Major	3,860	50	3,910	1.3
Marshall	3,950	120	4,070	2.9
Mayes	15,700	900	16,600	5.4
Murray	5,380	150	5,530	2.7
Muskogee	25,525	1,675	27,200	6.2
Noble	5,260	100	5,360	1.9
Nowata	5,040	190	5,230	3.6
Okfuskee	3,550	170	3,720	4.6
Oklahoma	299,750	9,275	309,025	3.0
Okmulgee	12,475	650	13,125	5.0
Osage	18,620	380	19,000	2.0
Ottawa	12,850	650	13,500	4.8
Pawnee	5,290	140	5,430	2.6
Payne	27,750	475	28,225	1.7
Pittsburg	11,425	875	12,300	7.1
Pontotoc	13,400	380	13,780	2.8
Pottawatomie	28,450	1,000	29,450	3.4
Pushmataha	2,380	230	2,610	8.8
Roger Mills	3,240	60	3,300	1.8
Rogers	20,060	680	20,740	3.3
Seminole	10,180	370	10,550	3.5
Sequoyah	11,380	740	12,120	6.1
Stephens	20,690	330	21,020	1.6
Texas	8,750	220	8,970	2.5
Tillman	4,800	170	4,970	3.4
Tulsa	234,375	7,625	242,000	3.2
Wagoner	16,330	540	16,870	3.2
Washington	23,810	470	24,280	1.9
Washita	7,150	110	7,260	1.5
Woods	5,380	80	5,460	1.5
Woodward	13,660	380	14,040	2.7

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED National ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
		Not Seasonally Adjusted			
		1980			
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
		1981			
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425
Mar	105,405	97,318	2,905	94,413	8,087
Apr	105,678	98,282	3,257	95,026	7,396
May	106,347	98,803	3,435	95,367	7,545
Jun	107,621	99,341	3,763	95,578	8,279

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*

(In Thousands)

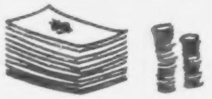
Not Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Jun	90,955
Jul	89,711
Aug	89,969
Sep	90,638
Oct	91,244
Nov	91,599
Dec	91,750
1981	
Jan	89,988
Feb	90,138
Mar	90,720
Apr	91,337
May	91,816
Jun	92,446

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1980 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME



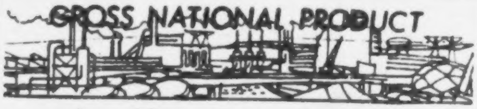
(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Jun	2,127.1
Jul	2,161.2
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct	2,234.3
Nov	2,257.6
Dec	2,276.6
1981	
Jan	2,300.7
Feb *	2,318.2
Mar *	2,340.4
Apr *	2,353.7
May *	2,367.6
Jun	2,382.1

* Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)



GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1077.6
1972	1185.9
1973	1326.4
1974	1434.2
1975	1549.2
1976	1718.0
1977	1918.0
1978	2156.1
1979	2413.9
1980	2626.1
2nd Quarter 1980	2564.8
3rd Quarter 1980	2637.3
4th Quarter 1980	2730.6
1st Quarter 1981	2853.0
2nd Quarter 1981	2881.0

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

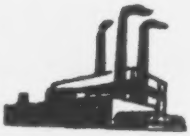
New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
May *	18,895
Jun *	19,766
Jul *	20,048
Aug *	20,500
Sep *	21,309
Oct *	21,477
Nov *	20,319
Dec *	19,696
1981	
Jan *	16,882
Feb *	16,184
Mar *	18,020
Apr *	19,487
May	20,198

* Revised

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
Jun	141.5
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	144.1
Oct	146.9
Nov	149.4
Dec	151.0
1981	
Jan	151.7
Feb	151.1
Mar	152.2
Apr	152.3
May	152.8
Jun	152.7

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1980			
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5
Feb	263.5	Feb	263.2
Mar	265.2	Mar	265.1
Apr	266.8	Apr	266.8
May	269.1	May	269.0
Jun	271.4	Jun	271.3

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.0	4.9	7.3	4.7	Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	4.4	7.7	4.0	7.3	4.1	Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	5.0	7.0	3.3	7.3	3.4	Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.8	7.6	6.1	7.1	3.2	7.6	3.4	May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	5.0	7.7	3.3	7.3	3.0	Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	5.1					Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	5.2					Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.6	7.4	5.1					Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.0					Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.8					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.5					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	——	——	5.8	3.4	——	——	7.1	4.8	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*

Note: *The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.*

Sources: *U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

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    Bulletin 11: Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries — Statewide—May 1979
    Bulletin 12: Oklahoma Occupational Employment and Job Openings, 1978-1984 — August 1980
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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

AUGUST 1981

George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Affiliated with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
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OKLAHOMA

labor market

AUGUST 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

This publication, printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, is issued by and is a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, in developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market. Two thousand seven hundred copies have been prepared and distributed to interested parties or are to be distributed on request at a cost computed to be $2,639.35 and paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor to said Commission.

This periodical is prepared by Research and Planning, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, under the general editing of O.V. Richardson. Agency divisions and all local offices of the Commission contribute statistical and related employment information. The estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours, earnings and labor turnover are developed in cooperation with the National and Regional offices of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W.J. BOWMAN, CHIEF
WESLEY WILSON, BRANCH MANAGER

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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ADA	*Pontotoc*
ALTUS	*Jackson, Greer, Harmon, Kiowa and Tillman*
ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
CHICKASHA	*Grady and Caddo*
CLAREMORE	*Rogers*
CLINTON	*Custer, Blaine, Dewey and Washita*
DUNCAN	*Jefferson and Stephens*
DURANT	*Bryan, Atoka, Johnston and Marshall*
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ELK CITY	*Beckham and Roger Mills*
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HOLDENVILLE	*Hughes*
HUGO	*Choctaw and Pushmataha*
IDABEL	*McCurtain*
LAWTON	*Comanche and Cotton*
McALESTER	*Pittsburg, Coal, Latimer, McIntosh and Haskell*
MIAMI	*Ottawa and Craig*
MUSKOGEE	*Muskogee and Wagoner*
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SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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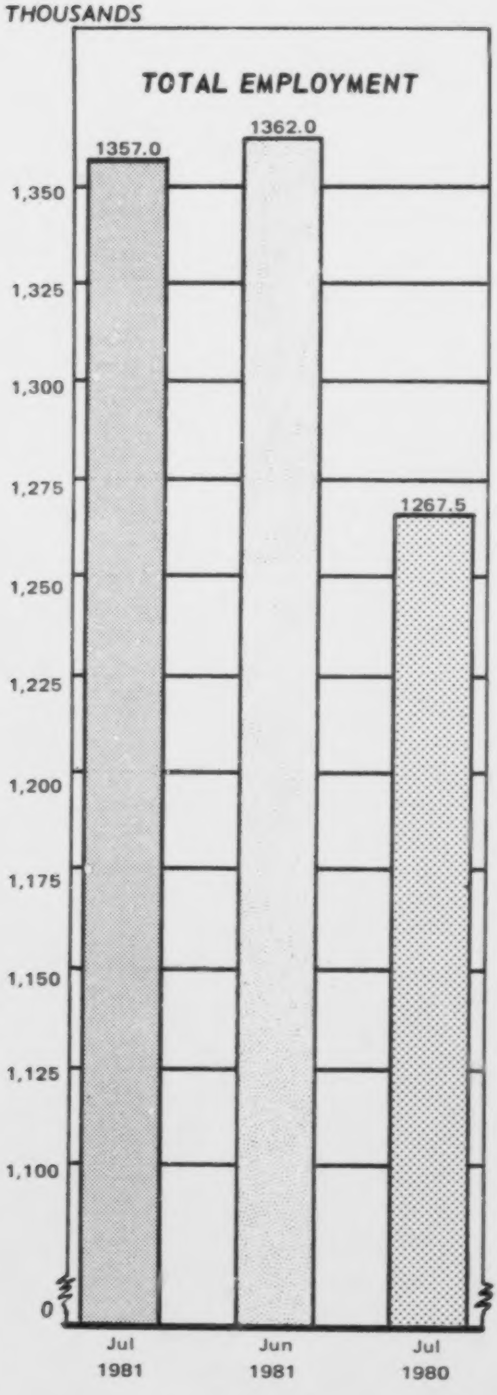
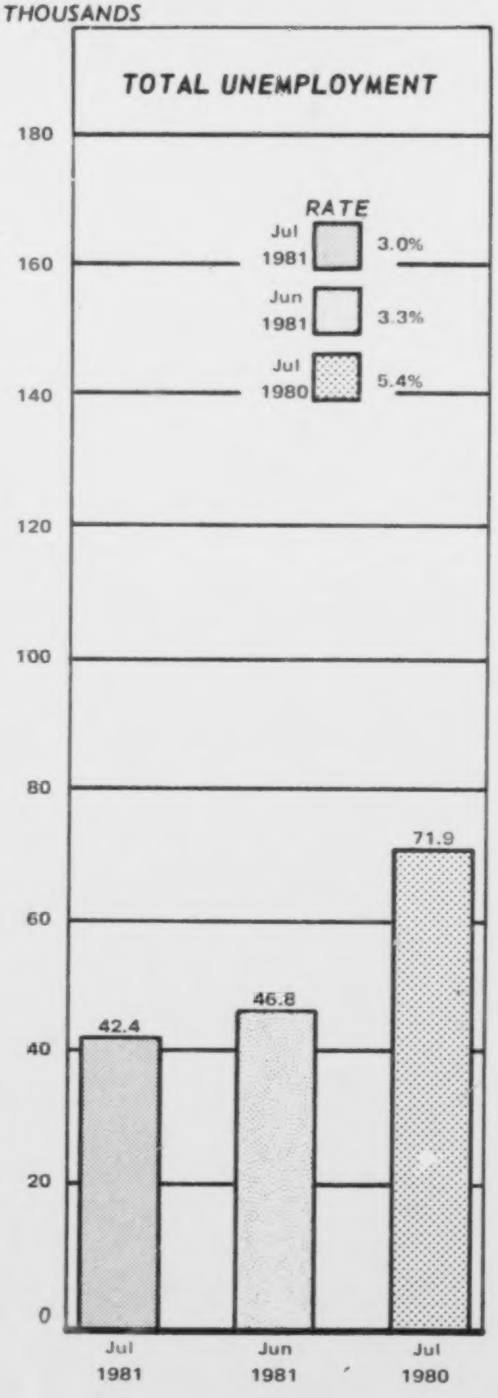
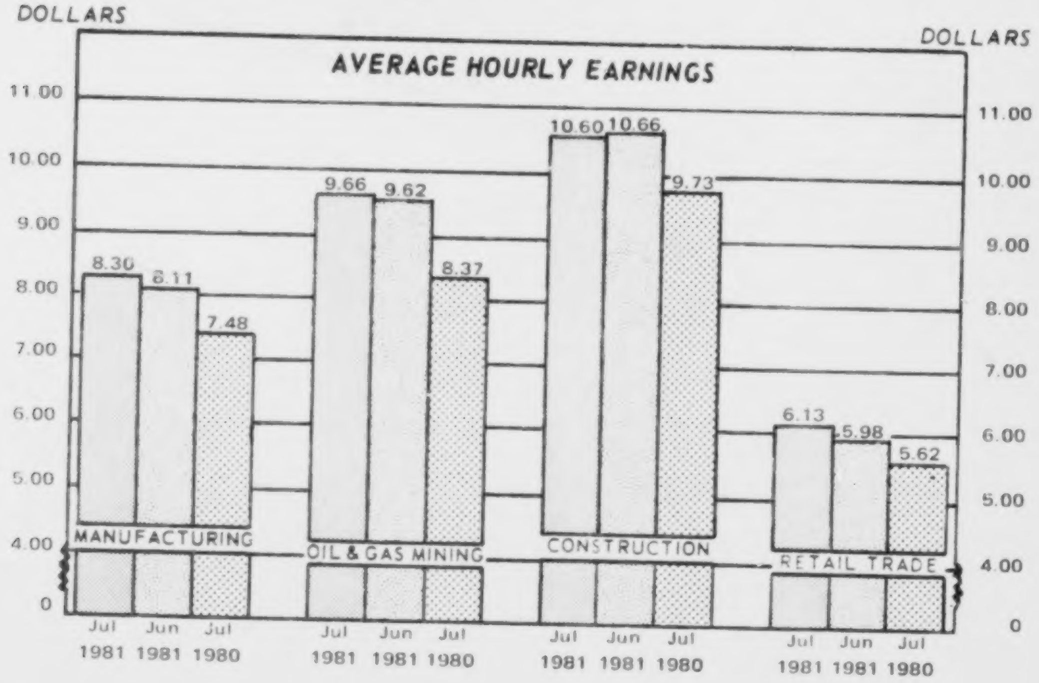
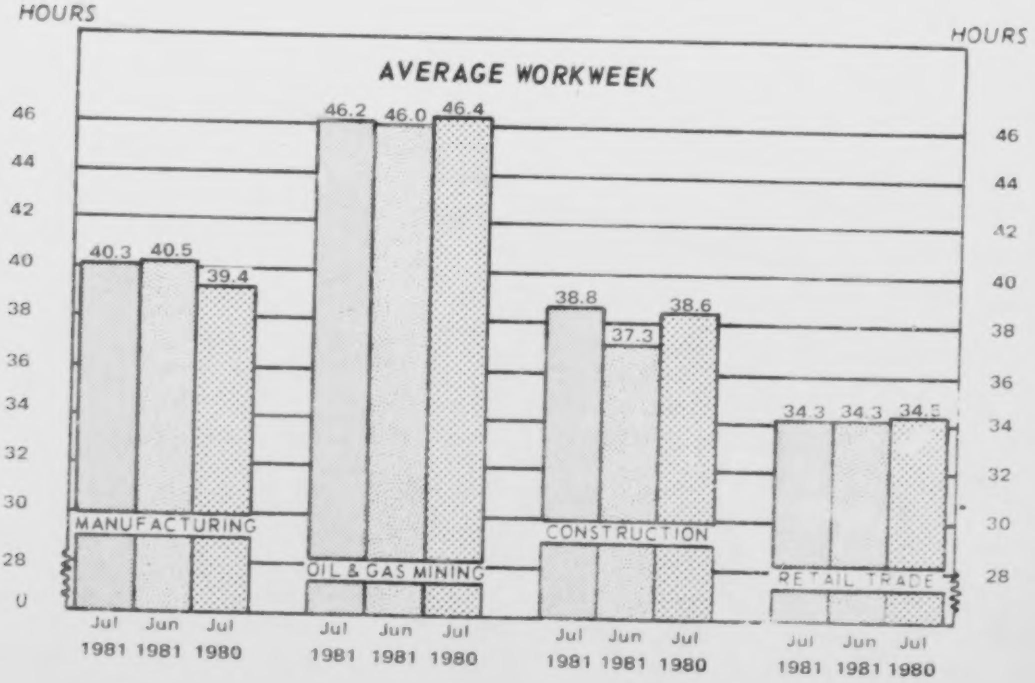
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1357.0
1362.0
1267.5
1,350
1,325
1,300
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
0
Jul 1981
Jun 1981
Jul 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE
Jul 1981 3.0%
Jun 1981 3.3%
Jul 1980 5.4%
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
42.4
46.8
71.9
Jul 1981
Jun 1981
Jul 1980

Highlights


DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
DOLLARS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
8.30
8.11
7.48
MANUFACTURING
9.66
9.62
8.37
OIL & GAS MINING
10.60
10.66
9.73
CONSTRUCTION
6.13
5.98
5.62
RETAIL TRADE
Jul 1981
Jun 1981
Jul 1980


HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
HOURS
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
28
0
40.3
40.5
39.4
MANUFACTURING
46.2
46.0
46.4
OIL & GAS MINING
38.8
37.3
38.6
CONSTRUCTION
34.3
34.3
34.5
RETAIL TRADE
Jul 1981
Jun 1981
Jul 1980

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

JULY JOBLESS RATE ONE OF LOWEST IN U.S.

Total employment dropped nominally in July to 1,357,000, off 5,000 from June, however, unemployment also fell to 42,400, or 4,400 fewer. As a result, Oklahoma's jobless rate slipped to a low 3.0 percent—one of the lowest in the nation and the smallest percent unemployed since August 1979.

Year-ago comparisons showed total employment 89,500 ahead of July 1980, while unemployment was down 29,500 over this same period. The latest unemployment rate of 3.0 percent compared to 3.3 in June and 5.4 percent twelve months ago, and was substantially under the nationwide rate of 7.6 percent.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Jun 1981 to Jul 1981	Jul 1980 to Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**1,399.4**	**1,408.8**	**1,339.4**	-.7	-9.4	60.0
Unemployment	42.4	46.8	71.9	-9.4	-4.4	-29.5
Unemployment Rate *(Unadjusted)*	3.0	3.3	5.4	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate *(Seas. Adj.)*	2.9	3.1	5.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,357.0	1,362.0	1,267.5	-.4	-5.0	89.5
Agriculture	57.0	64.8	57.5	-12.0	-7.8	-.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	177.8	174.2	173.8	2.1	3.6	4.0
Idled by Labor Disputes	.4	.4	.8	0	0	-.4

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.*

Total employment in most of Oklahoma's 77 counties declined nominally in July from the month before. Unemployment rates dropped in 56 counties, increased in 15 and held steady in the remaining six. Some 42 counties had jobless rates of less than 3.0 percent, reflecting the healthy economic situation in the state.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped to 1,176,200 in July, off 8,900 from June's revised total. Government employment, off 10,900 in state and local sectors, recorded the major loss as non-teaching employees in local and state schools and colleges were released for the summer. Also, manufacturing dropped 1,500, mostly because of cuts in nondurable components.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
In Oklahoma
AUGUST 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Jun 1981 Jul 1981	June 1981 to Jul 1981	July 1980 to Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary **	**1,176.2**	**1,185.1**	**1,132.0**	**-.8**	**-8.9**	**44.2**
Manufacturing	**195.7**	**197.2**	**188.4**	**-.8**	**-1.5**	**7.3**
Durable Goods	**129.2**	**129.6**	**122.5**	**-.3**	**-.4**	**6.7**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.2	3.4	0	0	-.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.8	10.8	9.9	0	0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.2	5.8	-1.6	-.1	.3
Fabricated Metal Products	23.6	23.9	22.9	-1.3	-.3	.7
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.1	15.2	15.0	-.7	-.1	.1
Machinery, except Electrical	43.7	43.4	39.1	.7	.3	4.6
Oil Field Machinery	13.9	13.6	12.1	2.2	.3	1.8
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.8	6.8	1.5	.1	.1
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.4	13.6	-1.6	-.2	-1.4
Transportation Equipment	21.7	21.9	20.6	-.9	-.2	1.1
Aircraft & Parts	9.2	9.1	8.8	1.1	.1	4
Nondurable Goods	**66.5**	**67.6**	**65.9**	**-1.6**	**-1.1**	**.6**
Food & Kindred Products	15.5	15.7	16.7	-1.3	-.2	-1.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.6	11.1	11.0	-4.5	-.5	-.4
Printing & Publishing	10.7	10.8	10.9	-.9	-.1	-.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	6.0	6.2	0	0	-.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.2	9.4	9.5	-2.1	-.2	-.3
Petroleum Refining	8.3	8.5	8.5	-2.4	-.2	-.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.9	12.1	10.4	-1.7	-.2	1.5
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.7	7.7	6.1	0	0	1.6
Mining	**86.0**	**84.7**	**73.4**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**12.6**
Oil & Gas Extraction	82.6	81.2	70.2	1.7	1.4	12.4
Contract Construction	**60.8**	**60.3**	**59.1**	**.8**	**.5**	**1.7**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**70.0**	**69.6**	**68.5**	**.6**	**.4**	**1.5**
Transportation	39.1	38.9	38.4	.5	.2	.7
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.1	3.4	0	0	-.3
Communications & Public Utilities	30.9	30.7	30.1	.7	.2	.8
Trade	**284.6**	**284.3**	**268.3**	**.1**	**.3**	**16.3**
Wholesale	**74.3**	**74.7**	**69.4**	**-.5**	**-.4**	**4.9**
Retail	**210.3**	**209.6**	**198.9**	**.3**	**.7**	**11.4**
General Merchandise	30.6	29.9	26.7	2.3	.7	3.9
Food Stores	33.7	33.3	33.7	1.2	.4	.0
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	26.4	26.1	25.7	1.1	.3	.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.1	14.1	14.0	0	0	.1
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**59.0**	**58.6**	**57.3**	**.7**	**.4**	**1.7**
Banking	20.2	20.1	19.6	.5	.1	.6
Services	**215.4**	**214.8**	**201.7**	**.3**	**.6**	**13.7**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.6	10.4	10.7	1.9	.2	-.1
Personal Services	11.0	11.0	10.5	0	0	.5
Health Services	66.5	66.1	63.3	.6	.4	3.2
Government	**204.7**	**215.6**	**215.3**	**-5.1**	**-10.9**	**-10.6**
Federal	45.8	45.7	48.8	.2	1	-3.0
State & Local	158.9	169.9	166.5	-6.5	-11.0	-7.6

p-Preliminary;   r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

These losses were tempered by gains ranging from 300 to 1,300 in the remaining six industry divisions. More specifically, mining continued to advance, adding 1,300, while construction and services posted 500 and 600, respectively. Trade rose 300, despite a drop in its wholesale sector, and finance-insurance-real estate and transportation-public utilities gained 400 each.

The number of wage and salaried jobs in Oklahoma moved 44,200 ahead of July 1980. Trade expanded most rapidly, numerically increasing by 16,300 jobs. Mining, however, recorded the largest percentage gain, a 17.2 percent annual rate or 12,600 jobs. Services was another big gainer, adding 13,700, while manufacturing employed 7,300 more. Over 90 percent of these factory additions occurred in durable goods components. Nonelectrical machinery, which includes oil field manufacturing, gained 4,600. In soft goods, however, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products was the only published industry recording an increase over the year.

Lesser gains of 1,700 each in construction and finance-insurance-real estate and 1,500 in transportation-public utilities were also recorded. Government, off 10,600, was the only industry with a loss during the past twelve months. Most of this setback occurred in state and local units, but federal segments also suffered cutbacks.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma rose to 13,221 in July, up from 12,959 during June — a difference of only 262 or two percent. More significantly, the total receiving insured benefits this July was about one-third fewer than in July 1980, reflecting the strong statewide employment situation currently.

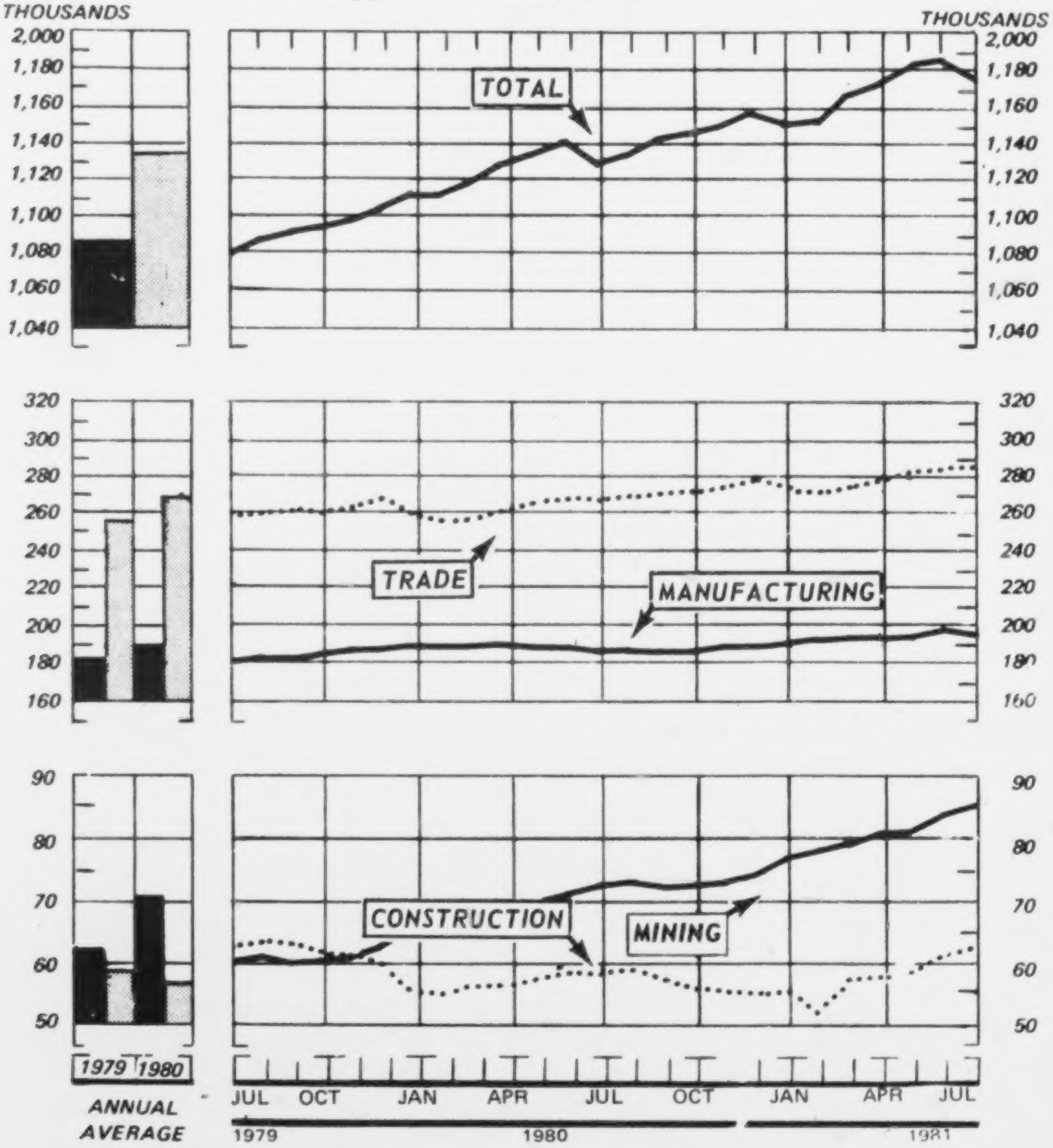
Male claimants dipped to 6,935 from 7,103 between June and July, down 168, while the female count increased by 430. Changes among industry divisions were mixed, as five of the nine industry classifications had fewer claimants, while four showed more. However, services was the only group with any significant change as the number increased to 2,122, up 264 from June.

According to major occupational group attachment, the number of insured claimants in July indicated nominal changes except for those classified in structural work, which dropped by 179 claimants, professional-technical-managerial, up 122, and service with 160 more additional claimants than June.

Comparisons based on age groupings, indicated essentially the same percentages for the respective age breakouts as reported for the previous month. (See Table V, Part III, Age and Sex by Duration and Race on Page 36)

CHART I

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma



* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing workers in Oklahoma averaged 40.3 hours per week during July, down two-tenths of an hour from the comparable week in June. Among individual manufacturing components, only transportation equipment and petroleum refining had longer workweeks, while workers in six industries worked fewer hours, and those in the remaining two published components remained unchanged. Hourly earnings for all manufacturing production employees rose to an average of $8.30, up from $8.11 the month before. This increased weekly paychecks by $6.03 in spite of the shorter workweek.

Durable goods workers averaged 40.9 hours in July, up two-tenths from June. Hourly pay rose 20 cents to $8.48, resulting in weekly wages of $346.83, up $9.83. Increases and decreases in hourly earnings were evenly divided among durables components. Specifically, pay per hour rose in stone-clay-glass, fabricated metals and transportation equipment and declined in primary metals industries, nonelectrical machinery and electrical and electronic equipment.

Nondurable goods workers averaged 39.2 hours in July, off almost one hour from the previous month. Only one industry component, transportation equipment, showed a longer workweek. Hourly earnings for all soft goods workers rose 18 cents to $7.92. Among industry segments, food and kindred products paid 15 cents more, apparel added three cents, and petroleum refining gained 35 cents more per hour. Weekly wages advanced for workers in food and kindred products and petroleum refining.

Over the year, hourly earnings increased 82 cents or 11 percent for all manufacturing workers. In durables, workers in transportation equipment gained $1.29 per hour—the largest increase in this sector. In nondurables, petroleum refining workers averaged an additional 77 cents hourly. Weekly wages for all manufacturing production employees increased 13.5 percent since July 1980.

The largest gain in over-the-year earnings among nonmanufacturing industries occurred in oil and gas mining, when weekly paychecks expanded by $57.92 or about 15 percent. Other published industries with gains in weekly wages were in communication and public utilities, up $38.98 or 12 percent; construction, up $35.70 or nearly 10 percent; wholesale trade, $22.86 or just over eight percent and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places) up $16.37 or about 8.5 percent.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma may decline during August, thus continuing the moderate seasonal decline experienced between June and July. Agricultural employment falls sharply in July and August following peak harvest activities in June. However, nonfarm wage and salary jobs usually turn upward again in August, then normally rebound in September, exceeding the June level as schools and colleges reconvene for the fall term.

Unemployment may drop slightly again in August, but it will likely climb somewhat in September. This change in the jobless trend could result from anticipated layoffs at large manufacturing facilities.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Hiring at Oklahoma manufacturing plants decreased between June and July. More specifically, the accession rate fell to 58 from 68 per thousand employees. A drop in the rate of new hires accounted for most of this overall decline in accessions. This same trend occurred in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors, with accession rates decreasing in all published components. The same pattern also held true for new hires. Individually, lumber and wood products, stone-clay-glass and petroleum and coal products industries experienced the largest decreases in total hiring.

Total separations edged up to 58 per thousand workers in July, compared to 55 per thousand during June. This modest increase was chiefly attributable to voluntary rather than involuntary separations. The durable goods sector, as a whole, indicated little change in separations. At nondurables plants, however, separations rose to 68 from 63 per thousand, resulting from a higher quit rate as layoffs held steady over this 30-day span.

Over the year, accessions climbed moderately since July 1980, while separations rose slightly. The quit rate rose in six of the nine published industries, while layoffs fell in seven and gained in two industry components.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

INDUSTRY	Per 100 Employees														
	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980
Manufacturing	**5.8**	**6.8**	**5.1**	**5.3**	**6.0**	**4.3**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**5.6**	**4.3**	**4.0**	**3.7**	**.4**	**.5**	**.9**
Durable Goods	5.4	6.6	4.5	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	3.9	3.7	3.1	.1	.2	.9
Lumber & Wood Products	6.6	8.9	9.7	6.5	8.2	9.3	8.0	8.9	7.4	5.2	5.6	5.9	.1	.2	.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.9	10.3	5.6	6.3	8.6	4.5	9.1	8.2	5.9	7.1	6.7	4.2	.2	.3	.6
Metal Processing	7.0	8.1	6.2	6.8	7.8	5.7	7.1	7.0	6.9	5.6	5.3	4.5	.2	.3	.7
Machinery	4.5	5.8	3.6	4.3	5.3	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	.1	.3	1.5
Trans. Equip.	3.2	4.6	1.9	2.9	3.4	1.4	2.9	2.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.0	.2	.1	.4
Nondurable Goods	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.8	6.0	4.9	6.8	6.3	6.5	5.2	4.7	4.9	1.0	1.0	.8
Food & Kindred Products	10.0	11.0	10.2	8.3	9.2	8.2	10.1	10.8	10.2	8.1	8.0	7.5	1.3	2.1	1.8
Printing & Pub.	4.0	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.3	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.0	3.6	.1	*	*
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	3.2	2.1	.9	1.3	1.8	2.2	.9	1.4	.8	.5	1.1	.9	*	*
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.7	3.4	3.8	4.1	5.5	2.9	3.1	3.6	.1	.3	1.1

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA *

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Change From Jun 1981	Change From Jul 1980
Total Labor Force	**436,400**	**440,200**	**409,100**	**-3,800**	**27,300**
Unemployment	11,700	13,500	19,800	-1,800	-8,100
Rate	*2.7*	*3.1*	*4.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	424,700	426,700	389,300	-2,000	35,400

Employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area declined 2,000, reaching 424,700 in July. Nevertheless, over-the-year employment rose 35,400 from the July 1980 estimate. Unemployment in the metroplex dropped 1,800, to total 11,700 jobless in July. Annual comparisons indicated 8,100 fewer unemployed over the past twelve months. The latest unemployment rate stood at 2.7 percent, versus 3.1 in June and 4.8 percent a year earlier.

Nonfarm payroll jobs totaled 422,100 for July in the Oklahoma City area, off 2,900 from June. Government netted a 3,300 loss in its state and local sector, when nonteaching personnel were released for the summer. Services cut back 400 and manufacturing dropped 300, all in durable goods. By contrast, mining and construction picked up 300 jobs apiece, while trade and finance-insurance-real estate added 200 each.

Over the year, nonfarm employment continued its growth pattern with 22,600 more since July 1980. Trade led with 8,100, over three-fourths in retail. Services gained 5,900, construction added 3,500, while mining picked up 3,000 jobs. Transportation-public utilities netted 1,900 additions, all in the transportation group, and finance-insurance-real estate moved 1,000 ahead for the year. Manufacturing's gain held at 500, while government jobs declined 1,300.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**422,100**	**425,000**	**399,500**	**-2,900**	**22,600**
Manufacturing	55,700	56,000	55,200	-300	500
Durable Goods	38,400	38,700	37,700	-300	700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,300	6,600	6,500	-300	-200
Machinery	16,000	15,800	16,600	200	-600
Transportation Equipment	10,600	10,800	9,700	-200	900
Nondurable Goods	17,300	17,300	17,500	0	-200
Food & Kindred Products	6,100	6,200	6,600	-100	-500
Printing & Publishing	4,100	4,100	4,200	0	-100
Nonmanufacturing	366,400	369,000	344,300	-2,600	22,100
Mining	20,900	20,600	17,900	300	3,000
Construction	24,900	24,600	21,400	300	3,500
Transportation & Public Utilities	25,000	24,900	23,100	100	1,900
Transportation	13,500	13,400	11,300	100	2,200
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,500	11,500	11,800	0	-300
Trade	105,400	105,200	97,300	200	8,100
Wholesale	26,900	26,800	25,300	100	1,600
Retail	78,500	78,400	72,000	100	6,500
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	26,200	26,000	25,200	200	1,000
Banking	6,800	6,700	6,500	100	300
Services	80,200	80,600	74,300	-400	5,900
Health Services	20,300	20,400	20,000	-100	300
Government	83,800	87,100	85,100	-3,300	-1,300
Federal	26,200	26,100	27,200	100	-1,000
State & Local	57,600	61,000	57,900	-3,400	-300

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

The average workweek for 39,800 manufacturing production workers in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan area climbed to 40.4 hours for July, up seven-tenths of an hour since June. Average earnings moved up 34 cents to $8.93 hourly and paychecks expanded $19.75 to $360.77 weekly. Factory hours in durable goods rose one hour to 41.0 and hourly earnings advanced 48 cents. Nondurables workers averaged 38.6 hours, off one-half hour, and pay dropped eleven cents to $7.74 per hour.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$360.77**	**$341.02**	**$324.80**	**40.4**	**39.7**	**40.6**	**$8.93**	**$8.59**	**$8.00**
Durable Goods	382.94	354.40	339.48	41.0	40.0	41.0	9.34	8.86	8.28
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	310.86	284.40	253.49	39.2	39.5	39.3	7.93	7.20	6.45
Nondurable Goods	298.76	306.94	286.77	38.6	39.1	39.5	7.74	7.85	7.26
Food & Kindred Prod.	346.76	337.79	326.40	42.6	41.6	41.9	8.14	8.12	7.79
Printing & Publishing	308.28	356.51	278.32	36.7	39.7	35.5	8.40	8.98	7.84

* *Averages are for approximately 39,800 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Hiring in Oklahoma City plants dropped in July to 53 per thousand employees, down seven per thousand from June. Separation rates also slipped lower to 49 from 53 per thousand, with both quits and layoffs slightly lower. Accessions decreased in all five published industries, but separation rates declined in three and rose in the other two components during July. Over the year, accessions rose by 13 per thousand, reflecting an increase in new hires. Total separations were about the same as July 1980 as quits edged higher and layoffs eased lower.

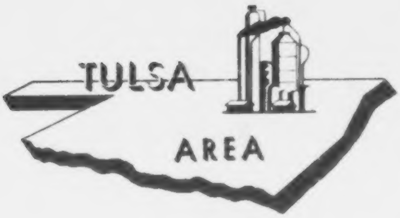
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980
Manufacturing	**5.3**	**6.0**	**4.0**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**3.4**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**4.8**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.2**	**.5**	**.6**	**.7**
Durable Goods	5.0	5.7	3.3	4.8	5.1	3.0	4.3	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.8	*	.4	.4
Metal Processing	6.0	6.5	4.6	5.9	6.3	4.3	6.5	5.7	6.2	5.0	4.5	4.6	.3	*	.1
Machinery	5.0	5.3	3.0	4.9	5.2	2.9	4.0	5.0	3.9	3.0	3.1	2.2	*	.6	.7
Trans. Equip.	2.1	3.7	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	.8	*	*	.1
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.8	5.5	5.0	5.7	4.2	6.4	6.3	6.3	4.2	4.5	4.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Food & Kindred Products	9.2	10.0	7.2	6.3	7.3	4.8	8.9	9.0	7.5	5.3	5.7	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.1
Printing & Pub.	5.0	5.3	2.8	4.9	5.2	2.7	5.5	4.0	4.6	4.8	3.6	3.9	.1	.1	*

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.



LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Change From Jun 1981	Change From Jul 1980
Total Labor Force	**346,100**	**346,400**	**329,100**	**-300**	**17,000**
Unemployment	10,400	11,300	15,800	-900	-5,400
Rate	*3.0*	*3.3*	*4.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	335,700	335,100	313,300	600	22,400

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment advanced to 335,700 during July, up 600 from June's revised estimate. Year-ago comparisons indicated a gain of 22,400 since July 1980. Unemployment dropped to 10,400 in July, or 900 below June. Also, this latest estimate was 5,400 under the year-earlier level. These comparative employment figures were reflected by a jobless rate of 3.0 percent this July, 3.3 in June and 4.8 percent during July 1980.

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs totaled 318,700 in July, down 700 since June. A seasonal loss of 1,000 in government was primarily responsible for the monthly downturn. This significant decrease took place in both state and local education as the summer break continued, as well as in federal government where cutbacks in public service employment and training programs resulted from reduced funding. Manufacturing declined by 300 jobs, 200 in the durable goods sector. Also, mining eased nominally lower. Smaller contrasting gains occurred in construction, transportation-public utilities, trade, finance-insurance-real estate and services.

Year-ago comparisons in wage and salary employment from July 1980 to July 1981 indicated 14,500 new jobs. Manufacturing accounted for almost one-fourth of the gain, adding 3,600 jobs in the durable goods sector where machinery jumped ahead 2,000 over the year. Services recorded the largest gain, 4,700, and trade had 3,600 workers. Mining growth continued with 2,400, and other gains appeared in construction, transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**318,700**	**319,400**	**304,200**	**-700**	**14,500**
Manufacturing	65,700	66,000	62,100	-300	3,600
Durable Goods	52,400	52,600	48,800	-200	3,600
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,200	4,400	3,700	-200	500
Primary & Fabricated Metals	17,900	18,100	17,100	-200	800
Machinery	19,400	19,400	17,400	0	2,000
Transportation Equipment	7,600	7,500	7,500	100	100
Nondurable Goods	13,300	13,400	13,300	-100	0
Printing & Publishing	3,700	3,800	3,600	-100	100
Petroleum Refining	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	253,000	253,400	242,100	-400	10,900
Mining	24,100	24,200	21,700	-100	2,400
Construction	18,700	18,600	18,500	100	200
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,800	24,700	24,500	100	300
Trade	73,600	73,500	70,000	100	3,600
Wholesale	23,700	23,700	22,300	0	1,400
Retail	49,900	49,800	47,700	100	2,200
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	16,300	16,100	15,800	200	500
Services	64,700	64,500	60,000	200	4,700
Health Services	19,800	19,800	18,800	0	1,000
Government	30,800	31,800	31,600	-1,000	-800

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p - Preliminary; *r - Revised.*

Weekly hours worked in Tulsa's manufacturing plants averaged 41.0 in July, down from 41.3 during June. Hourly earnings rose to $8.70, up only two cents. The drop in hourly pay was slightly less in durable goods than in nondurable goods. However, hourly earnings fell two cents in durables while nondurables rose 23 cents. Yearly comparisons showed the workweek was up 2.6 hours and hourly earnings rose 77 cents for all manufacturing workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$356.70**	**$358.48**	**$304.51**	**41.0**	**41.3**	**38.4**	**$8.70**	**$8.68**	**$7.93**
Durable Goods	367.98	370.60	310.18	41.3	41.5	38.2	8.91	8.93	8.12
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	360.96	358.59	321.60	41.3	41.6	40.1	8.74	8.62	8.02
Machinery	356.59	347.73	286.44	42.3	41.2	38.5	8.43	8.44	7.44
Nondurable Goods	312.03	306.68	284.53	39.8	40.3	39.3	7.84	7.61	7.24
Printing & Publishing	319.96	315.13	277.30	42.1	42.7	40.6	7.60	7.38	6.83

* *Averages are for approximately 45,100 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p - Preliminary; *r - Revised.*

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Accessions declined in Tulsa area plants during July when compared to the previous month. Specifically, the accession rate dropped to 60 per thousand, down five per thousand. A drop in the rate of new hires was almost entirely responsible. Total separations rose to 55 from 49 per thousand as both quits and layoffs increased over the month. Compared to a year ago, accessions rose by seven per thousand, while separations dipped four per thousand. This latter drop resulted from fewer layoffs since July 1980.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980
Manufacturing	**6.0**	**6.5**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**6.0**	**4.7**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**5.9**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**.4**	**.2**	**1.0**
Durable Goods	6.1	6.8	5.3	5.6	6.3	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	.3	.1	1.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.0	6.5	7.6	6.9	6.0	5.3	6.7	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.3	4.3	*	.5	1.6
Metal Processing	7.3	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	9.4	5.3	4.9	4.9	.3	.1	2.4
Machinery	4.6	5.8	4.0	4.4	5.5	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.9	2.3	2.3	2.7	.2	.1	.3
Trans. Equip.	2.8	3.9	1.5	2.3	3.0	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	.7	.4	.1	.3
Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.5	5.8	4.4	6.4	4.1	3.4	3.5	8	.4	.3
Printing & Pub.	3.1	4.3	4.5	3.1	4.2	4.4	3.0	2.8	3.5	2.8	2.4	3.0	*	.3	.1

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1980 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Ardmore employment increased to 19,075 during July, a gain of 200 from June and 1,325 above a year ago. Also, joblessness decreased as the number of unemployed dropped from 550 in June to 425 in July. Also, this latest jobless count was 350 less than that of July 1980. July's unemployment rate declined to 2.2 percent from 2.8 in June. However, the July 1981 rate was below July 1980's 4.2 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**19,500**	**19,425**	**18,525**	**75**	**975**
Unemployment	425	550	775	-125	-350
Rate	*2.2*	*2.8*	*4.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	19,075	18,875	17,750	200	1,325

Nonfarm payroll jobs increased 100 to reach 17,500. Mining rose 125, while the wholesale-retail trade group gained 75. By contrast, the government division and the all other division each lost 75 during July. Transportation-public utilities showed a monthly gain of 50, while construction was unchanged.

For the year, nonagricultural jobs increased 700 because of expansion in the nonmanufacturing sector. As in the previous month, this was largely due to an increase of 425 in mining caused by the search for scarce energy resources. Also showing gains were government, with an annual rise of 200, and the all other division added 125 jobs. An increase of 100 in wholesale-retail trade was offset by an equivalent loss in construction for the year.

Little change is expected in the employment situation through August. Concurrently, joblessness should remain close to the July level for the next 30 days. Employment could rise somewhat through September, however, as schools reopen and non-faculty personnel return to educational payrolls. During this period, also, many students and others registered for summer jobs will be leaving the labor market to return to classrooms. Consequently, joblessness may decline slightly in September.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**17,500**	**17,400**	**16,800**	**100**	**700**
Manufacturing	3,850	3,850	3,900	0	-50
Nonmanufacturing	13,650	13,550	12,900	100	750
Mining	2,675	2,550	2,250	125	425
Construction	500	500	600	0	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	950	900	950	50	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,800	3,725	3,700	75	100
Government	2,475	2,550	2,275	-75	200
All Other*	3,250	3,325	3,125	-75	125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

ENID AREA

Garfield County employment reached 28,275 in July, up nominally from June's 28,250, but a significant 3,225 below the 25,050 of July 1980. The increased employment was somewhat reinforced by the slight drop of 50 in unemployment between June and July and the larger annual drop of 225. Unemployment rates were 2.3 percent this July, 2.5 percent the month before, and 3.5 one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,950**	**28,975**	**25,950**	**-25**	**3,000**
Unemployment	675	725	900	-50	-225
Rate	*2.3*	*2.5*	*3.5*	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,275	28,250	25,050	25	3,225

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose to 26,250 in July, up only 50 workers from June. This was the result of gains and losses among the various industry divisions. More specifically, a monthly gain of 175 in government was countered by combined drops of 100 in services, 50 in trade, and 25 in construction. Finance-insurance-real estate held steady for the month, while gains of 25 each occurred in transportation-public utilities and mining. In manufacturing, both food processing and the all other division remained unchanged.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary jobs showed a much more significant increase of 500. Nonmanufacturing had the larger increase as a gain of 275 in government was offset by combined losses of 225 in construction, 25 in finance-insurance-real estate, and 25 in trade. However, further gains were seen in mining, with 250 more, and in transportation-public utilities and service, with gains of 100 and 50, respectively. Finally, manufacturing netted 100 new jobs

Total employment in the Enid area will probably drop somewhat in August, though it will probably pick up again in September. At the same time, unemployment is expected to remain relatively steady.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	JUn 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**26,250**	**26,200**	**25,750**	**50**	**500**
Manufacturing	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Food & Kindred Products	475	475	450	0	25
All Other Manufacturing	2,525	2,525	2,450	0	75
Nonmanufacturing	23,250	23,200	22,850	50	400
Mining	2,225	2,200	1,975	25	250
Construction	1,600	1,625	1,825	-25	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,875	2,850	2,775	25	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,050	7,100	7,075	-50	-25
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,100	1,100	1,125	0	-25
Service	4,500	4,600	4,450	-100	50
Government	3,900	3,725	3,625	175	275

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

Kay County's employment figure of 23,200 in July showed a moderate drop from June's count of 23,400, in contrast to a substantial year-to-year gain of 1,450. At the same time, unemployment was 475 — 50 above June's total, but 350 below last July's count. Jobless rates for the three comparative periods were 2.0, 1.8 and 3.7 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**23,675**	**23,825**	**22,575**	**-150**	**1,100**
Unemployment	475	425	825	50	-350
Rate	*2.0*	*1.8*	*3.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	23,200	23,400	21,750	-200	1,450

Nonfarm payroll jobs declined slightly in July to 20,750, down 150 from June. Most of this loss was in nonmanufacturing, with construction responsible for a drop of 75, while wholesale-retail trade and the all other division declined 50 each. Holding steady were mining, transportation-public utilities, and government. Manufacturing showed mixed losses and gains, combining for a net gain of 25 jobs.

Over the year, nonfarm jobs increased by a substantial 700. Manufacturing was credited with 475 of this gain, or about two-thirds, with the largest part of the increase in the all other manufacturing sector. In nonmanufacturing, the all other division had the largest gain, 375, which combined with smaller gains of 50 in construction and 25 in government to more than offset the loss of 225 in wholesale-retail trade. Mining and Transportation-public utilities were steady for the year as well as for the month.

Employment is expected to remain at present levels, and similarly unemployment should hold steady during August. However, employment may increase and joblessness decline through September.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**20,750**	**20,900**	**20,050**	**-150**	**700**
Manufacturing	7,575	7,550	7,100	25	475
Metals & Machinery	1,925	1,950	1,850	-25	75
All Other Manufacturing	5,650	5,600	5,250	50	400
Nonmanufacturing	13,175	13,350	12,950	-175	225
Mining	625	625	625	0	0
Construction	1,225	1,300	1,175	-75	50
Transportation & Public Utilities	725	725	725	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,000	4,050	4,225	-50	-225
Government	2,450	2,450	2,425	0	25
All Other*	4,150	4,200	3,775	-50	375

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Employment in the Lawton area turned upward slightly in July to reach 31,850, after a slight decrease the month before. A more significant gain of 1,225 was made since one year earlier. Simultaneously, unemployment of 1,200 showed a favorable downward trend from the 1,425 of the previous month, and an even bigger improvement when compared to last July, when the number of unemployed had been 1,025 higher. The jobless rate was 3.6 percent, in comparison to 4.3 percent in June and a greater 6.8 percent one year earlier

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**33,050**	**33,200**	**32,850**	**-150**	**200**
Unemployment	1,200	1,425	2,225	-225	-1,025
Rate	*3.6*	*4.3*	*6.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	31,850	31,775	30,625	75	1,225

Nonagricultural payroll jobs showed a slight increase of 25 in July to total 28,800. Manufacturing was credited with most of the gain, adding 150 jobs. Wholesale-retail trade, finance-insurance-real estate, and the all other division each lost 25, while government dropped 100. Construction held steady, while transportation-public utilities added 50 jobs.

Over the year, nonfarm employment showed an increase of 175. For the year, as well as for the month, the gain was attributable to manufacturing, with an annual gain of 200. In nonmanufacturing, government dropped 150, followed by losses of 50 each in construction and the all other division. These were countered by gains of 75 in transportation-public utilities, 25 in wholesale-retail trade, and a sizable addition of 125 in finance-insurance-real estate.

Employment may increase through September as schools re-open for the fall term. Also, unemployment could decline slightly or hold close to the July level during this period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**28,800**	**28,775**	**28,625**	**25**	**175**
Manufacturing	2,950	2,800	2,750	150	200
Nonmanufacturing	25,850	25,975	25,875	-125	-25
Construction	1,600	1,600	1,650	0	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,350	1,300	1,275	50	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,050	7,075	7,025	-25	25
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,325	1,350	1,200	-25	125
Government	10,125	10,225	10,275	-100	-150
All Other*	4,400	4,425	4,450	-25	-50

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

* *Includes Mining and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

Pittsburg County employment recovered in July from its slight June setback, registering 11,650 employed workers, or 250 more than in June. There was an even greater annual gain of 425 over last July. Unemployment dropped to 725, off 150 monthly and 750 below the year-ago jobless total. These increases were further reflected in the July unemployment rate of 5.9 percent, down from June's 7.1 and last July's 11.6 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,375**	**12,275**	**12,700**	**100**	**-325**
Unemployment	725	875	1,475	-150	-750
Rate	*5.9*	*7.1*	*11.6*	xxx	xxx
Employment	11,650	11,400	11,225	250	425

Nonfarm payroll jobs increased to 11,050 in July, up 175 from June. Of these gains, 75 were in manufacturing and 100 were in nonmanufacturing. More specifically, construction and wholesale-retail trade gained 25 each, while the all other division gained 50 jobs. Unchanged were transportation-public utilities and government.

For the year, nonfarm jobs rose by only 25 since July 1980. Manufacturing was credited with a gain of 50, while nonmanufacturing had a net loss of 25. Biggest loss of 100 occurred in government, though this was countered by the combined gains of 25 in construction and 75 in the all other division. Wholesale-retail trade lost 25 workers over this twelve-month period. Finally, transportation-public utilities remained unchanged.

Little change is expected in employment levels through September. The size of the labor force may decrease, however, as students and other temporary jobseekers leave the labor market. Consequently, September joblessness could drop slightly.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**11,050**	**10,875**	**11,025**	**175**	**25**
Manufacturing	1,850	1,775	1,800	75	50
Nonmanufacturing	9,200	9,100	9,225	100	-25
Construction	300	275	275	25	25
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	375	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,100	2,075	2,125	25	-25
Government	3,700	3,700	3,800	0	-100
All Other*	2,725	2,675	2,650	50	75

p - Preliminary; *r - Revised.* *This area includes Pittsburg County only.*

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Employment in the Miami area dropped 825 during July, totaling 12,025. This latest figure, however, was 1,550 above the July 1980 figure. In spite of this, the jobless total in this area declined to 575 in July, or 75 below the count for June and a more impressive 1,925 below the July 1980 total. Also, July's jobless rate of 4.6 percent was down from June's rate of 4.8 and less than one-fourth as high as last July's 19.3 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,600**	**13,500**	**12,975**	**-900**	**-375**
Unemployment	575	650	2,500	-75	-1,925
Rate	*4.6*	*4.8*	*19.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,025	12,850	10,475	-825	1,550

Nonfarm payroll employment decreased to 9,975 in July, down 800 from June. Most of the loss was in manufacturing, 425 jobs, because of layoffs in apparel manufacturing. A significant drop of 375 also occurred in nonmanufacturing. Nearly all of the loss was in the government sector, which had seasonal losses due to the number of non-faculty members released during the summer vacation period.

For the year, nonagricultural payrolls showed a more favorable trend. Manufacturing was credited with the entire gain, adding 1,100 jobs, while nonmanufacturing lost 50 jobs, making a net gain of 1,050.

Employment in Ottawa County is expected to trend upward to September. The largest gain is expected in manufacturing, with workers idled in a recent layoff returning to work. Also, government employment will rise with the recall of educational workers for the autumn term. Joblessness could decline during the next 60 days as workers return to their jobs and a large number of students leave the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,975**	**10,775**	**8,925**	**-800**	**1,050**
Manufacturing	4,300	4,725	3,200	-425	1,100
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	550	625	550	-75	0
All Other Manufacturing	3,750	4,100	2,650	-350	1,100
Nonmanufacturing	5,675	6,050	5,725	-375	-50
Construction	175	175	200	0	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	150	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,925	1,925	0	0
Government	1,575	1,925	1,600	-350	-25
All Other*	1,850	1,875	1,850	-25	0

p - Preliminary; *r - Revised.* *This area includes Ottawa County only.*

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE
AREA

Muskogee area employment was 25,775 in July, up 275 from June. This July's total, furthermore, was 350 above last July's total. The jobless count of 1,575 was 100 below that of June and an even more substantial 400 under that of July 1980. Unemployment rates for these comparison periods were 5.8 percent for this July, down from the 6.2 of June and the 7.2 percent of one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**27,350**	**27,175**	**27,400**	**175**	**-50**
Unemployment	1,575	1,675	1,975	-100	-400
Rate	*5.8*	*6.2*	*7.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,775	25,500	25,425	275	350

Nonagricultural employment increased to 23,000 during July, a gain of 125 since June. Manufacturing, which had been down in June, was the cause of July's employment gain, adding 25 in the food processing division and 150 in all other manufacturing. Nonmanufacturing, by contrast, suffered a net loss of 50, since losses of 75 each in both the government and the all other division were only partially offset by the gains of 25 in transportation-public utilities and 75 in wholesale-retail trade.

Yearly comparisons indicated 550 fewer jobs this July than last July. The losses were attributable to nonmanufacturing, with a total loss of 725 workers. The largest single loss was government, 425, followed by construction, off 350. Transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade softened the blow only slightly, with respective yearly gains of 100 and 25 jobs.

Employment may rise somewhat through September with seasonal gains in trade and government. Also, more jobs will be created by the opening of a new retail shopping center. Unemployment could show further decline by the end of September.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**23,000**	**22,875**	**23,550**	**125**	**-550**
Manufacturing	5,075	4,900	4,900	175	175
Food & Kindred Products	625	600	725	25	-100
All Other Manufacturing	4,450	4,300	4,175	150	275
Nonmanufacturing	17,925	17,975	18,650	-50	-725
Construction	1,175	1,175	1,525	0	-350
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,550	1,525	1,450	25	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,150	5,075	5,125	75	25
Government	6,175	6,250	6,600	-75	-425
All Other*	3,875	3,950	3,950	-75	-75

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

Employment in Okmulgee County dropped to 12,325 in July, or 125 less than in June. Compared to a year ago, however, the latest estimate was up by 175 workers. Also, the unemployed worker count dropped from 650 to 600 monthly and fell 275 annually. The unemployment rates for the three comparative periods were 4.6 percent in July, 5.0 for June and 6.7 percent in July 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,925**	**13,100**	**13,025**	**-175**	**-100**
Unemployment	600	650	875	-50	-275
Rate	*4.6*	*5.0*	*6.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,325	12,450	12,150	-125	175

Nonfarm payroll jobs fell in July to 9,700, or 175 fewer than in June. Most of the drop was in manufacturing, off 150, because of a large layoff at a nondurables plant. In nonmanufacturing, drops of 50 each in trade and in government were partially offset by an increase in the all other division. Mining, construction, and transportation-public utilities held steady for the month.

For the year, nonagricultural payrolls dropped 125 jobs. Four-fifths of the decrease was in manufacturing, which lost 100 jobs. In nonmanufacturing, gains and losses were mixed. More specifically, a drop of 125 in construction was offset by combined gains of 25 each in mining and transportation-public utilities plus 100 in the all other division. In the latter, additions in the service section accounted for virtually all of the increase.

Total employment may increase seasonally by September as area schools reconvene for the fall semester. During this same period, unemployment could decrease as students and others withdraw from the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,700**	**9,875**	**9,825**	**-175**	**-125**
Manufacturing	1,275	1,425	1,375	-150	-100
Nonmanufacturing	8,425	8,450	8,450	-25	-25
Mining	475	475	450	0	25
Construction	225	225	350	0	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	300	300	275	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,150	2,200	2,150	-50	0
Government	3,050	3,100	3,100	-50	-50
All Other*	2,225	2,150	2,125	75	100

p - Preliminary.   r - Revised.   This area includes Okmulgee County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

SHAWNEE AREA

Total employment in the Shawnee area dropped 125 in July to reach 28,300. Even so, this latest figure stood 2,375 above the level of one year earlier. Unemployment dropped to 875, or 125 less than in June and 600 less than in July 1980. Comparative jobless rates were 3.0 percent, 3.4, and 5.4 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,175**	**29,425**	**27,400**	**-250**	**1,775**
Unemployment	875	1,000	1,475	-125	-600
Rate	*3.0*	*3.4*	*5.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,300	28,425	25,925	-125	2,375

Nonagricultural payroll employment decreased 75 in July to reach 15,150. Losses in the nonmanufacturing sector were responsible for the monthly setback. More specifically, government and the all other division showed losses of 75 and 25, respectively. A loss of 25 in wholesale-retail trade was offset by a similar gain in transportation-public utilities. Mining and construction both held steady for the month. In manufacturing, food processing was unchanged, while all other manufacturing showed a slight gain of 25 jobs.

Over the year, nonagricultural payrolls rose by 175 jobs. Manufacturing was responsible for most of this gain, more specifically, in the all other manufacturing sector. Nonmanufacturing made up the remainder, with mixed gains and losses. An annual gain of 225 in wholesale-retail trade was countered by losses of 175 in construction and 50 in mining. A loss of 50 in government was offset by a gain of 50 in transportation-public utilities, while the all other division added 25 jobs.

Total employment in this area could remain near present levels over the next 60 days, although government should rise seasonally in September. Joblessness is expected to dip slightly through the next two months as students and other summer workers leave the job market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**15,150**	**15,225**	**14,975**	**-75**	**175**
Manufacturing	2,675	2,650	2,525	25	150
Food & Kindred Products	275	275	275	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,400	2,375	2,250	25	150
Nonmanufacturing	12,475	12,575	12,450	-100	25
Mining	425	425	475	0	-50
Construction	800	800	975	0	-175
Transportation & Public Utilities	925	900	875	25	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,100	4,125	3,875	-25	225
Government	2,775	2,850	2,825	-75	-50
All Other*	3,450	3,475	3,425	-25	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER AREA

Total employment in the Stillwater area inched downward in July to 27,550, a decrease of 150 workers. Even so, this latest figure stood well above last year's count by a 2,825 margin, or a gain of 11.4 percent. Unemployment tapered off from last month by about 25 workers. The annual improvement was much greater, with 2,000 fewer unemployed workers this July than one year earlier. Also, the unemployment rate reflected these changes, showing 1.6 percent this July, 1.7 percent in June and 9.0 last July.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,000**	**28,175**	**27,175**	**-175**	**825**
Unemployment	450	475	2,450	-25	-2,000
Rate	*1.6*	*1.7*	*9.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,550	27,700	24,725	-150	2,825

Nonagricultural employment was down again in July to 22,625, a monthly drop of 225 jobs. Manufacturing sustained most of the loss, declining 200 since June. Nonmanufacturing showed a slight net loss of 25 from June to July. More specifically, a loss of 50 in the all other sector was offset by an equal gain in wholesale-retail trade, while a decrease of 25 in construction was offset by a gain of 25 in mining. Transportation-public utilities also sustained a nominal setback.

Over a one-year period, nonfarm employment improved, adding 1,500 workers. Most of the increase was in manufacturing, which gained 1,150. The improvement over 1980 was due to the large number of layoffs which had occurred in that year. Nonmanufacturing's gains were less remarkable, but still noteworthy. Specifically, mining added 250, while government and the all other division gained 125 each. Wholesale-retail trade had a slight rise of 25. Conversely, transportation-public utilities showed a loss of 75, and construction cut back 100 jobs.

Employment traditionally rises through September in this area, especially as college students return to classrooms. Unemployment, already at an extremely low level, may hold steady over this forecast period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**22,625**	**22,850**	**21,125**	**-225**	**1,500**
Manufacturing	2,875	3,075	1,725	-200	1,150
Nonmanufacturing	19,750	19,775	19,400	-25	350
Mining	850	825	600	25	250
Construction	550	575	650	-25	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,050	1,075	1,125	-25	-75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,850	4,800	4,825	50	25
Government	9,475	9,475	9,350	0	125
All Other*	2,975	3,025	2,850	-50	125

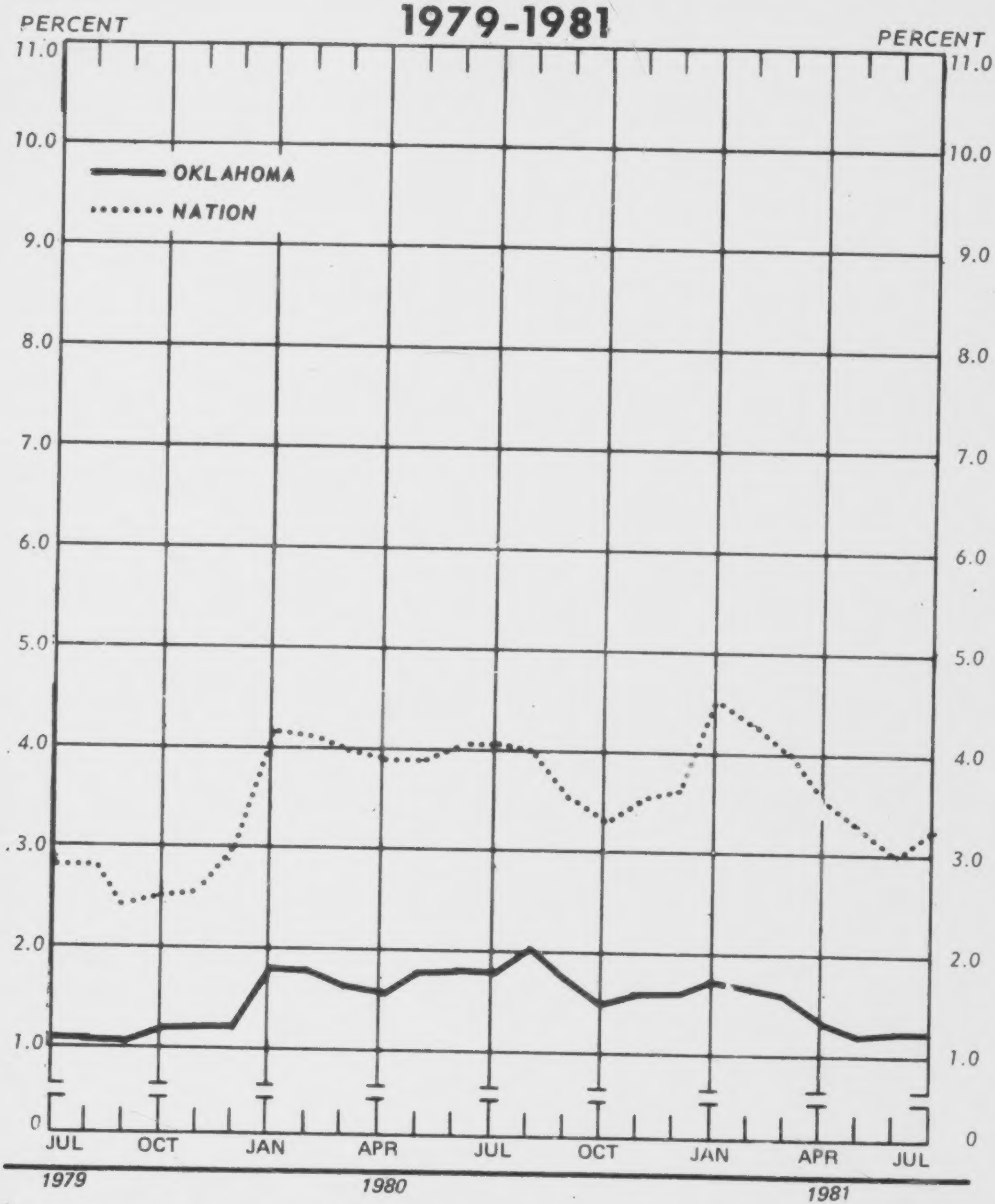
p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

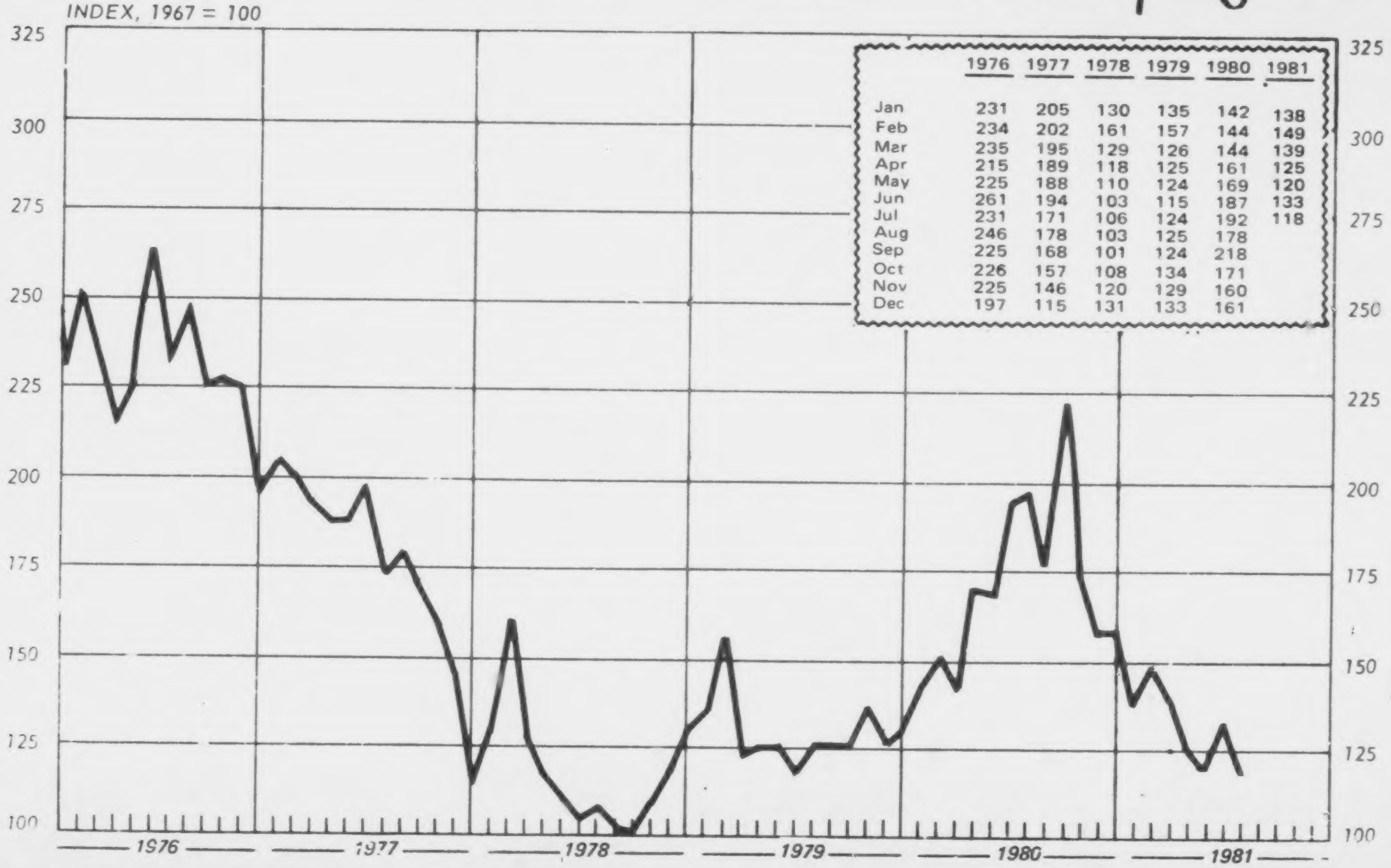
1979-1981



** Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	149
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	139
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	125
May	225	188	110	124	169	120
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	133
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	118
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	
Nov	225	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

* State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - Ada's local Employment Service again reported no significant change in labor supply or demand during June. Construction still continued to progress well in this area. Pontotoc County unemployment during this July was 3.1 percent, up from 2.8 in June, but significantly below the 5.5 percent of last July.

ALTUS - Jackson County unemployment declined to 3.6 in July from 4.3 percent in June. This was an even bigger decrease compared to last July's 5.8 percent. Labor surpluses were again reported among applicants listed as child-care monitors and material handlers.

BARTLESVILLE - The Bartlesville office of the State Employment Service during July reported applicants in six main occupations: general office workers, nurse aides, sewing machine operators, waiters/waitresses and kitchen helpers, nursery attendants, and construction workers. Unemployment in Washington County was 440, or 1.8 percent, compared to 1.9 the previous month and 2.4 one year before.

CHICKASHA - The register of job applicants at the Chickasha local Employment Service in July again showed little change in applications since June. Most active applicants were again in the same occupational classifications. Manufacturing plant operations appeared stabilized in the area, but a number of migrant jobseekers were registered for work as production assemblers again this month. Unemployment in Grady County was 1.7 percent, down from 2.4 in June and substantially below July 1980's rate of 5.4 percent.

CLAREMORE - The Claremore office of the State Employment Service reported no change in the overall total of active job applicants in July compared to June. Surpluses were again reported among cashier-checkers and waiters/waitresses. Job openings increased for welders and for brake- and shear-operators. There was a continuing demand for skilled workers in machine trades and for welders. Labor demand was met satisfactorily in most other occupations. July unemployment in Rogers County was 2.9 percent, a decrease from the 3.3 percent of June and a drop from the 5.6 percent of last July.

CLINTON - Clinton's local Employment Service reported no labor surplus again in July. Labor demand was in the following occupational areas: bulk plant operator, police officer, electronic technician, clerk typist, and carpet-layer helper. Custer County's joblessness moved upward to 1.9 in July from 1.4 in June, though lower than last July's 3.0 percent.

DUNCAN - The Duncan office of the State Employment Service reported a demand for workers in July in the following occupations: sewing machine operators, hairdresser/beauticians, electric linespersons, and auto mechanics. Surpluses were in five main groups: general office clerks, cashier-checkers, sales clerks, construction workers, and truck drivers. Stephens county's joblessness edged to 1.9 percent in July 1981 from 1.6 in June, still considerably below last year's 2.9 percent.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

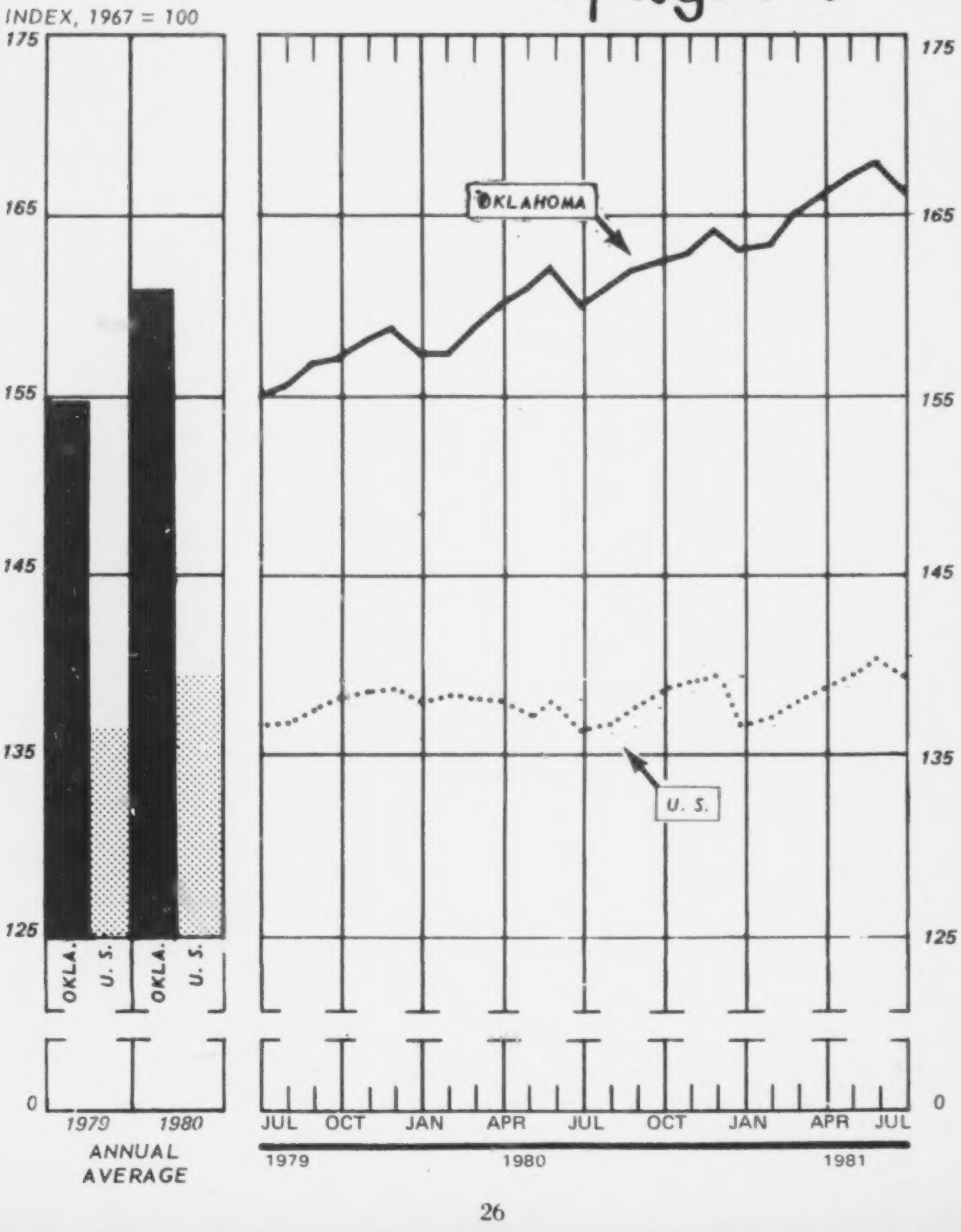
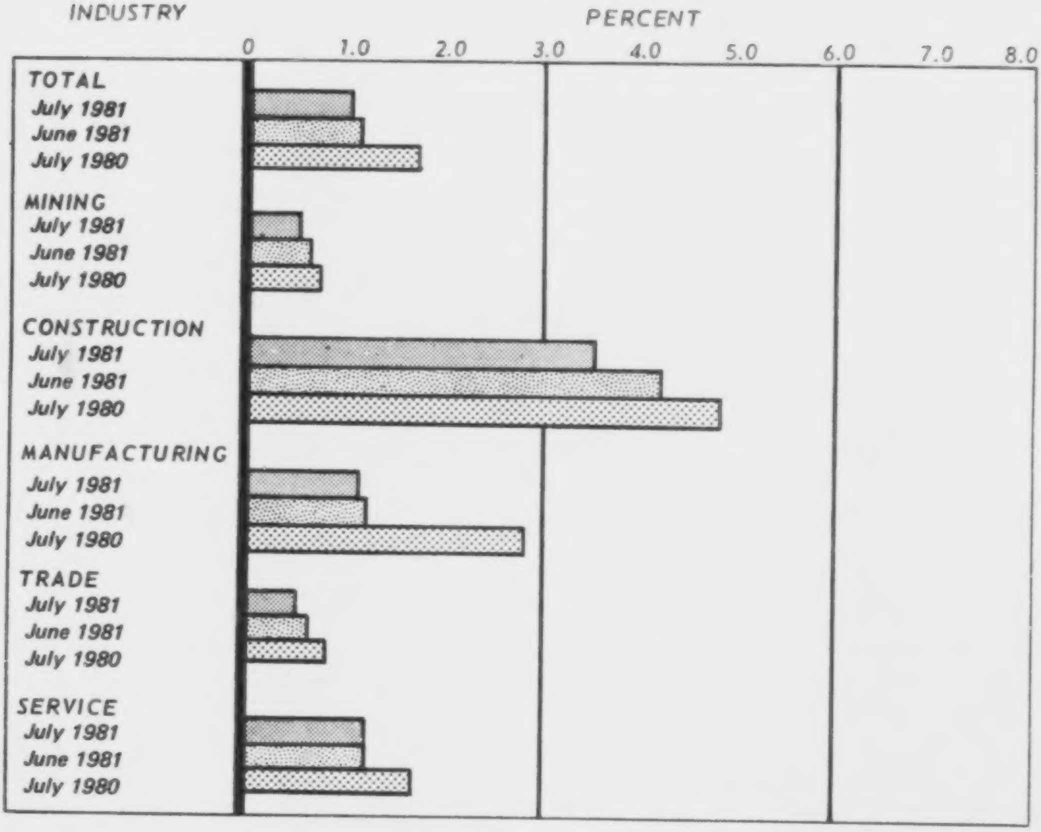


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT January 1980 – December 1980	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT 1981	1981	1980
TOTAL	939,700	9,052	10,239	14,924
MINING	77,800	360	443	409
CONSTRUCTION	58,900	2,041	2,473	2,810
MANUFACTURING	191,700	2,139	2,328	5,090
TRADE	264,100	1,296	1,493	2,128
SERVICE	171,300	2,035	2,096	2,628

* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 25)

DURANT - Bryan County's jobless rate rose somewhat to 4.9 percent in July 1981, higher than the 3.7 of June but substantially below the 7.0 percent of last July. Employment in the county declined to 12,530 from 13,040, down 510 over this 30-day span.

ELK CITY - Employment in Beckham County totaled 9,080 in July compared to 8,950 in June. Concurrently, unemployment dropped from 190 to 140. Corresponding jobless rates for these comparative periods were 1.5 percent in July and 2.1 in June. This July's rate was substantially below last July's 2.8. Of importance in this area, the State Transportation Commission's approval of a $2.95 million railroad track purchase marked the beginning of a program to keep freight moving through Oklahoma by rail. The Transportation Department was authorized to buy 59 miles of line between Hydro and Elk City from a bankrupt railroad company.

GUYMON - Labor supply in the Guymon area was limited again in July. Also, the longstanding demand for roustabouts and welders was still unfilled. There was a more recent demand for heavy equipment operators and a large number of track laborers. Conversely, general office clerks, cashier-checkers, farm workers, construction workers, and truck drivers were in surplus. Texas County's jobless rate showed a favorable drop to 1.6 percent, compared to 2.5 in June and 2.7 one year earlier.

HOLDENVILLE - The local Job Service office in Holdenville reported a continuing surplus of rotary driller helpers. The surplus of sewing machine operators was still about the same. Hughes County unemployment was down somewhat in July to 5.5 percent from 5.9 percent in June. This reflected an even greater improvement over the July 1980 rate of 8.9 percent.

HUGO - The State Employment Service in Hugo again reported a large surplus of sewing machine operators in July because of the closing of a local factory. Choctaw County showed a drop in unemployment during July to 10.5 percent, compared to June's 11.4 percent and the previous July's 10.8 percent.

NORMAN - The local Job Service office in Norman during July reported a large surplus of applicants within the following occupations: cashiers, material handlers, receptionists, assemblers, salespersons, and waiters/waitresses. During the same period, however, employers listed vacancies for rotary drillers, acoustical tile workers, cashiers, and bookkeepers. July's unemployment rate in Cleveland County went down to 2.5 percent in July, compared to 3.3 in June and 3.9 one year earlier.

POTEAU - The State Employment office at Poteau reported a sizable surplus of job applicants in this area during July. These jobseekers were registered in the following major categories: construction workers, material handlers, general office clerks, assemblers, waiters/waitresses, and truck drivers. On the other hand, there was a demand for surveyor helpers, store laborers, assembly line workers, and sales clerks, as well as an unusually great demand for clean-up workers. LeFlore County joblessness eased to 5.3 percent, slightly below the 5.4 of the previous month, but far below the 10.1 percent of July 1980.

(Continued on page 33)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			DURABLE GOODS			STONE, CLAY & GLASS			PRIMARY METALS		
1980												
July	$294.71	39.4	$7.48	$303.28	39.8	$7.62	$328.86	40.5	$8.12	$316.03	37.4	$8.45
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	292.70	39.5	7.41	327.57	41.1	7.97	314.59	38.6	8.15
September	300.35	40.1	7.49	311.76	40.7	7.66	336.94	41.7	8.08	323.57	39.8	8.13
October	299.20	40.0	7.48	309.02	40.5	7.63	333.74	41.0	8.14	333.66	39.3	8.49
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	346.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71
December	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	355.52	41.1	8.65
1981												
January	314.79	40.1	7.85	318.38	40.2	7.92	331.25	40.2	8.24	344.27	39.8	8.65
February	315.21	39.5	7.98	319.20	39.8	8.02	305.51	36.5	8.37	344.80	40.0	8.62
March	328.85	40.8	8.06	340.31	41.4	8.22	339.33	40.3	8.42	342.47	39.5	8.67
April	330.46	40.3	8.20	340.25	40.7	8.36	352.56	40.9	8.62	341.51	38.2	8.94
May	332.92	40.6	8.20	344.42	41.1	8.38	354.55	40.8	8.69	349.85	38.7	9.04
June r	328.46	40.5	8.11	337.00	40.7	8.28	367.69	41.5	8.86	355.94	38.9	9.15
July p	334.49	40.3	8.30	346.83	40.9	8.48	365.98	40.8	8.97	349.30	38.3	9.12
	FABRICATED METALS			FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL			OIL FIELD MACHINERY		
1980												
July	$287.55	40.5	$7.10	$291.13	40.1	$7.26	$274.53	39.5	$6.95	$308.70	42.0	$7.35
August	291.20	40.5	7.19	298.16	40.9	7.29	281.40	40.2	7.00	311.96	42.1	7.41
September	302.41	41.2	7.34	303.40	41.0	7.40	288.56	40.7	7.09	323.02	43.3	7.46
October	294.44	40.5	7.27	293.79	40.3	7.29	291.81	41.1	7.10	324.08	43.5	7.45
November	301.25	40.6	7.42	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59
December	308.25	40.4	7.63	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.33	42.9	7.63
1981												
January	313.74	41.5	7.56	317.06	41.5	7.64	299.95	40.1	7.48	328.38	42.1	7.80
February	307.69	40.7	7.56	311.92	40.3	7.74	304.84	40.7	7.49	341.60	42.7	8.00
March	313.59	41.1	7.63	323.11	40.9	7.90	312.16	41.4	7.54	339.77	42.9	7.92
April	309.57	40.1	7.72	319.55	40.5	7.89	311.04	40.5	7.68	344.32	42.3	8.14
May	323.47	41.9	7.72	343.40	42.5	8.08	317.34	41.0	7.74	347.01	43.0	8.07
June r	323.38	41.3	7.83	342.30	42.0	8.15	311.85	40.5	7.70	327.18	41.0	7.98
July p	332.90	41.2	8.08	340.73	41.3	8.25	311.45	40.5	7.69	326.61	41.5	7.87

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			**TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT**			**NONDURABLE GOODS**			**FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS**		
1980												
July	$266.11	38.4	$6.93	$419.58	42.0	$9.99	$279.03	38.7	$7.21	$274.44	40.3	$6.81
August	281.48	40.5	6.95	333.79	36.4	9.17	273.79	38.4	7.13	271.95	39.7	6.85
September	301.55	40.1	7.52	389.46	40.4	9.64	279.24	39.0	7.16	276.48	40.9	6.76
October	301.79	40.4	7.47	377.48	40.2	9.39	280.41	39.0	7.19	268.88	39.6	6.79
November	311.17	41.6	7.48	440.34	44.3	9.94	306.75	40.9	7.50	278.24	40.5	6.87
December	316.73	42.4	7.47	464.64	44.0	10.56	303.00	40.4	7.50	268.49	39.6	6.78
1981												
January	319.03	42.2	7.56	379.39	38.4	9.88	306.48	39.7	7.72	298.08	41.4	7.20
February	304.30	40.9	7.44	403.90	39.1	10.33	308.10	39.0	7.90	274.32	38.8	7.07
March	307.84	41.1	7.49	480.26	43.7	10.99	305.71	39.6	7.72	285.84	39.7	7.20
April	306.53	40.6	7.55	482.85	43.9	11.10	310.47	39.5	7.86	281.52	39.1	7.20
May	310.72	41.1	7.56	477.81	42.7	11.19	308.48	39.6	7.79	280.28	39.2	7.15
June r	311.30	40.8	7.63	428.90	40.5	10.59	310.37	40.1	7.74	281.40	40.2	7.00
July p	304.67	40.3	7.56	483.91	42.9	11.28	310.46	39.2	7.92	287.43	40.2	7.15
	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			**PRINTING & PUBLISHING**			**NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS**			**PETROLEUM REFINING**		
1980												
July	$147.44	35.7	$4.13	$263.25	37.5	$7.02	$265.66	37.0	$7.18	$477.36	44.2	$10.80
August	149.09	36.1	4.13	263.78	37.9	6.96	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September	149.94	35.7	4.20	265.94	38.1	6.98	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October	150.65	36.3	4.15	272.06	38.7	7.03	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981												
January	160.00	36.2	4.42	292.05	39.1	7.47	281.52	36.8	7.65	472.56	41.2	11.47
February	162.00	36.0	4.50	287.98	38.5	7.48	280.02	35.9	7.80	516.67	41.4	12.48
March	166.35	36.4	4.57	295.14	39.3	7.51	292.61	38.1	7.68	474.12	41.3	11.48
April	16[illegible].38	36.1	4.57	291.00	38.8	7.50	288.33	37.3	7.73	526.95	45.0	11.71
May	168.[illegible]	36.7	4.58	306.52	39.5	7.76	297.59	38.3	7.77	492.56	43.9	11.22
June r	169.48	38.0	4.46	312.43	39.8	7.85	297.08	37.7	7.88	480.22	42.8	11.22
July p	158.95	35.4	4.49	304.96	39.4	7.74	298.96	37.7	7.93	499.82	43.2	11.57

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980															
July	$375.58	38.6	$9.73	$388.37	46.4	$8.37	$326.83	40.6	$8.05	$279.33	40.6	$6.88	$193.89	34.5	$5.62
August	380.38	38.5	9.88	397.25	46.3	8.58	319.20	40.1	7.96	273.64	40.3	6.79	189.61	34.6	5.48
September	400.60	39.9	10.04	405.36	46.7	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	276.17	40.2	6.87	185.32	32.8	5.65
October	387.16	38.6	10.03	406.29	46.7	8.70	338.75	39.9	8.49	281.99	40.4	6.98	184.37	33.1	5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January	381.11	37.4	10.19	440.75	47.7	9.24	352.46	40.1	8.79	289.26	40.4	7.16	189.73	32.6	5.82
February	360.02	35.4	10.17	516.67	41.4	12.48	351.52	39.9	8.81	287.03	39.7	7.23	185.79	32.2	5.77
March	386.46	38.0	10.17	432.89	46.9	9.23	360.53	40.6	8.88	292.18	40.3	7.25	189.26	32.8	5.77
April	395.10	38.1	10.37	428.74	46.2	9.28	357.54	40.4	8.85	299.77	40.4	7.42	194.88	33.2	5.87
May	388.56	36.9	10.53	441.75	46.5	9.50	361.34	40.6	8.90	298.34	40.1	7.44	198.32	33.5	5.92
June r	397.62	37.3	10.66	442.52	46.0	9.62	368.33	41.2	8.94	303.46	40.9	7.42	205.11	34.3	5.98
July p	411.28	38.8	10.60	446.29	46.2	9.66	365.81	40.6	9.01	302.19	40.4	7.48	210.26	34.3	6.13

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 144,500 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark.*
Above industries have been classified according to the ***Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.***
*p - Preliminary;   r - Revised.   * Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES †

1979 - 1981

PLACE	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1979
State Total	**12,274**	**13,621**	**12,163**	**20,079**	**12,845**
Ada	176	194	195	297	200
Altus	149	176	159	179	135
Ardmore	240	278	265	418	287
Bartlesville	179	173	133	183	166
Broken Arrow *	157	157	149	246	59
Chickasha	116	126	104	275	203
Claremore *	160	177	171	322	166
Clinton	42	50	47	81	71
Duncan	84	103	93	168	130
Durant	241	255	208	516	227
Edmond *	121	124	118	198	61
Elk City	39	44	37	67	50
Enid	92	93	86	158	149
Guymon	12	17	23	18	19
Holdenville	161	173	189	233	212
Hugo	276	354	340	295	200
Idabel	285	379	350	468	258
Lawton SMSA ***	308	355	342	650	482
McAlester	322	431	353	598	478
Miami	387	400	358	971	324
Muskogee	729	858	696	892	565
Norman *	271	300	161	345	184
Oklahoma City SMSA ***	2,775	3,017	2,609	4,924	2,745
Okmulgee	253	265	263	346	312
Ponca City	195	164	172	251	193
Poteau	317	360	347	448	322
Pryor	396	419	320	447	253
Sallisaw **	250	280	350	407	- -
Sapulpa *	258	305	239	379	248
Seminole	78	72	86	123	117
Shawnee	226	265	230	427	262
Stillwater	135	148	106	517	175
Tahlequah	346	356	284	470	268
Tulsa SMSA ***	2,914	3,152	2,758	4,392	2,975
Woodward	80	30	28	30	26
All Other	1,093	1,318	1,182	1,704	1,556

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

PRYOR - The total labor force and the number of employed workers in the Pryor area showed virtually no change from June to July. Most applicants were inexperienced jobseekers, as well as a number of construction workers. The rate of unemployment in Mayes County showed a minimal change to 5.3 percent in July from 5.5 percent the month before. By further comparison, this July's jobless rate improved from the 7.3 percent of one year ago.

SALLISAW - The State Employment Service office at Sallisaw listed the following occupations with surplus applicants during July: production assemblers, truck drivers, and construction workers. By contrast, two occupations were listed as having a current demand: licensed practical nurse and registered nurse. Sequoyah County's unemployment rate of 5.3 percent was down from June's 6.1 percent. Furthermore, the rate plummeted since last July, when it was 12.0 percent.

SAPULPA - Creek County joblessness narrowed to 3.0 percent this July compared to 3.6 percent in June. By further comparison, the decrease in unemployment has been even wider since last July, when the rate was 4.7 percent. Employment edged up to 29,475 during the latest month, up 100 from June.

SEMINOLE - Applicant surpluses in the Seminole area during July were reported among these major occupational groups: cashier-checkers, roustabouts, construction workers, light/heavy truck drivers, sewing machine operators, waiter/waitresses, and sales clerks. The surpluses in these occupations represented usual seasonal trends in this area. Activity in the construction industry in Seminole was lively this month. Among the many projects started in early July were seven new homes, five residential remodelings, one new church, one new school building, one office/shop, one office/warehouse, and three commercial remodelings. Comparative jobless rates in Seminole County for July 1981, June 1981, and July 1980 were 3.4, 3.5, and 5.8 percent, respectively.

TAHLEQUAH - Unemployment declined to 5.0 percent of the total labor force in Cherokee County during July, down from the 5.4 of June and even farther below last July's 8.5 percent. Nevertheless, a sizable labor surplus existed in this area. Unfilled job vacancies at the end of July were as follows: nurse aides, sales clerks, material handlers, stock clerks, carpenters, and truck drivers. On the other hand, there was a large demand during the month for roofers helpers, as well as demands for roofers, machine operators, cement masons helpers, and electricians.

WOODWARD - Construction in the Woodward area continued to mushroom, with forty-seven building permits issued during July in the total amount of $1,749,595. New residential permits totaled $1,475,000 while remodeling and additions totaled $134,595. One commercial permit was issued in the amount of $140,000 for a new warehouse building. No large-demand occupations were listed by the Woodward office, but there was a surplus in two occupations: construction and clerical work. This July's jobless rate was 3.8 percent—up from last month's 2.7 and above last July's 2.5 percent.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA AUGUST 1981 *

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE †											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	13,221	100.0	6,935	6,286	6,218	4,915	2,088	10,708	5,070	3,990	1,648	1,644	757	583	304	699	297	280	122
Mining	339	2.6	279	60	82	175	82	305	66	164	75	14	1	8	5	7	3	3	1
Contract Construction	2,043	15.5	1,903	140	431	1,154	458	1,743	364	1,006	373	170	44	73	53	119	23	64	32
Manufacturing, Total	2,238	16.9	1,034	1.204	700	1,138	400	1,766	528	917	321	259	76	133	50	124	44	60	20
Food & Kindred Products	226	1.7	108	118	73	102	51	174	54	82	38	26	6	12	8	22	9	8	5
Apparel & Related Products	387	2.9	29	358	155	149	83	319	131	123	65	23	5	5	13	38	17	20	1
Lumber & Wood Products	87	.7	58	29	10	52	25	74	7	44	23	6	1	3	2	5	2	3	0
Printing & Publishing	45	.3	20	25	8	22	15	39	7	19	13	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	0
Refining	46	.3	22	24	20	20	6	40	18	16	6	5	2	3	0	1	0	1	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	163	1.2	92	71	90	55	18	128	72	42	14	24	11	10	3	7	5	1	1
Primary Metal Products	63	.5	53	10	13	40	10	50	11	31	8	8	1	5	2	5	1	4	0
Fabricated Metal Products	285	2.2	200	85	73	155	57	244	63	128	53	28	5	20	3	9	4	4	1
Machinery, except Electrical	53	.4	28	25	19	25	9	48	15	24	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Machinery	400	3.0	145	255	102	258	40	289	56	205	28	70	21	38	11	11	1	10	0
Transportation Equipment	124	.9	84	40	45	65	14	83	21	52	10	21	11	8	2	4	1	1	2
All Other Manufacturing	359	2.7	195	164	92	195	72	278	73	151	54	43	10	27	6	21	4	7	10
Transportation & Public Utilities	333	2.5	244	89	70	173	90	258	53	136	69	60	13	29	18	10	3	5	2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,255	9.5	434	821	228	671	356	1,052	195	556	301	165	26	92	47	20	4	9	7
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	196	1.5	48	148	33	112	51	178	30	104	44	17	2	8	7	0	0	0	0
Services	2,122	16.1	557	1,565	561	1,082	479	1,551	393	818	340	370	109	167	94	188	53	92	43
State Government	182	1.4	57	125	76	77	29	146	69	57	20	27	3	16	8	8	4	3	1
All Other	517	3.9	238	279	84	297	136	368	56	211	101	91	14	55	22	58	14	31	13
INA [1]	3,996	30.2	2,141	1,855	3,953	36	7	3,341	3,316	21	4	471	469	2	0	165	149	13	3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**13,221**	**100.0**	**6,935**	**6,286**	**6,218**	**4,915**	**2,088**	**10,708**	**5,070**	**3,790**	**1,848**	**1,644**	**757**	**583**	**304**	**699**	**287**	**290**	**122**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,210	9.2	480	730	305	664	241	996	236	559	201	114	36	56	22	96	30	48	18
Clerical	1,571	11.9	130	1,441	337	819	415	1,317	272	704	341	160	38	73	49	81	25	33	23
Sales	351	2.7	137	214	65	196	90	315	58	174	83	26	5	15	6	9	2	6	1
Service	1,086	8.2	273	813	283	543	260	711	202	346	163	287	63	146	78	76	17	42	17
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	74	.6	42	32	22	39	13	60	17	34	9	9	3	3	3	5	2	2	1
Processing	277	2.1	144	133	77	124	76	205	57	91	57	38	7	19	12	29	10	12	7
Machine Trades	523	4.0	413	110	99	300	124	451	84	257	110	51	9	31	11	16	5	9	2
Bench Work	871	6.6	228	643	309	403	159	615	201	300	114	121	46	46	29	64	18	37	9
Structural Work	2,234	16.9	2,082	152	494	1,267	473	1,866	407	1,080	379	217	50	110	57	130	32	62	36
Miscellaneous	1,067	8.1	872	195	280	554	233	850	222	440	188	153	33	84	36	48	11	29	8
INA [1]	3,957	29.9	2,134	1,823	3,947	6	4	3,322	3,314	5	3	468	467	0	1	145	145	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**13,221**	**100.0**	**6,218**	**4,915**	**2,088**	**10,708**	**5,070**	**3,990**	**1,648**	**1,644**	**757**	**583**	**304**	**699**	**297**	**280**	**122**
Under 22	611	4.6	175	334	102	508	139	287	82	62	17	30	15	34	14	15	5
22-24	1,002	7.6	246	533	223	798	180	438	180	133	39	62	32	51	19	22	10
25-34	3,140	23.8	769	1,678	693	2,428	566	1,333	529	460	114	222	124	191	53	100	38
35-44	2,010	15.2	493	1,102	415	1,594	385	877	332	249	63	131	55	138	31	83	24
45-54	1,424	10.8	318	756	350	1,146	243	626	277	157	40	74	43	96	26	45	25
55 and over	5,034	38.1	4,217	512	305	4,234	3,557	429	248	583	484	64	35	189	154	15	20
Male-Total	**6,935**	**52.5**	**3,246**	**2,653**	**1,036**	**5,634**	**2,667**	**2,182**	**785**	**861**	**383**	**306**	**172**	**355**	**149**	**134**	**72**
Under 22	338	2.6	96	183	59	281	76	156	49	35	10	18	7	16	6	7	3
22-24	540	4.1	146	285	109	426	107	237	84	59	19	32	18	28	14	8	6
25-34	1,784	13.5	422	995	367	1,400	318	808	274	259	67	123	69	99	22	54	23
35-44	967	7.2	211	558	188	762	174	451	137	125	25	68	32	61	8	36	17
45-54	684	5.2	137	385	162	545	101	322	122	79	17	37	25	45	12	20	13
55 and over	2,632	19.9	2,234	247	151	2,218	1,891	208	119	294	245	28	21	106	87	9	10
Female-Total	**6,286**	**47.5**	**2,972**	**2,262**	**1,052**	**5,074**	**2,403**	**1,808**	**863**	**783**	**374**	**277**	**132**	**344**	**148**	**146**	**50**
Under 22	273	2.1	79	151	43	227	63	131	33	27	7	12	8	18	8	8	2
22-24	462	3.5	100	248	114	370	73	201	96	64	20	30	14	23	5	14	4
25-34	1,356	10.3	347	683	326	1,028	248	525	255	201	47	99	55	92	31	46	15
35-44	1,053	8.0	282	544	227	832	211	426	195	124	38	63	23	77	23	47	7
45-54	740	5.6	181	371	188	601	142	304	155	78	23	37	18	51	14	25	12
55 and over	2,402	18.2	1,983	265	154	2,016	1,666	221	129	289	239	36	14	83	67	6	10

* Based on data for week of March 16-22, 1981.

† Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.

' This item includes a substantial number of claimants, such as those claiming benefits from another state (interstate) for which individual characteristics are not available. More specific information for such persons will be available only for the mid-month of each quarter (February, May, August and November).

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS of Factory Employees

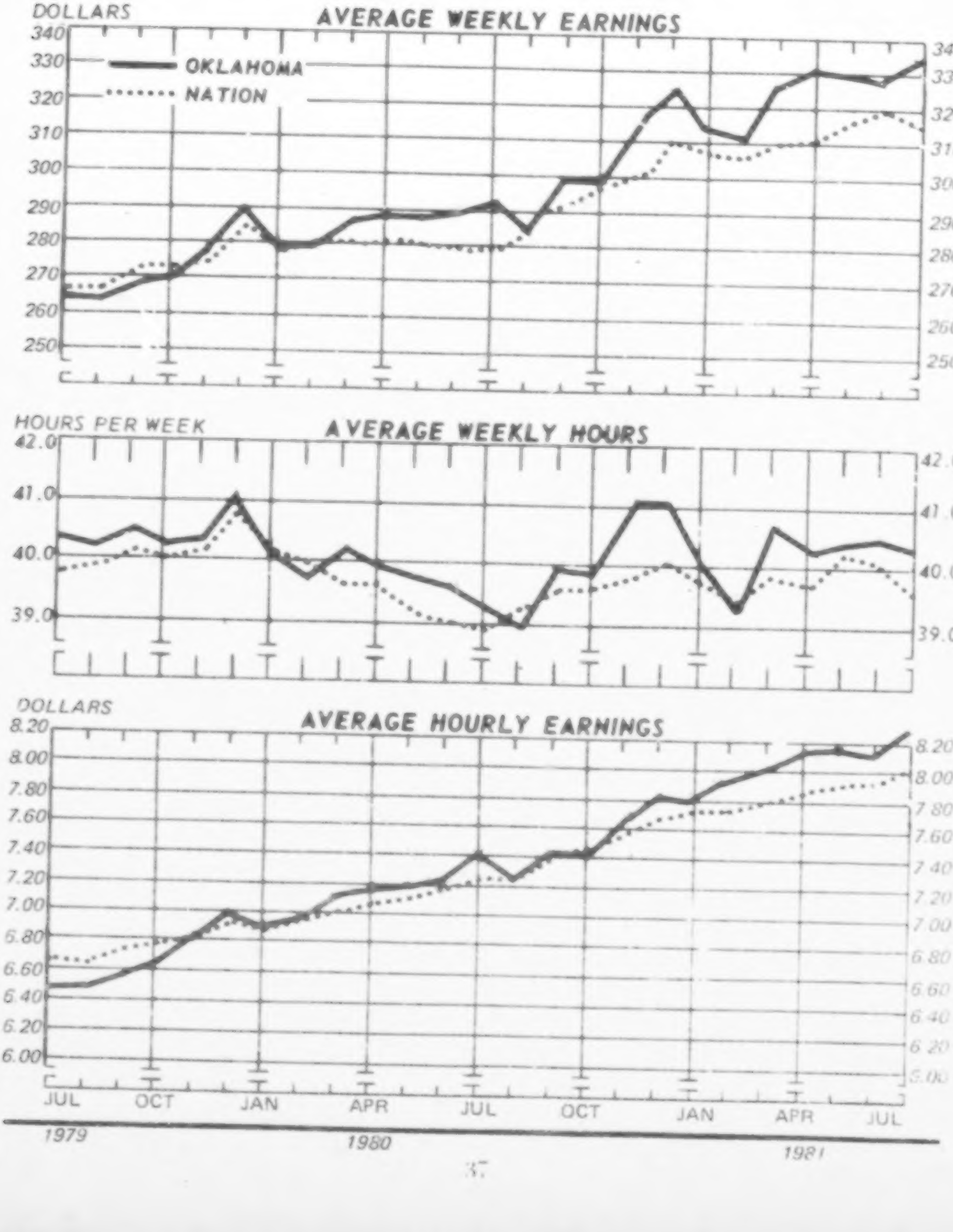


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

AUGUST 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,357,000**	**42,400**	**1,399,400**	**3.0**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	424,700	11,700	436,400	2.7
Tulsa SMSA**	335,700	10,400	346,100	3.0
Lawton SMSA***	31,850	1,200	33,050	3.6
Adair	7,380	480	7,860	6.1
Alfalfa	3,180	40	3,220	1.2
Atoka	3,780	190	3,970	4.8
Beaver	2,910	50	2,960	1.7
Beckham	9,080	140	9,220	1.5
Blaine	5,850	90	5,940	1.5
Bryan	12,530	520	13,050	4.0
Caddo	12,300	380	12,680	3.0
Canadian	27,425	775	28,200	2.7
Carter	19,075	425	19,500	2.2
Cherokee	11,910	630	12,540	5.0
Choctaw	4,690	550	5,240	10.2
Cimarron	1,600	40	1,640	2.4
Cleveland	59,650	1,525	61,175	2.5
Coal	1,700	100	1,800	5.6
Comanche	31,850	1,200	33,050	3.6
Cotton	2,360	40	2,400	1.7
Craig	7,280	200	7,480	2.7
Creek	29,475	900	30,375	3.0
Custer	13,100	260	13,360	1.9
Delaware	10,390	430	10,820	4.0
Dewey	3,220	80	3,300	2.4
Ellis	2,400	70	2,470	2.8
Garfield	28,275	675	28,950	2.3
Garvin	11,620	190	11,810	1.6
Grady	17,250	290	17,540	1.7
Grant	2,780	40	2,820	1.4
Greer	2,690	50	2,740	1.8
Harmon	1,800	70	1,870	3.7
Harper	1,840	40	1,880	2.1
Haskell	4,180	290	4,470	6.5
Hughes	4,990	290	5,280	5.5
Jackson	10,080	380	10,460	3.6
Jefferson	2,890	60	2,950	2.0
Johnston	3,810	110	3,920	2.8
Kay	23,200	475	23,675	2.0
Kingfisher	7,920	150	8,070	1.9
Kiowa	5,360	150	5,510	2.7

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

AUGUST 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,390	200	2,590	7.7
LeFlore	14,950	830	15,780	5.3
Lincoln	9,070	300	9,370	3.2
Logan	8,620	180	8,800	2.2
Love	2,300	70	2,370	3.0
McClain	11,080	250	11,330	2.2
McCurtain	11,680	820	12,500	6.6
McIntosh	5,830	290	6,120	4.7
Major	3,740	40	3,780	1.1
Marshall	3,960	110	4,070	2.7
Mayes	15,760	890	16,650	5.3
Murray	5,460	170	5,630	3.0
Muskogee	25,775	1,575	27,350	5.8
Noble	5,130	120	5,250	2.3
Nowata	5,100	200	5,300	3.8
Okfuskee	3,630	150	3,780	4.0
Oklahoma	298,250	8,250	306,500	2.7
Okmulgee	12,325	600	12,925	4.6
Osage	18,690	320	19,010	1.7
Ottawa	12,025	575	12,600	4.6
Pawnee	5,360	160	5,520	2.9
Payne	27,550	450	28,000	1.6
Pittsburg	11,650	725	12,375	5.9
Pontotoc	13,240	430	13,670	3.1
Pottawatomie	28,300	875	29,175	3.0
Pushmataha	2,390	210	2,600	8.1
Roger Mills	3,190	50	3,240	1.5
Rogers	20,130	610	20,740	2.9
Seminole	10,160	360	10,520	3.4
Sequoyah	11,310	630	11,940	5.3
Stephens	21,140	420	21,560	1.9
Texas	8,590	140	8,730	1.6
Tillman	4,620	160	4,780	3.3
Tulsa	235,250	7,200	242,450	3.0
Wagoner	16,400	470	16,870	2.8
Washington	24,030	440	24,470	1.8
Washita	7,040	110	7,150	1.5
Woods	5,230	60	5,290	1.1
Woodward	13,850	550	14,400	3.8

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
1980					
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
1981					
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425
Mar	105,405	97,318	2,905	94,413	8,087
Apr	105,678	98,282	3,257	95,026	7,396
May	106,347	98,803	3,435	95,367	7,545
Jun	107,621	99,341	3,763	95,578	8,279
Jul	108,408	100,474	3,814	96,660	7,934

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department

*EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS**

(In Thousands)

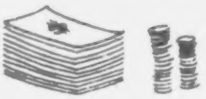
Not Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Jul	89,711
Aug	89,969
Sep	90,638
Oct	91,244
Nov	91,599
Dec	91,750
1981	
Jan	89,988
Feb	90,138
Mar	90,720
Apr	91,337
May*	91,848
Jun*	92,446
Jul	91,680

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1980 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME



(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Jul	2,161.2
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct	2,234.3
Nov	2,257.6
Dec	2,276.6
1981	
Jan	2,300.7
Feb	2,31P
Mar	2,340.4
Apr	2,353.7
May	2,367.6
Jun*	2,384.7
Jul	2,421.7

* Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1077.6
1972	1185.9
1973	1326,4
1974	1434.2
1975	1549.2
1976	1718.0
1977	1918.0
1978	2156.1
1979	2413.9
1980	2626.1
2nd Quarter 1980	2564.8
3rd Quarter 1980	2637.3
4th Quarter 1980	2730.6
1st Quarter 1981	2853.0
2nd Quarter 1981	2881.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

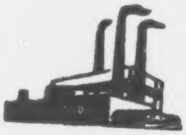
New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
Jun	19,766
Jul	20,048
Aug	20,500
Sep	21,309
Oct	21,477
Nov	20,319
Dec	19,696
1981	
Jan	16,882
Feb	16,184
Mar	18,020
Apr*	19,484
May*	20,400
Jun	21,573

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	144.1
Oct	146.9
Nov	149.4
Dec	151.0
1981	
Jan	151.7
Feb	151.1
Mar	152.2
Apr	152.3
May	152.8
Jun*	152.9
Jul	153.4

*Revised

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1980			
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5
Feb	263.5	Feb	263.2
Mar	265.2	Mar	265.1
Apr	266.8	Apr	266.8
May	269.1	May	269.0
Jun	271.4	Jun	271.3
Jul	274.6	Jul	274.4

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

*COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES**

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.0	4.9	7.3	4.7	Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	4.4	7.7	4.0	7.3	4.1	Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	5.0	7.0	3.4	7.3	3.4	Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.8	7.6	6.1	7.1	3.2	7.6	3.4	May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	5.0	7.7	3.3	7.3	3.0	Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	5.1	7.3	3.0	7.0	2.9	Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	5.2					Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.8	7.4	5.1					Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.0					Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.8					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.5					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	——	——	5.8	3.4	——	——	7.1	4.8	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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